2017版前言

本书自首次出版以来，市场销量一直遥遥领先，成为国内广大有志于考取MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业硕士考生的一致选择。多年的市场检验充分证明了本书对考生在管理类联考中获得理想成绩的有效性和实用性。

本书作者均为管理类联考英语领域的一线名师，代表了国内管理类联考领域辅导的最高水平。同时，在本书编写过程中，命题研究组的核心师资团队对本书的撰写倾注了大量精力，确保内容精准、体系合理，并对提高笔试成绩有直接的帮助作用。

相信广大MBA、MPA、MPAcc考生通过本书的学习，对管理类联考英语科目的考试题型、考核重点有更多的了解，同时解题技巧也将有一个质的飞跃，这也正是命题研究组团队编写本书的初衷。

为了方便本书读者更好地进行联考笔试备考，凡本书读者都可以免费获得一套联考笔试网课。本书读者只需将个人联系电话、邮箱和主要报考院校（含专业）信息发送至邮箱zhuanshuo2017@sina.com，即可免费获得本书附赠的一套在线网课。

最后，谨祝愿全体MBA、MPA、MPAcc考生在2017年联考笔试和面试中考出好成绩，顺利进入各大院校的学术殿堂，开启自己美好的学习生涯！

编者

2016年3月20日

第一篇　完形填空

2016年真题详解

Happy people work differently.They’re more productive，more creative，and willing to take greater risks.And new research suggests that happiness might influence1firms work，too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more，according to a recent research paper2，firms in happy places spend more on R&D（research and development）.That’s because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking3for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the4and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would5the way companies invested.So they compared U.S.cities’average happiness6by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7enough，firms’investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were8.But is it really happiness that’s linked to investment，or could something else about happier cities9why firms there spend more on R&D To find out，the researchers controlled for various10that might make firms more likely to invest-like size，industry，and sales-and for indicators that a place was11to live in，like growth in wages or population.The link between happiness and investment generally12even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms，which the authors13to“less codified decision making process”and the possible presence of“younger and less14managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.”The relationship was15stronger in places where happiness was spread more16.Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy，rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17this doesn’t prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view，the authors believe it at least18at that possibility.It’s not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help19how executives think about the future.“It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and20R&D more than the average，”said one researcher.

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[D]broke

13.[A]attribute

[B]assign

[C]transfer

[D]compare

14.[A]serious

[B]civilized

[C]ambitious

[D]experienced

15.[A]thus

[B]instead

[C]also

[D]never

16.[A]rapidly

[B]regularly

[C]directly

[D]equally

17.[A]After

[B]Until

[C]While

[D]Since

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[B]jumps

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[B]rediscover

[C]simplify

[D]share

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[C]give away

[D]send out

答案解析

1.【答案】[C]

【解析】原文意思是新的研究表明快乐影响公司的工作[A]原因[B]地点[D]时间，根据语法四项均可入选，但是根据第二段的内容invest和spend可知是怎么做，所以正确答案为C。

2.【答案】[B]

【解析】文章中，前一句意为“根据最新研究员工快乐的公司投资偏多”。后一句“在令人欢乐的地方建立的公司在研究和发展上投资更多”。上下两句构成同向的递进的关系，选项B是特别的、尤其的意思，符合上下文的逻辑关系。[A]In return作为回报[C]In contrast反之[D]In conclusion总之，与其语义不达，不能入选。

3.【答案】[D]

【解析】原句中，longer-term thinking是中心词，for making investments for the future是其定语，为未来投资所3的长远的思维方式。[A]sufficient充分的[B]famous著名的[C]perfect完美的[D]necessary必需的，所以应选择[D]necessary必需的，其余均不能入选

4.【答案】[C]

【解析】根据原句中，4后，inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness和快乐相随相伴的冒险精神，可以推测and前应选择happiness快乐的同义词，所以应选择[C]optimism乐观主义。[A]individualism个人主义[B]modernism现代主义[D]realism现实主义意思均与原文无关。

5.【答案】[D]

【解析】原文if从句中主语是the4and inclination乐观和冒险精神，谓语是would，宾语是the way，据语义，快乐和冒险精神改变公司的投资方式，所以选择[D]选项。[A]echo回声[B]miss思念[C]spoil溺爱均不能入选。

6.【答案】[B]

【解析】分解原句得到中心词average happiness，一般的快乐情况，修饰词是6by Gallup polling，盖洛普民意调查的。根据语义应选择[B]measured测量估量，[A]imagined想象[C]invented发明[D]assumed保证担保使确信，意思不匹配，均不能入选。

7.【答案】[A]

【解析】上一段观点指出快乐改变公司的投资方式，本段7enough，firms’ investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area，意思是公司的投资与快乐密切相关，上下段语义一致，所以选择[A]Sure，sure enough是果然果真的意思。[B]Odd奇怪[C]Unfortunate不幸地[D]Often经常均不能入选。

8.【答案】[D]

【解析】分解定语从句得到主语是they，谓语是were，状语是in the area。根据语义，公司坐落于某个区域，所以选D。[A]advertised做广告[B]divided分隔[C]overtaxed课税过重均不能入选。

9.【答案】[A]

【解析】分解原句得到主语是something else一些其他事情，谓语是9，宾语是why firms there spend more on R&D为什么公司在投资上花费巨大。根据语义，所以选[A]explain解释。[B]overstate夸大[C]summarize总结[D]emphasize强调均不能入选。

10.【答案】[B]

【解析】根据原文得到公司可能投资的10，——即大小，行业和业绩，可以得到答案为[B]factors因素。[A]stages阶段[C]levels层次[D]methods方法均不能入选。

11.【答案】[A]

【解析】原句根据语义，如工资的增长或人口的增长，这些令人怎么样的居住地方，所以选[A]desirable令人满意的。[B]sociable社交的友善的[C]reputable声誉好的[D]reliable可靠的均不能入选。

12.【答案】[B]

【解析】分解原句得到谓语是12，宾语是the link关联。根据语义，考虑到这些因素，人们快乐和投资的关系，所以选[B]held支持保留。[A]resumed重新开始，继续[C]emerged出现[D]broke打破，均不能入选。

13.【答案】[A]

【解析】原句前半句“The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms”，which the authors13to“less codified decision making process”意思是：在一些新成立的公司，快乐和投资的关系尤为明显，这13简单的决议过程，所以上下句构成原因与结果的关系，所以选[A]attribute to归因于。[B]assign分配[C]transfer转移转让[D]compare比喻，均不能入选。

14.【答案】[D]

【解析】本句提到younger firms，而此处有less，所以没有经验的经理与新成立的公司语义呼应，所以选[D]experienced有经验的。[A]serious严重的、严肃的[B]civilized文明的、有礼貌的[C]ambitious雄心勃勃的，均不能入选。

15.【答案】[C]

【解析】原句的意思是在快乐传播更广泛的地方这种关联性15更强大。下一句的意思是公司更愿意在大多数人都快乐的地方投资，[C]also也，前后句构成并列关系。[A]thus因此[B]instead取而代之[D]never从来不，均不能入选。

16.【答案】[D]

【解析】文中上句的意思是在快乐传播更广泛的地方这种关联性更强大。下句的意思是公司更愿意在大多数人都快乐的地方投资，而不愿意在个别人快乐的公司投资。所以选择[D]equally同样的、同等的。[A]rapidly迅速的[B]regularly规律的[C]directly直接的，均不能入选。

17.【答案】[C]

【解析】上段的意思快乐与投资成正相关，本句17this doesn’t prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view的意思是这不能证明快乐可以促使公司投资更多，语义上构成对比关系，所以选择[C]While然而。[A]After在……之后[B]Until直到[D]Since自从，均不能入选。

18.【答案】[C]

【解析】文中the authors believe it at least18at that possibility.作者认为这至少18了这种可能性，主语是it，谓语是18，宾语是这种可能性。所以选[C]hint at暗指。[A]arrives at达成[B]jumps欣然接受、跃向[D]strikes strike at袭击、攻击、向……打击，均不能入选。

19.【答案】[A]

【解析】原句It’s not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help19how executives think about the future.主语是当地的文化和情感，谓语是帮助19，宾语是管理层如何考虑未来的发展。所以选[A]shape形成、塑造。[B]rediscover重新发现[C]simplify简化[D]share分享，均不能入选。

20.【答案】[B]

【解析】原句and使快乐的人更加有远见和20快乐的人比一般人更易于投资构成并列关系。所以选[B]lean towards趋向于。[A]pray for恳求，请求[B]lean towards趋向倾向（偏向）[C]give away放弃、泄露、分发、出卖[D]send out发送、派遣、放出，均不能入选。

全文翻译（略）

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【解析】本句提到younger firms，而此处有less，所以没有经验的经理与新成立的公司语义呼应，所以选[D]experienced有经验的。[A]serious严重的、严肃的[B]civilized文明的、有礼貌的[C]ambitious雄心勃勃的，均不能入选。

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【解析】上段的意思快乐与投资成正相关，本句17this doesn’t prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view的意思是这不能证明快乐可以促使公司投资更多，语义上构成对比关系，所以选择[C]While然而。[A]After在……之后[B]Until直到[D]Since自从，均不能入选。

18.【答案】[C]

【解析】文中the authors believe it at least18at that possibility.作者认为这至少18了这种可能性，主语是it，谓语是18，宾语是这种可能性。所以选[C]hint at暗指。[A]arrives at达成[B]jumps欣然接受、跃向[D]strikes strike at袭击、攻击、向……打击，均不能入选。

19.【答案】[A]

【解析】原句It’s not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help19how executives think about the future.主语是当地的文化和情感，谓语是帮助19，宾语是管理层如何考虑未来的发展。所以选[A]shape形成、塑造。[B]rediscover重新发现[C]simplify简化[D]share分享，均不能入选。

20.【答案】[B]

【解析】原句and使快乐的人更加有远见和20快乐的人比一般人更易于投资构成并列关系。所以选[B]lean towards趋向于。[A]pray for

恳求，请求[B]lean towards趋向倾向（偏向）[C]give away放弃、泄露、分发、出卖[D]send out发送、派遣、放出，均不能入选。

全文翻译（略）

2015年真题详解

In our contemporary culture，the prospect of communicating with-or even looking at-a stranger is virtually unbearable.Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones，even without a1on a subway.

It’s a sad reality-our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings–because there’s2to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you.But you wouldn’t know it，3into your phone.This universal protection sends the4:“Please don’t approach me.”

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide5our screens?

One answer is fear，according to Jon Wortmann，an executive mental coach.We fear rejection，or that our innocent social advances will be6as“weird”.We fear we’ll be7.We fear we’ll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently8to us，so we are more likely to feel9when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances.To avoid this uneasiness，we10to our phones.“Phone becomes our security blanket，”Wortmann says.“They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more11.”

But once we rip off the band-aid，tuck our smart phones in our pockets and look up，it doesn’t12so bad.In one 2011 experiment，behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable:Start a13.They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow14.“When Dr.Epley and Ms.Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to15how they would feel after talking to a stranger，the commuters thought their16would be more pleasant if they sat on their own，”The New York Times summarizes.Though the participants didn’t expect a positive experience，after they17with the experiment，“not a single person reported having been embarrassed.”

18，these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication，which makes absolute sense，19human beings thrive off of social connections.It’s that20;Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1.[A]signal

[B]permit

[C]ticket

[D]record

2.[A]nothing

[B]little

[C]another

[D]much

3.[A]beaten

[B]guided

[C]plugged

[D]brought

4.[A]sign

[B]code

[C]notice

[D]message

5.[A]under

[B]behind

[C]beyond

[D]from

6.[A]misapplied

[B]mismatched

[C]misadjusted

[D]misinterpreted

7.[A]replaced

[B]fired

[C]judged

[D]delayed

8.[A]unreasonable

[B]ungrateful

[C]unconventional

[D]unfamiliar

9.[A]comfortable

[B]confident

[C]anxious

[D]angry

10.[A]attend

[B]point

[C]take

[D]turn

11.[A]dangerous

[B]mysterious

[C]violent

[D]boring

12.[A]hurt

[B]resist

[C]bend

[D]decay

13.[A]lecture

[B]conversation

[C]debate

[D]negotiation

14.[A]passengers

[B]employees

[C]researchers

[D]trainees

15.[A]reveal

[B]choose

[C]predict

[D]design

16.[A]voyage

[B]ride

[C]walk

[D]flight

17.[A]went through

[B]did away

[C]caught up

[D]put up

18.[A]In turn

[B]In fact

[C]In particular

[D]In consequence

19.[A]unless

[B]since

[C]if

[D]whereas

20.[A]funny

[B]logical

[C]simple

[D]rare

答案解析

1.【答案】[A]

【解析】根据上下文，在这里所要表述的意思是“即使没有手机信号，他们也会捧着手机”。

2.【答案】[D]

【解析】这里的语义是“其实我们可以在同陌生人的交流中获益良多”，表示“多”，在这里只有much了。

3.【答案】[C]

【解析】这里的用词很形象，表示“但你却不知道其中的益处，一头扎进你的手机世界”。

4.【答案】[D]

【解析】这种通常的保护方式传递出一个“信息”：“不要靠近我”。

5.【答案】[B]

【解析】这里是我们在“藏”的时候与手机屏幕的方位关系，自然是“藏在后面”最为贴切。

6.【答案】[D]

【解析】misapplied是被误用；mismatched是匹配错误；misadjusted是失调；misinterpreted是被误解；显然最后一个放在这里更为通顺：我们害怕被拒绝，或者觉得我们天真的社交之举会被认为是“怪异的”。

7.【答案】[C]

【解析】延续上一题的语境“被误解”，在这里我们选择“被评判”judged。

8.【答案】[D]

【解析】对应语句中的“stranger”陌生人，这里选择“unfamiliar”不熟悉。

9.【答案】[C]

【解析】承接上半句，陌生人对我们不熟悉，我们对陌生人感到紧张。

10.【答案】[D]

【解析】词组turn to，表示“求助于”。

11.【答案】[A]

【解析】与本句中protect对应的词汇是dangerous；mysterious和boring不合语境，violent程度有点过了。

12.【答案】[A]

【解析】本句语义为“但是当我们撕掉创可贴，把智能手机塞进口袋里，抬头走路，其实并不会那么糟”。

13.【答案】[B]

【解析】根据全文的主线，可知这里是让参加实验的人彼此交流。

14.【答案】[A]

【解析】根据commuters（往返的乘客），可以知道是在往返的交通工具上。

15.【答案】[C]

【解析】此处句意为“当要求其他人预测跟陌生人交谈的感受时”。

16.【答案】[B]

【解析】因为是乘坐火车，所以这里选ride（乘车的短途旅程）是得当的。

17.【答案】[A]

【解析】went through在这里表述“当他们经历完这个实验后”。

18.【答案】[B]

【解析】在这里开始总结陈词并阐明观点了，用in fact（实际上）恰到好处。

19.【答案】[B]

【解析】在这里要表述因果关系，只有since有这个含义。

20.【答案】[C]

【解析】simple表达了文中的“就是这么简单！同陌生人交谈让你感觉不再孤单”。

全文翻译（略）

2014年真题详解[1]

Thinner isn’t always better.A number of studies have1that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases，compared to those who are overweight.And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually2.For example，heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women.3，among the elderly，being somewhat overweight is often an4of good health.

Of even greater5is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define.It is often defined6body mass index，or

BMI.BMI7body mass divided by the square of height.An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be moral weight.Between 25 and 30 is overweight.And over 30 is considered obese.Obesity，8，can be divided into moderately obese，severely obese，and very severely obese.While such numerical standards seem9，they are not.Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat.Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit，10others with a low BMI may be in poor11.For example，many collegiate and professional football players12as obese，though their percentage body fat is low.Conversely，someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a13BMI.Today we have a（n）14to label obesity as a disgrace.The overweight are sometimes15in the media with their faces covered.Stereotypes16with obesity include laziness，lack of will power，and lower prospects for success.Teachers，employers，and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese.17very young children tend to look down on the overweight，and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes towards obesity，18in health concerns，have stimulated a number of anti-obesity19.My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities.Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives.Michelle Obama has launched a high–visibility campaign20children obesity，even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1.[A]concluded

[B]ensured

[C]doubted

[D]denied

2.[A]dangerous

[B]protective

[C]sufficient

[D]troublesome

3.[A]Instead

[B]However

[C]Likewise

[D]Therefore

4.[A]objective

[B]indicator

[C]origin

[D]example

5.[A]impact

[B]relevance

[C]assistance

[D]concern

6.[A]in favor of

[B]in case of

[C]in terms of

[D]in respects of

7.[A]equals

[B]determines

[C]measures

[D]modifies

8.[A]in turn

[B]in contrast

[C]in essence

[D]in part

9.[A]complicated

[B]conservative

[C]variable

[D]straightforward

10.[A]so

[B]unless

[C]since

[D]while

11.[A]shape

[B]spirit

[C]balance

[D]taste

12.[A]start

[B]qualify

[C]stay

[D]retire

13.[A]strange

[B]constant

[C]normal

[D]changeable

14.[A]option

[B]tendency

[C]opportunity

[D]reason

15.[A]employed

[B]pictured

[C]imitated

[D]monitored

16.[A]compared

[B]combined

[C]settled

[D]associated

17.[A]Yet

[B]Still

[C]Even

[D]Only

18.[A]despised

[B]ignored

[C]corrected

[D]grounded

19.[A]discussions

[B]businesses

[C]policies

[D]studies

20.[A]against

[B]for

[C]without

[D]with

答案解析

1.【答案】[A]

【解析】逻辑关系/语义衔接题。根据这句话的意思："一系列的研究已经___，事实上，正常体重的人的患病风险要高于超重的人。"横线后面的一句话是这一系列研究的总结。[A]选项concluded意为总结，[B]选项ensured意为确认，[C]选项doubted意为翻倍，[D]选项denied意为否定。选项[A]符合题意。

2.【答案】[B]

【解析】逻辑关系题。根据后面的例子："heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women.体重稍重比体重轻的女性能减少缺钙的风险。"说明超重带来的作用是积极的。[A]选项dangerous意为危险的，[B]选项protective意为防护的、保护的，[C]选项sufficient意为充足的，[D]选项troublesome意为麻烦的。根据句意，[B]选项符合题意。

3.【答案】[C]

【解析】语义衔接题。第三句话说明了超重女士的情况，第四句说明的是老人的情况，二者在同一个例子里面，表明的是承接关系，同一个意思。[A]选项Instead意为但是、反而，[B]选项However意为然而，[C]选项Likewise意为同样，[D]选项Therefore意为因此。[A]、[B]表明转折，[D]表明结论，都不符合题意，[C]指明两句话同样意思，因此[C]是正确答案。

4.【答案】[B]

【解析】语义衔接题。"among the elderly，being somewhat overweight is often an___of good health."在老人中，一定程度上超重，经常是健康的____。文章中明确表示超重带来的正面、积极的影响。[A]选项objective意为客观的，[B]选项indicator意为指示、指标，[C]选项origin意为来源，[D]选项example意为例子。超重带来的是健康，超重是健康的指标，选项[B]indicator是正确答案。

5.【答案】[D]

【解析】语义衔接题。这句话的意思"需要更加___的是，很难对肥胖加以定义"。[A]选项impact意为印象，[B]选项relevance意为相关性，[C]选项assistance意为辅助，[D]选项concern意为关注。前文已经说到肥胖事实上有利健康，已经有一系列的研究表明了这个，但是又面临一个问题，到底如何去定义肥胖，因此需要更加关注的是对肥胖的定义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为[D]。

6.【答案】[C]

【解析】语义衔接/固定搭配题。本句话的意思"肥胖经常___体质指数，或称为BMI来定义"。这个时候，学生应该有一定的医学常识：BMI通常是衡量受试者健康的重要指标。根据这一点，我们来看[A]选项in favor of表示赞成、以……来取代，[B]选项in case of表示在某种情况下，[C]选项in terms of表示根据……、就……而言，[D]选项in respects of表示关于……。选项[C]是正确答案。

7.【答案】[A]

【解析】词汇辨析题。前文提到肥胖通过BMI指标来定义。这题题干"BMI___体重除以身高的平方"。这句话表明了BMI的计算方法，即BMI等于体重除以身高的平方。英语中"加、减、乘、除"是"add，substract，multiply，divide"，"等于"是"equal"。

8.【答案】[A]

【解析】语义衔接/惯用搭配题。divide into是"分为"，本句话的意思"肥胖___能够分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖"。[A]选项in turn意为依次，[B]选项in contrast意为相反地，[C]选项in essence意为事实上、实际上，[D]选项in part意为部分地。中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖是逐步加深的过程，所以这句话的意思是肥胖可以依次分为以下几种。

9.【答案】[D]

【解析】逻辑衔接题。上文中，肥胖依次分为以上三种，文中题干表示"这样的数字标准（指肥胖的分类）看起来___，实际上不是的"。肥胖的分类清晰明确地表明出来，[A]选项complicated意为复杂的，[B]选项conservative意为保守的，[C]选项variable意为可变的，[D]选项straightforward意为直截了当的。[A]选项不符合题意，[B]选项一般指人而不是数学公式。肥胖的分类是确定的，就是这三种，因此

[C]选项不对。[D]符合题意。

10.【答案】[D]

【解析】逻辑衔接题。上文中表示肥胖的分类看起来简单，但是立刻转折：事实上却不是。Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit，___others with a low BMI may be in poor___.这句话是对上文转折的解释：一些人有很高的BMI，实际上身材正好，___其他人有较低的BMI指数，可能___。前半句表示一些人BMI高，看起来属于肥胖人员，但是实际上身材很好，这是反常现象。后半句是表明有人BMI低……两句是转折关系。so表示因此，unless表示除非，since表示因为，这三个选项均不符合此意，[D]选项while有然而的意思，表示转折。

11.【答案】[A]

【解析】语义衔接题。第11题承接上一题，“一些人的BMI很高，实际上身材正好，然而其他人的BMI指数较低，可能___”。“可能”表示的是虽然BMI指数较低，身材不一定好。[A]选项shape除了表示形状，这里考熟词新意，表示“外形”。spirit意为精神，balance意为平衡，taste意为品味，均不符合题意。

12.【答案】[B]

【解析】语义衔接题。本题干是对上句“一些人的BMI很高，实际上身材正好，然而其他人的BMI指数较低，身材不一定好”的举例说明：有些专业的足球运动员BMI很高，但是体脂率很低。qualify考熟词新意，表示“证明是……，被认为是……”。start开始，stay停留，retire退休，均不符合题意。

13.【答案】[C]

【解析】语义衔接题。“有些人脂肪过高，但是BMI却___”，根据句子意思，不难理解，这些人脂肪过高，但是BMI应该是正常或者过低。[A]选项strange意为奇怪的，[B]选项constant和[D]选项changeable意为善变的，[C]选项normal意为正常的。所以，本题应该选[C]。

14.【答案】[B]

【解析】逻辑衔接题/词汇辨析。本题干是文章后面句意的总括性表达。“Today we have a（n）___to label obesity as a disgrace.”如今，我们总___给肥胖贴上耻辱的标签。文章后面一句：“obesity includes laziness，lack of will power，and lower prospects for success.”就是对这句话详细的解释。[A]选项option意为选择，[B]选项tendency意为倾向于，[C]选项opportunity意为机会，[D]选项reason意为原因。根据句子意思，[B]选项符合题意。

15.【答案】[B]

【解析】词汇辨析/语义衔接题。本题干是对上句总括性表达（肥胖是耻辱的标签）的解释说明，表明媒体不尊重肥胖者。出现在媒体中的肥胖者的脸都是打了马赛克的。第15题用-ed的形式，表明出现在媒体中的肥胖者被___。[A]选项employed意为雇用，[B]选项pictured意为描述，[C]选项imitated意为模仿，[D]选项monitored意为监视。[C]选项符合题意。

16.【答案】[D]

【解析】词汇辨析/语义衔接题。Stereotypes刻板印象。“对于肥胖者的刻板印象是懒惰，缺乏意志力，对成功的期望值不高。”[A]选项意为与……相比，[B]选项意为与……相结合，[C]选项意为和……和解，[D]选项意为与……相联系。人们总是把这些不好的品质与肥胖者联系起来。[D]选项符合题意。

17.【答案】[C]

【解析】逻辑衔接题。这个题目系上文的逻辑联系。前一句话的意思是“教师、雇员和专家都对肥胖者有歧视，___小孩子蔑视超重者。”“look down on”意为看不起、蔑视。后半句是对前半句意思的加深，表示让步关系。Even意为甚至，符合题意。Yet意为然而，Still意为仍然，Only意为仅仅，均不符合题意。

18.【答案】[D]

【解析】词汇辨析题。这句话是对上段情况的总结。“Negative attitudes towards obesity，in health concerns，have stimulated a number of anti-obesity___.”对于肥胖的负面态度，___健康考虑，已经激发一批反肥胖___的产生。该题前后所表达的意思是一致的，反对肥胖是基于对健康的关注。[A]选项despised意为轻视，[B]选项ignored意为忽略，[C]选项corrected意为改正，[D]选项grounded意为基于、考虑。[D]选项符合题意。

19.【答案】[C]

【解析】语义衔接题。该空承接上面句子的意思：基于健康考虑，已经激发一批反肥胖___的产生。文章后文中提到hospital system，many employers institute，指向的意思是一个系统中所出台的政策问题。[C]选项policies符合题意。[A]选项discussions意为讨论，[B]选项businesses意为商业，[D]选项studies意为学业，均不符合句意。

20.【答案】[A]

【解析】词汇辨析/语义衔接题。这一段的基调是反对肥胖。各相关部分已经出台政策，现在特指美国第一夫人的行为：米歇尔·奥巴马已经发起了一个高知名度的运动____儿童肥胖。这项运动肯定是反对儿童肥胖。只有介词against含有反对意思，for表示支持，without意为没有，with意为有。

全文翻译（略）

[1] 鉴于版权问题的考虑，无法满足大多数读者希望将真题与解析分开放置的要求。——编者注

2013年真题详解

Given the advantages of electronic money，you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically.1，a true cashless society is probably not around the corner.Indeed，predictions have been2for two decades but have not yet come to fruition.For example，Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon“revolutionize the very3of money itself，”only to4itself several years later.Why has the movement to a cashless society been so5in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper，several factors work6the disappearance of the paper system.First，it is very7to set up the computer，card reader，and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the8form of payment.Second，paper checks have the advantage that they9receipts，something that many consumers are unwilling to10.Third，the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of“float”-it takes several days11a check is cashed and funds are12from the issuer's account，which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.13electronic payments are immediate;they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth，electronic means of payment may14security and privacy concerns.We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information15there.The fact that this is not an16occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and17from someone else's accounts.The18of this type of fraud is no easy task，and a new field of computer science is developing to19security issues.A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic20that contains a large amount of personal data.There are concerns that government，employers，and marketers might be able to access these data，thereby violating our privacy.

1.[A]However

[B]Moreover

[C]Therefore

[D]Otherwise

2.[A]off

[B]back

[C]over

[D]around

3.[A]power

[B]concept

[C]history

[D]role

4.[A]reward

[B]resist

[C]resume

[D]reverse

5.[A]silent

[B]sudden

[C]slow

[D]steady

6.[A]for

[B]against

[C]with

[D]on

7.[A]expensive

[B]imaginative

[C]sensitive

[D]productive

8.[A]dominant

[B]original

[C]temporary

[D]similar

9.[A]collect

[B]provide

[C]copy

[D]print

10.[A]give up

[B]take over

[C]bring back

[D]pass down

11.[A]before

[B]after

[C]since

[D]before

12.[A]kept

[B]borrowed

[C]withdrawn

[D]released

13.[A]Unless

[B]Because

[C]Until

[D]Though

14.[A]hide

[B]express

[C]raise

[D]ease

15.[A]analyzed

[B]shared

[C]displayed

[D]stored

16.[A]unsafe

[B]unnatural

[C]unclear

[D]uncommon

17.[A]choose

[B]steal

[C]benefit

[D]return

18.[A]consideration

[B]manipulation

[C]prevention

[D]justification

19.[A]call for

[B]fight against

[C]adapt to

[D]cope with

20.[A]chunk

[B]chip

[C]trail

[D]path

答案解析

本篇试题的背景为电子货币问题。

1.【答案】[A]

【句意】就电子货币优势而言，你可能认为我们要加快进入所有支付都电子化的无现金社会。但是一个真正无现金化的社会并非近在咫尺。

【点睛】空前作者指出将快速步入非现金社会；实现完全电子支付。而空后指出真正的无现金社会很可能不会马上到来，因此这两句话语义是转折的，因此选择however。选项moreover表递进；therefore、otherwise表对比。

2.【答案】[D]

【句意】事实上近20年已经出现这样的预测了，但是仍然没有结果。

【点睛】由空格所在句的“but”得知，句子前后是转折关系。选项off表停止；back表返回；over表结束，与后文均不构成转折。

3.【答案】[B]

【句意】《商业周刊》在1975年预测电子形式的支付将很快革命化货币的概念。

【点睛】空格所在的句子意思为：例如，1975年《商业周刊》预测电子支付手段不久将“彻底改变货币本身的____”将四个选项代入，能够彻底改变的对象只能是金钱的概念（定义），而选项power表力量；history表历史；role表角色，语义都不恰当，并且如果选择role的话，应该是复数roles，因为金钱的作用不止一个。

4.【答案】[D]

【句意】电子支付方式不久将改变货币的定义，并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。

【点睛】空格填入的动词跟前面的动词revolutionize（变革）意思上应该是同义替换的，要选择含有变革、彻底改变意思的词汇，四个选项中reward表奖励；resist表抗拒；resume表恢复，都不合适。

5.【答案】[C]

【句意】为什么无现金化社会运动进行得如此之慢呢？

【点睛】根据前面的句意得知，早在1975年就预测了无现金社会将到来，而实际上作者讲到“真正的无现金社会很可能不会马上到来”，因此也得出这种变革是一个缓慢的过程，故答案选择C。

6.【答案】[B]

【句意】尽管电子形式的支付比基于纸张的传统支付系统更有效率，但是一些因素阻碍了纸质系统的消失。

【点睛】上一段末句提出本段的论点，即人们进入无现金时代的速度缓慢的原因。因此本段应围绕纸币系统不会消失来阐述，而且由句首的Although得知，空格所在句与前一句是转折关系。前句作者认为电子支付有效率表示肯定的观点，后句一定是否定的观点，因此答案指向against。

7.【答案】[A]

【句意】第一，安装使电子货币成为主流支付形式的电脑、读卡器和电信网络非常昂贵。

【点睛】根据上下文关系，作者用了first表示对第一句观点的分述，继续论述货币电子化的问题，因此答案指向否定概念的选项expensive。而选项productive表有效率；imaginative表虚构的、富于想象力；sensitive表敏感，都是表示肯定含义的词汇，不符合上下文意思。

8.【答案】[A]

【句意】第一，安装使电子货币成为主流支付形式的电脑、读卡器和电信网络非常昂贵。

【点睛】空格所在句译为：……使得电子货币成为____支付方式，将四个选项代入原文发现dominant表主流、占统治地位，最为恰当。选项temporary表暂时，可以填入，但是跟本段阐述的问题无关，不合适。而选项similar表相似的，original表原始的，代入原文读起来根本不通顺，缺乏逻辑性。

9.【答案】[B]

【句意】第二，纸质支票具有提供收据的优势，这是很多消费者不愿放弃的。

【点睛】四个选项代入原文并且根据实际生活情况可知，纸质票据能提供收据，因此答案指向provide，而选项collect表收集，copy表复印，print表打印都和实际生活不符合。

10.【答案】[A]

【句意】第二，纸质支票具有提供收据的优势，这是很多消费者不愿放弃的。

【点睛】该动词短语的宾语是前文的something，指代上文的advantage，纸质支票支付能够提供收据这一优势，肯定是消费者不愿放弃的。和优势相搭配的动词短语不能是take over表接管；bring back表拿回来；pass down表传递，以上选项不符合语境。

11.【答案】[A]

【句意】第三，使用纸质支票给消费者几天的缓冲期，支票兑现和从发行者账户中取出现金需要花费几天时间。

【点睛】这里考查的是时间连词的应用。符合句意的只有before，其他三项都不符合。

12.【答案】[C]

【句意】支票兑现和从发行者账户中取出现金需要花费几天时间。

【点睛】这里考查动词辨义。支票兑现一定是从账户中取钱，这是平时生活的逻辑，因此答案指向withdraw表提款、取款。而其他选项keep表保持；borrow表借用；release表发表、发行，都跟账户不搭配。

13.【答案】[B]

【句意】因为电子支付是即时的，因此它消除了消费者的缓冲。

【点睛】该句考查的是上下文的逻辑关系理解，该句与后句构成因果关系。根据上文所言，票据兑现有缓冲期，而电子支付是即时的，因此没有这种缓冲，答案指向because。

14.【答案】[C]

【句意】第四，电子形式支付可能引起安全和隐私顾虑。

【点睛】这里考查的是动词辨析以及上下文语义衔接。选项hide表隐藏，隐瞒；express表表达，表示；raise表举起，提高，引发；ease表减轻，缓和。四个选项中能和concerns构成搭配的只有raise。

15.【答案】[D]

【句意】我们经常听到媒体报道未授权的黑客侵入电脑数据库并修改了存储的数据。

【点睛】这句考查生活常识，信息或数据一定是在数据库中存储的，答案指向stored。其他选项analyzed表分析；shared表共享；displayed表显示可以与数据搭配，但是都跟黑客的行为和数据库没有关系。

16.【答案】[D]

【句意】这种情况并不罕见，意味着不诚实的人可以进入电子支付系统的银行账户，从某人账户中窃取资金。

【点睛】此题考查一致性。空格所在句“The fact that this is not an__occurrence means that...”中this指代上文中that从句的内容，即黑客能够获取电脑数据库和更改储存的信息。因此not an__occurrence应该能体现这一行为的特征，而上文提到“We often hear media reports that...”，其中的often正是对这一行为的特征解释，即not an__occurrence等于often的含义，对比选项，只有选项uncommon符合，代入后意为“经常发生的事情”。

17.【答案】[B]

【句意】这种情况并不罕见，意味着不诚实的人可以进入电子支付系统的银行账户，从某人账户中窃取资金。

【点睛】本题缺少谓语动词，通过语法结构可以看出，主语是dishonest persons，并通过后面的其他人的账户，可以推定为答案是负面的，只有steal符合题意，语义上也说得通。

18.【答案】[C]

【句意】阻止这种欺诈行为是很艰难的任务，计算机科学正在发展一个新的领域来应对安全问题。

【点睛】文章最后一段首句谈论电子付费方式的又一个缺陷：会引起安全和隐私问题。接下来就开始解释这个现象。空格所在句提到对这种欺诈的18绝非易事，而且一个新的电脑科学领域正在形成以应对19安全问题。因此，本句在谈论对问题的解决应对。空格18与空格19所填内容语意上应该是一致的。浏览选项，空格18只能选prevention，即防止这种欺诈行为发生并非易事，而选项manipulation表操纵；

justification表解释，证明……合理，这些词均不合理。

19.【答案】[D]

【句意】阻止这种欺诈行为是很艰难的任务，计算机科学正在发展一个新的领域以应对安全问题。

【点睛】此空格解释同空格18，应选有“处理，解决”意思的选项，只有选项cope with合适。选项call for表要求；fight against表反抗；adapt to表适应，和security issues搭配都不恰当。

20.【答案】[C]

【句意】更进一步的考虑是使用电子形式支付会留下大量包含个人信息的电子痕迹（线索）。

【点睛】此空所在句提出了使用电子付费方式的又一个担心，即会留下20，空格后的定语从句解释了空格内容，即它包含大量个人数据。浏览选项，只有trail表痕迹符合。选项chunk表大块；chip表碎片，都说不通。选项path表路径有一定的干扰性，但相比较trail而言，痕迹更为合适，故为正确答案。

全文翻译

就电子货币优势而言，你可能认为我们要加快进入所有支付都电子化的无现金社会。但是一个真正无现金化的社会并非近在咫尺。事实上近20年已经出现这样的预测了，但是仍然没有结果。例如，《商业周刊》在1975年预测电子形式的支付不久将改变货币的定义，并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。为什么无现金化社会运动进行得如此之慢呢？

尽管电子形式的支付比基于纸张的传统支付系统更有效率，但是一些因素阻碍了纸质系统的消失。第一，安装使电子货币成为主流支付形式的电脑、读卡器和电信网络非常昂贵。第二，纸质支票具有提供收据的优势，这是很多消费者不愿放弃的。第三，使用纸质支票给消费者几天的缓冲期，支票兑现和从发行者账户中取出现金需要花费几天时间，这意味着支票所有者在此期间获得资金的利息。因为电子支付是即时的，因此它消除了消费者的缓冲。

第四，电子形式支付可能引起安全和隐私问题。我们经常听到媒体报道未授权的黑客侵入电脑数据库并修改了存储的数据。这种情况并不罕见，意味着不诚实的人可以进入电子支付系统的银行账户，从某人账户中窃取资金。阻止这种欺诈行为是很艰难的任务，计算机科学正在发展一个新的领域以应对安全问题。更进一步的考虑是使用电子形式支付会留下大量包含个人信息的电子痕迹（线索）。还有关于政府、雇主和市场营销人员可能接触到这些数据从而侵犯我们隐私的顾虑。

2012年真题详解

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I.Joe as a mindless war toy，the symbol of American military adventurism，but that’s not how it used to be.To the men and women who1in World War II and the people they liberated，the G.I.was the2man grown into hero，the pool farm kid torn away from his home，the guy who3all the burdens of battle，who slept in cold foxholes，who went without the4of food and shelter，who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder.this was not a volunteer soldier，not someone well paid，5an average guy，up6the best trained，best equipped，fiercest，most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name is not much.GI.is just a military abbreviation7Government Issue，and it was on all of the article8to soldiers.And Joe? A common name for a guy who never9it to the top.Joe Blow，Joe Magrac…a working class name.The United States has10had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe.

G.I.Joe had a11career fighting German，Japanese，and Korean troops.He appears as a character，or a12of American personalities，in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I.Joe，based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle.Some of the soldiers

Pyle13portrayed themselves in the film.Pyle was famous for covering the14side of the war，writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers，not how many miles were15or what towns were captured or liberated.His reports16the“willie”cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden.Both men17the dirt and exhaustion of war，the18of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians:coffee，tobacco，whiskey，shelter，sleep.19Egypt，France，and a dozen more countries，G.I.Joe was any American soldier，20the most important person in their lives.

1.[A]performed

[B]served

[C]rebelled

[D]betrayed

2.[A]actual

[B]common

[C]special

[D]normal

3.[A]bore

[B]cased

[C]removed

[D]loaded

4.[A]necessities

[B]facilities

[C]commodities

[D]properties

5.[A]and

[B]nor

[C]but

[D]hence

6.[A]for

[B]into

[C]form

[D]against

7.[A]meaning

[B]implying

[C]symbolizing

[D]claiming

8.[A]handed out

[B]turn over

[C]brought back

[D]passed down

9.[A]pushed

[B]got

[C]made

[D]managed

10.[A]ever

[B]never

[C]either

[D]neither

11.[A]disguised

[B]disturbed

[C]disputed

[D]distinguished

12.[A]company

[B]collection

[C]community

[D]colony

13.[A]employed

[B]appointed

[C]interviewed

[D]questioned

14.[A]ethical

[B]military

[C]political

[D]human

15.[A]ruined

[B]commuted

[C]patrolled

[D]gained

16.[A]paralleled

[B]counteracted

[C]duplicated

[D]contradicted

17.[A]neglected

[B]avoided

[C]emphasized

[D]admired

18.[A]stages

[B]illusions

[C]fragments

[D]advances

19.[A]With

[B]To

[C]Among

[D]Beyond

20.[A]on the contrary[B]by this means

[C]from the outset

[D]at that point

答案解析

1.【答案】[B]

【句意】对于参加过第二次世界大战的男男女女还有被他们解放的人来说。

【点睛】从空后的句子“他们解放的人”可以看出，空前的句子表示的应该是参加了第二次世界大战的男人和女人。只有serve有“服兵役”的意思，所以选[B]。其他都不符合题意。

2.【答案】[B]

【句意】G.I.Joe是一个成长为英雄的普通人。

【点睛】空内信息应该是与hero“英雄”意思相对，后面的分句说他背井离乡，经历了很多苦难，显然这里应该是说由普通人、平凡人

（common man）成长为英雄，所以选[B]。而normal man的意思是正常人，对应是精神不正常的人。描述平凡人一般用common或者average。

3.【答案】[A]

【句意】承担着战争带来的重负的小伙子。

【点睛】本题考查的是词语的搭配关系，承担战争带来的负担，应该用动词bear或shoulder，所以这里选[A]，bore是bear的过去时。remove是卸下的意思，与题意相反，load是装载的意思，同时和with搭配。

4.【答案】[A]

【句意】没有必需的食物和住所。

【点睛】necessities表示“生活必需品”，空外信息food和shelter（食物和住宿）这些就是维持生存最起码的条件。facilities指的是设施，commodities指商品，properties指财产，均不符合题意。

5.【答案】[C]

【句意】他不是志愿兵，也没有高的报酬，而只是一个普通人。

【点睛】本题考查词组搭配，not…but，“不是，而是”表转折，不是志愿兵，也没有高的报酬，而只是一个普通人。所以选[C]。

6.【答案】[D]

【句意】一个抵抗训练有素、装备精良、几个世纪以来最强大最凶残的敌人的普通人。

【点睛】这道题主要考查介词的搭配。根据up_____（the best trained，best equipped，fiercest，most brutal），enemies可以知道是起来反抗敌人，所以选[D]选项against。

7.【答案】[C]

【句意】G.I.只不过是一个象征Government Issue的军事缩写。

【点睛】G.I.。在军事上是Government Issue的缩略语，所以，G.I.这个符号就是象征着这个全称Government Issue。symbolizing表示“象征，代表”，meaning表示“意思是”，implying表示“含义是”，因此[A]和[B]的意思一致，都不能选。而[D]选项claiming表示“宣称”一般主语为人。

8.【答案】[A]

【句意】发给士兵们的所有物品上都能看到这个符号。

【点睛】本题考查词组辨析，hand out表示“分发，发放”符合题意。turn over表示“移交”，bring back表示“带回”，pass down表示“传承”在句意上都说不通。

9.【答案】[C]

【句意】Joe只是个普通的名字，一个从未爬到过社会上层的人的名字。

【点睛】空所在句子的语境为：Joe是个普通名字，一个从未爬到社会上层的人的名字。Manage表示再怎么经过努力，最终也未获得成功，选[C]。

10.【答案】[B]

【句意】美国也从没有过任何一任名叫Joe的总统、副总统或国务卿。

【点睛】结合第9题的分析可知，空所在句子实际上是进一步举例说明Joe没有取得大的成就：从来都不曾出现叫做Joe的总统、副总统、

国务卿。根据句意只能选never。

11.【答案】[D]

【句意】GI.拥有卓越的军旅生涯，曾和德国、美国以及韩国的军队作战。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。空所在的语境为：G.I.Joe有___的军旅生涯，曾和德国、美国以及韩国的军队作战。由此语境确定选[D]distinguished表示“杰出”。而[A]disguised“掩饰，掩藏”，[B]disturbed“被打扰的，不安的”，[C]disputed“争论的”均不符合题意。

12.【答案】[B]

【句意】他身上体现着美国人的某些特色，或身上结合了美国人的诸多特性。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。空前出现“a character”，从句意上不难理解，or后边相对应的应该是美国人特性的集合，可知作者想表达在他身上有很多美国人的特色，因而选[B]。其他选项均不合题意。

13.【答案】[C]

【句意】一些Pyle采访过的士兵也本色出演了这部影片。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。结合上句对Ernie Pyle的介绍，可知他是一个战地记者（war correspondent），因此他应该是采访（interview）一些士兵。其他选项都不符合题意。

14.【答案】[D]

【句意】Pyle很出名，是因为他擅长报道战争的人性面，报道那些浑身尘土、积雪和泥浆的士兵，而并不关注士兵行进多少里地或是占领、解放了多少城市。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。空所在语境为：Pyle擅长报道战争的____面，报道这些浑身是尘土、积雪以及泥浆的士兵。Pyle报道重在士兵而非战争上，因而可确定他关注的应更多的是人性。所以选[D]。而[B]选项和[C]选项关注的是军事和政治上的内容，对应原文not how manyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...liberated内容，不符合题意。

15.【答案】[D]

【句意】见14题。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。本题承接上题，Pyle并不关注士兵行军多少里，或是占领或解放了多少地方。gain有推进（一段）距离的意思，[A]ruined“毁灭，破坏”，[B]commuted“抵偿，交换”，[C]patrolled“巡逻，巡视”，均不合题意，故选[D]。

16.【答案】[A]

【句意】他的报道与著名的星条旗艺术家Bill Maulden的威利系列卡通很相似。

【点睛】本题考查词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他的报道与Bill Maulden的是____的。紧接的一句话揭示了本题的答案，两者都（Both men）。由此可确定两人的报道应是类似的。因而，选[A]。“counteracted”表示“抵制，中和，对抗”，duplicated表示“复制，重复”，“contradicted”表示“反驳，与……矛盾”。

17.【答案】[C]

【句意】两者都强调战争的丑恶以及战争所带来的损耗。

【点睛】本题考查逻辑搭配。由14题、15题可知，Pyle更注重战争中的士兵，因而他不可能是忽略（neglected）、避免（avoided）或是钦佩（admired）战争所带来的这一些负面的东西，因而本题选[C]emphasized。

18.【答案】[B]

【句意】还有那些士兵们和平民们一起对文明的幻想：咖啡、香烟、威士忌、有住的地方、有觉可以睡。

【点睛】由上题我们知道，Pyle强调的是战争带来的负面东西，再看冒号后的内容：咖啡、香烟、威士忌、有住的地方、有觉可以睡，这些与dirt，exhaustion of war形成鲜明的对比。[B]illusions“错觉，幻想”，符合题意，[A]stages“舞台，阶段”，[C]fragment“碎片，片段”，[D]advances“进步，进展”，语意不通。

19.【答案】[B]

【句意】对于埃及、法国以及其他十几个国家来说，G.I.Joe可以是任何一个美国士兵。

【点睛】本题考查介词的用法。空所在语境为：___埃及、法国以及其他国家，G.I.Joe可以是任何一个美国士兵。结合文章表达，应是对于这些人而言。因而，确定答案[B]。

20.【答案】[D]

【句意】就这点来说，他是他们生命中最重要的人。

【点睛】本题考查逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：G.I.Joe是他们生命中最重要的人。原题四个选项分别表示on the contrary“正相反”；[B]by this means“用这种方式”；[C]from the outset“从一开始”；[D]at that point表示“就那点（方面）来说”。[D]为最佳答案。

全文翻译

成百上千万的美国人和外国人把GI.Joe看成没有头脑的象征着美国军事冒险主义的战争玩偶，但是他原来不是这样。对于参加过第二次世界大战的男男女女还有被他们解放的人们，G.I.Joe是一个成长为英雄的普通人，他是那个背井离乡，承受着所有战争的重负，睡在冰冷的散兵坑里，没有必需的食物和住所，而又坚持起来反抗纳粹谋杀统治的那个小伙子。他不是志愿兵，也没有高的报酬，只是一个普通小伙子，一个起来抵抗训练有素、装备精良、几个世纪以来最强大最凶残的敌人的普通人。

他的名字微不足道，G.I.只不过是一个Government Issue的军事缩写，在发给士兵们的所有物品上都能见到的名字。那么Joe这个名字呢？那也只不过是一个从来没有爬到过社会上层的普通小伙子的名字，像那些Joe Blow，Joe Magrac之类的工人阶级的名字一样普通。美国也从没有过任何一任名叫Joe的总统、副总统或者国务卿。

G.I.Joe拥有卓越的军旅生涯，曾和德国、日本还有韩国军队作战。1945年，以战地记者Ernie Pyle最后的日子为背景拍摄了影片《G.I.Joe的故事》，在该影片里他体现了美国人的某些特性，或是美国人诸多特性的集合，一些Pyle采访过的士兵也本色出演了该片。Pyle很出名，是因为他擅长报道战争中的人性面，报道那些浑身尘土、积雪和泥浆的士兵，而不关注士兵们行进了多少里地或者占领、解放了多少个城市。他的报道和著名的星条旗艺术家Bill Maulden的威利系列卡通很相似，两者都强调战争的丑恶以及战争所带来的损耗，还有那些士兵们平民们一起对文明的幻想：咖啡、香烟、威士忌、有住的地方、有觉可以睡。对于埃及、法国等更多的国家来说，G.I.Joe可以是任何一个美国士兵，就这点来说也是他们生命中最重要的人。

2011年真题详解

The Internet affords anonymity to its users，a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech.But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has1across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved2bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly3?

Last month，Howard Schmidt，the nation’s cyber-czar，offered the federal government a4to make the Web a safer place a“voluntary trusted identity”system that would be the high-tech5of a physical key，a fingerprint and a photo ID card，all

rolled6one.The system might use a smart identity card，or a digital credential7to a specific computer，and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to8a federation of private online identity systems.User could9which system to join，and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems.The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver’s license10by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to11just once but use many different services.

12，the approach would create a “walled garden” cyberspace，with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a13community.

Mr.Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with14，trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure15which the transaction runs”.

Still，the administration’s plan has16privacy rights activists.Some applaud the approach;others are concerned.It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would17be a compulsory Internet “drive’s license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with18by some computer security experts，who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr.Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet19.They argue that all Internet users should be20to register and identify themselves，in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

1.[A]swept

[B]skipped

[C]walked

[D]ridden

2.[A]for

[B]within

[C]while

[D]though

3.[A]careless

[B]lawless

[C]pointless

[D]helpless

4.[A]reason

[B]reminder

[C]compromise

[D]proposal

5.[A]information

[B]interference

[C]entertainment

[D]equivalent

6.[A]by

[B]into

[C]from

[D]over

7.[A]linked

[B]directed

[C]chained

[D]compared

8.[A]dismiss

[B]discover

[C]create

[D]improve

9.[A]recall

[B]suggest

[C]select

[D]realize

10.[A]released

[B]issued

[C]distributed

[D]delivered

11.[A]carry on

[B]linger on

[C]set in

[D]log in

12.[A]In vain

[B]In effect

[C]In return

[D]In contrast

13.[A]trusted

[B]modernized

[C]thriving

[D]competing

14.[A]caution

[B]delight

[C]confidence

[D]patience

15.[A]on

[B]after

[C]beyond

[D]across

16.[A]divided

[B]disappointed

[C]protected

[D]united

17.[A]frequently

[B]incidentally

[C]occasionally

[D]eventually

18.[A]skepticism

[B]relevance

[C]indifference

[D]enthusiasm

19.[A]manageable

[B]defendable

[C]vulnerable

[D]invisible

20.[A]invited

[B]appointed

[C]allowed

[D]forced

答案解析

1.【答案】[A]

【句意】但是恰恰这个匿名性也使得席卷网络的网络犯罪爆发。

【点睛】此处考查单词词义和辨析，swept across表示“席卷，刮起”，skip表示“跳过”，walk和ride与句意不符。

2.【答案】[C]

【句意】在为这个违法现象日益增加的世界带来安全和保障的同时，隐私还能得到保护吗？

【点睛】此处的关键在划分意群，can privacy be preserved为一个意群，后面部分表示隐私受保护的条件，选项[A]for表示目的意图“为了”；选项[B]within表示范围“在……内”；选项[C]while表示“在……时候，同时”；选项[D]though表示“虽然，尽管”，因此，可根据句意选[C]。

3.【答案】[B]

【句意】在为这个违法现象越来越多的世界带来安全和保障的同时，隐私还能得到保护吗？

【点睛】此处考单词词义，需选一个正确的词并符合本句与上文之间的逻辑。首先，that seems increasingly3是个定语从句，修饰限定a world，那么我们联系前面提到的网络犯罪已经席卷网络，显然这里要带来安全和保障的对象应该是网络，a world指的就是“网络世界”，再看选项[A]careless表示“粗心的，疏忽的”；选项[B]lawless表示“非法的，违法的”；选项[C]pointless表示“不得要领，无意义的”；而选项[D]helpless表示“无助的”，显然选[B]更为恰当。

4.【答案】[D]

【句意】上个月，Howard Schmidt为联邦政府提出了一个加强网络安全的建议。

【点睛】此处同样考单词的词义，选项[A]reason表“原因”；选项[B]reminder表示“提醒”；选项[C]compromise表示“妥协，折中办法”；选项[D]proposal表示“建议，提案”，根据句意选[D]。

5.【答案】[D]

【句意】Howard Schmidt提出的建议是建立一个叫做“voluntary trusted identity”的高科技系统，它相当于一把实物钥匙，一张带指纹和照片的ID卡，并综合了它们所有的功能。

【点睛】此处考查单词的词义，选项[A]information表示“信息”；选项[B]interference表示“干扰，干预”；选项[C]entertainment表示“娱乐”；选项[D]equivalent表示“相等物，等价物”，根据句意选[D]。

6.【答案】[B]

【句意】见第5题。

【点睛】此处考介词的用法，实物钥匙、带指纹和照片的ID卡的功能都整合进了这样一个系统里，四个选项只有[B]选项是表示“进入”的介词。

7.【答案】[A]

【句意】这个系统使用一种智能身份识别卡或是一种连接到特定电脑上的数字凭证，并验证电脑用户处在在线服务的范围之内。

【点睛】四个选项均为过去分词，过去分词在这里作a digital credential的后置定语，选项[A]linked常和介词to并用，表示“连接到”；选项[B]directed表示“指向”；选项[C]chained表示“用链条拴住，束缚”；选项[D]compared表“和……对比”，和to连用表示“比较，比喻”，显然选项[A]为正确答案。

8.【答案】[C]

【句意】这种想法在于创建一个个人在线识别系统的联盟。

【点睛】四个选项均为动词，此处考单词词义，选项[A]dismiss表示“解散，解雇”；选项[B]discover表示“发现”；选项[C]create表示“创造，发明，创建”；选项[D]improve表示“提高，改善”，应选[C]。

9.【答案】[C]

【句意】用户可以选择加入哪一种系统，只有登记注册并且通过身份验证了的用户才能进入他们的系统。

【点睛】此处同样考的是单词词义辨析，选项[A]recall表示“回想，召回”；选项[B]suggest表示“建议，暗示”；选项[C]select表示“挑选，选拔”；选项[D]realize表示“意识到，实现”；根据该空后面which system，由此可见，选[C]。

10.【答案】[B]

【句意】这种登录方式和那种要求由政府发放网络许可的方式形成了反差。

【点睛】此处考相近词汇辨析，选项[A]release表示“释放，发行，发布”；选项[B]issue表示“发行，颁布，发给”；选项[C]distributed表示“分发，分配，分布”；选项[D]delivered表示“投递，传送，发表”，其中只有issue表示颁发法令，表许可的证件等。

11.【答案】[D]

【句意】谷歌和微软都在这样的公司之列，它们已经有了能让用户只注册一次就能使用很多不同服务的独立注册系统。

【点睛】此处考词组的含义，选项[A]carry on表示“进行，继续开展”；选项[B]linger on表示“逗留，徘徊”；选项[C]set in表示“开始，到来”；选项[D]log in表示“登录，注册”；显然选项[D]恰合此意。

12.【答案】[B]

【句意】实际上，这种方式能创建一个带有围墙花园的网络空间，它有着安全可靠的邻居和明亮的路灯，可以建造一个有信任感的社区。

【点睛】此处考词组的含义，[A]选项in vain表示“徒劳地，无益地”；[B]选项in effect表示“实际上，事实上”；[C]选项in return表示“作为报答，回报”；[D]选项in contrast表示“与此相反”，根据上下文的语意联系，选[B]。

13.【答案】[A]

【句意】见第12题。

【点睛】此处选一个来修饰community的词，[A]选项trust表示“信任感”；[B]选项modernized表示“现代化的”；[C]选项thriving表示“繁荣的，茁壮成长的”；[D]选项competing表示“只能选其一，不能同时接受的”；a sense of后面跟名词，表示“有……感的”所以选[A]。

14.【答案】[C]

【句意】Schmidt将这个社区描述成一个自愿生态区，在那儿个人和组织都能自信地完成在线交易，他们彼此信赖对方也信赖交易运作的基础平台。

【点睛】选项[A]caution表示“小心，警告”；选项[B]delight表示“高兴，愉悦”；选项[C]confidence表示“自信，信心”；选项[D]patient表示“耐心”，根据上下文含义，由于这样的系统创造了这么值得信赖的社区，所以他们可以完成在线交易并信赖他人，因此，选项[C]要比[B]更为恰当。

15.【答案】[A]

【句意】见第14题。

【点睛】这里考状语从句的连接词，“___which the transaction runs”是个地点状语，先行词是infrastructure，意为“公共建设，基础设施”，显然，交易运作的地点是这个网络平台，所以，选on，on which相当于where，引导地点状语从句。

16.【答案】[A]

【句意】尽管如此，管理者的计划还是使得有关隐私权的活跃分子产生了意见分歧。

【点睛】选项[A]divided表示“分割，分裂”；选项[B]disappointed表示“使……失望，气馁”；选项[C]protected表示“保护，维护”；选项[D]united表示“联合”，该句是本段的主旨句，后面有对该句观点的解释，“someonehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...，othershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”由此可判断，选分割、分裂的意思比较恰当。

17.【答案】[D]

【句意】显而易见，这个方案对于最终什么是必需的网络许可智能系统是一个初步推动。

【点睛】此处考副词词义，选项[A]frequently表示“频繁地，经常地”；选项[B]incidentally表示“偶然地，附带地”；选项[C]occasionally表示“偶然，间或”；选项[D]eventually表示“终于，最后”，选项[B]和[C]意思相同，[A]表示频率，显然可以排除，因此选[D]。

18.【答案】[A]

【句意】这个计划也遭到一些电脑安全专家的质疑，他们担心Schmidt先生展望的自愿生态区系统仍然会留下许多网络难以防御的问题。

【点睛】选项[A]skepticism表示“质疑，怀疑”；选项[B]relevance表示“关联”；选项[C]indifference表“不关心，不重要”；选项[D]enthusiasm表示“热情，热心”，后半句里的“worry”提示我们，专家表示担心，由此可相应地选择[A]选项。

19.【答案】[C]

【句意】见第18题。

【点睛】选项[A]manageable表示“易处理的，可对付的”；选项[B]defendable表示“可防守的”；选项[C]vulnerable表示“难防御的”；选项[D]invisible表示“看不见的，难察觉的”，根据句意应选否定意义的词，所以排除[A]和[B]，比较[C]和[D]，安全专家担心的应为防御网络犯罪等方面的问题，[C]比[D]更为恰当。

20.【答案】[D]

【句意】他们争论的是，应该让所有网络用户去注册和确认自己的身份，同样，驾驶者也必须持证行驶在公共道路上。

【点睛】选项[A]invited表示“邀请”；选项[B]appointed表示“任命，指定”；选项[C]allowed表示“允许，准许”；选项[D]forced表示“强迫，强力推动”，首先根据意思排除[A]和[B]，网络用户注册并确认身份本来就是文中赞成的观点，进而排除[C]，正确选项为[D]。

全文翻译

为了保护使用者的隐私和言论自由，互联网为使用者提供了匿名的使用方式，但上述匿名方式也为网络犯罪的泛滥提供了温床。

在为这个违法现象日益增加的世界带来安全和保障的同时，隐私还能得到保护吗？

上个月，国家的“网络沙皇”——霍华德·施密特，向联邦政府提交了一份使互联网更加安全的计划书。在该份计划书中，他提出通过建立一套“自助信任身份”的系统可以从硬件上解决这一问题，该系统将指纹识别和照片身份卡融为一体，使用智能身份卡或针对一台特定电脑

的数字证书，并可以为使用者提供一些在线服务。

其核心内容是建立一个私人在线身份识别系统联盟。使用者可以决定其参加的系统，且只有经授权的注册用户才能够进入该系统。这一方式类似于要求驾驶者持有政府颁发的网络驾驶证。

谷歌和微软是已经建立上述“单一登录”系统的公司之一。该系统中使用者只需登录一次就可以使用不同种类的服务。

实际上，该方式将创建一个网络空间的“围墙花园”，该花园中只有安全的“邻居”和明亮的“路灯”，从而建立一个可信的社区。

施密特先生将它描述为一个“自助生态系统”，在该系统中个人和组织可以放心地完成在线交易，并可以相互信任和给予交易基础设施以充分信任。

政府部门的计划令私人权利的拥护者发生了分化，一些人赞同这一方式，另一些则表示忧虑。很明显，这一计划朝着最终实行强制性的网络“驾驶证”的思路发展。

该计划还受到一些计算机安全专家的质疑，他们担心施密特先生预想的“自助生态系统”仍将使互联网的很多部分易受攻击。他们认为，所有互联网使用者都应当注册并确认自己的身份，就像驾驶员只有在获得驾照以后才可以在公共道路上行驶一样。

2010年真题详解

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11，2009.It is the first worldwide epidemic1by the Word Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert2an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia，and rising3in Britain，Japan，Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is“4”in severity，according to Margaret Chan，the organization’s director general，5the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery，often in the6of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global7in late April 2009，when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths8healthy adults.As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic，cases began to9in New York City，the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United states，new cases seemed to fade10warmer weather arrived.But in late September 2009，officials reported there was11flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the12tested are the new swine flu，also known as（A）H1N1，not seasonal flu.In the U.S，it has13more than one million people，and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6，000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials14Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began15orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine.The new vaccine，which is different from the annual flu vaccine，is16ahead of expectations.More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009，though most those17dose were of the FluMist nasal spray type，which is not18for Pregnant women，people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties，heart disease or several other19.But it was still possible to vaccine people in other high-risk groups:health care workers，people20infants and healthy young people.

1.[A]criticized

[B]appointed

[C]commented

[D]designated

2.[A]proceeded

[B]activated

[C]followed

[D]prompted

3.[A]digits

[B]numbers

[C]amounts

[D]sums

4.[A]moderate

[B]normal

[C]unusual

[D]extreme

5.[A]with

[B]in

[C]from

[D]by

6.[A]progress

[B]absence

[C]presence

[D]favor

7.[A]reality

[B]phenomenon

[C]concept

[D]notice

8.[A]over

[B]for

[C]among

[D]to

9.[A]stay up

[B]crop up

[C]fill up

[D]cover up

10.[A]as

[B]if

[C]unless

[D]until

11.[A]excessive

[B]enormous

[C]significant

[D]magnificent

12.[A]categories

[B]examples

[C]patterns

[D]samples

13.[A]imparted

[B]immersed

[C]injected

[D]infected

14.[A]released

[B]relayed

[C]relieved

[D]remained

15.[A]placing

[B]delivering

[C]taking

[D]giving

16.[A]feasible

[B]available

[C]reliable

[D]applicable

17.[A]prevalent

[B]principal

[C]innovative

[D]initial

18.[A]presented

[B]restricted

[C]recommended

[D]introduced

19.[A]problems

[B]issues

[C]agonies

[D]sufferings

20.[A]involved in

[B]caring for

[C]concerned with

[D]warding off

答案解析

本篇试题的背景是不久之前曾引起全球恐慌的甲型流感H1N1问题。

1.【答案】[D]

【句意】首句指出2009年6月在墨西哥首先发现的猪流感被宣布为全球传染病，第二句进一步提出这是被世界卫生组织宣布为41年来的首例全球流行病。考生应结合两句间逻辑关系进行判断。由此可初步判断出这是世界卫生组织41年来认定的第一起世界性瘟疫。

【点睛】本题明显考查的是动词的辨析，考查考生对这4个动词意义和用法的深入理解。[A]选项criticize表示“批评，挑剔，评论”，[B]选项appoint表示“任命，委派”，这两个选项都可以轻易排除，因为批评或任命的逻辑主体不该是“瘟疫”这一客观现象。[C]选项comment表示“注释，评注，批评，评论”，常与on搭配，与文章不符。[D]选项designate理解为“指定，标明，把……定名为”其准确意义解释为：assign a name or title to，故[D]为正确选项。

2.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句主语为“警觉性提高”，宾语为“各国出现高发病例后在日内瓦召开流感专家紧急会议”，这里需填入体现两者逻辑上先后关系的谓语。从“after a sharp rise in cases”可推断出警觉性提高并非是会议召开的原因，而是结果，即会议使得人们的警觉性提高。

【点睛】本题考查的是考生对句间逻辑关系和词汇用法的掌握。[A]选项proceed可以表示为“继续，前行”，但它是不及物动词，一般要和“to”，“with”等介词连用。[B]选项activate表示“启动，触发”和[D]选项prompt“促使，引起”，这两个选项都在讲警觉性导致了会议的召开，与文章含义不符。[C]选项follow表示“随着，紧随其后”，完全符合文章的逻辑，故为正确选项。

3.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句中谈到澳大利亚的发病人数急剧上升，而英国、日本、智利及其他地区也有所上升，所以此处填入的词应表示发病人数的上升。

【点睛】[A]选项digits指“阿拉伯数字”，不表示数量，不能与rising构成平行结构，[C]选项amounts的含义是“数量”，[D]选项sums的含义是“金额，款项”，二者都用于不可数名词。只有[B]选项numbers表示“数量”，修饰可数名词，符合题意。

4.【答案】[A]

【句意】前一段中提到猪流感的蔓延之势及专家紧急会议后大家对此病的紧张情绪，此段第一句就用了but表示转折，而由此句后半部分可知大部分病患只有轻微症状并可以痊愈，所以此病在Margaret Chan看来并不严重。

【点睛】[C]选项unusual表示“非同寻常的”，extreme表示“极端的”与文章逻辑相反，故排除。[B]选项normal意为“正常的”，有一定的干扰性，但下文中提到“mild symptoms”，所以与语境不符，只有[A]选项moderate表示“温和的，轻微的”与“mild symptoms”形成前后联系，故为正确答案。

5.【答案】[A]

【句意】前句讲到在Margaret Chan看来，此病并不可怕，后面指出绝大部分病患只有轻微症状并可以痊愈，所以两部分之间应该是相互照应的伴随情况。

【点睛】本题考查的是考生理解上下句间逻辑关系的能力，以及独立主格结构的语法知识点。本句的主干是the epidemic is moderate，逗号后面表达的是包含有逻辑主语patients和逻辑谓语experiencing的独立主格结构（symptoms and recovery是逻辑宾语）。选项[B]、[C]、[D]都不能够接带逻辑主语的分词短语，予以排除。[A]选项with可以引导独立主格，表伴随，其后连接逻辑主语的分词短语。比如，The murder was brought in，with his hands behind his back。

6.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句紧接上句绝大部分病患只有轻微症状并可以痊愈，是a full recovery后的状语，所以应进一步强调本段主旨，即此病并不是那么可怕，大部分病患常常无须药物治疗就可以痊愈了。

【点睛】[A]选项progress意为“进步，前进”，它的搭配形式是in progress，意思是“在进行中”，例如，An inquiry is now in progress。调查工作此刻正在进行中。[C]选项in the presence of，意思是“在场，存在”，例如，The document was signed in the presence of two witness.（本文件是在两位证人的见证下签署的）。[D]选项favor表示“赞同，喜爱”，它的搭配形式是in favor of（注意没有定冠词the），意思是“赞同”，例如，Sentiment in the town is now in favor of a cut in tax（市民的情绪是赞成减税）。[B]选项in the absence of意为“缺乏，没有”，所以符合文章逻辑。

7.【答案】[D]

【句意】本段是对甲流情况的回顾，本文从开头段就开始强调此病的全球概念，但是此段中讲到墨西哥当局注意到大批健康人住院就医甚至死亡的情况是在2009年4月底，当时甲流还未形成全球蔓延的状况。

【点睛】[B]选项phenomenon意为“现象”，[C]选项concept意为“概念”，一般不与come to构成搭配，从意思上不符合句意需要。[A]选项reality意为“成为现实”，与后面的意思并不一致，[D]选项notice受到关注，与下文提到墨西哥当局注意到属于近义词的复现呼应。

8.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句指全球之所以关注这一流感是由于墨西哥政府注意到健康人群中有大批感染此病而住院甚至死亡的病例，因此所填的介词应有“在……之中”的意思。

【点睛】[A]选项over做介词解，含义是“在……上面，超过……的，跨过（覆盖过）……”。[B]选项for的含义是“为了，代表，以……为交换”。[D]选项to的含义是“向，到，趋向，变成”。[C]选项among的含义是“在……之中，在……中间”，故为正确选项。

9.【答案】[B]

【句意】根据上下文含义，当墨西哥城由于极度恐慌而几近瘫痪后，在纽约、美国西南部和世界其他国家应该是出现更多的病例。

【点睛】[A]选项stay up的含义是“熬夜，不睡觉”，[C]选项fill up的含义是“装满，被填满”，[D]选项cover up的含义是“装满，被填满”，[B]选项crop up的含义是“突然出现，突然发现”。crop有“（同一时期出现的人物等）一批，一群，大量”之意，与其后的in New York City，the southwestern United States and around the world一起表达了“恐慌情况一时间突然出现在纽约、美国西南部地区以及全世界”之意，故为正确选项。

10.【答案】[A]

【句意】本题前面讲到新病例似乎在减少，而下一句用But转折，指出9月底流感开始在几乎每个州都有出现，所以根据上下文的时间来看，4月底开始在墨西哥首都发现，当天气转暖时似乎新病例减少，但9月底流感再次开始肆虐，这里是一个时间概念，而非条件。

【点睛】[B]选项if常表示条件和假设关系。条件状语从句和时间状语从句一样，从句的谓语动词不能用一般将来时态、过去将来时态或将来完成时，而要用相应的一般现在时、一般过去时和现在完成时态来替代。可见它不能引导warmer weather arrived，故予以排除。[C]选项unless的含义是“如果不，除非”，如，let’s go out for a walk unless you are too tired与if you are too tired，let’s go out for a walk同义，其用法类似于if，因此也不能作为选项。[D]选项until的含义是“直到……为止”，尽管warmer weather arrived明显有时间概念，但until要求后面的动作有持续性，显然to fade不具有持续性，所以until与warmer weather arrived不能合理搭配。[A]选项as的含义是“当……时，随……时间推移”，可以与……构成合理搭配，句意为“随着温度越来越高，新的疫情似乎消失了”，故为正确选项。

11.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句意为在2009年9月底，官方报告几乎每个州都有流感发生，而且几乎都属于被称为H1N1的新流感，此处要填的是一个形容词，修饰flu activity（流感活动）。

【点睛】[A]选项excessive表示数量和程度，意为“过多的，过分的”，[B]选项enormous表示数量意为“巨大的，庞大的”，[D]选项magnificent表示外观，意为“宏伟的，壮丽的”。[C]选项significant表示重要性或严重性，意为“显著的，重要的”，根据上下文可知此处应填入表示流感活动多发，而且非常严重的形容词，故为正确选项。

12.【答案】[D]

【句意】此句指几乎所有被检测的都是一种新的猪流感，或称甲流，所以此处填入的应该是在医疗场景中使用的词汇。

【点睛】[A]选项categories的含义是“种类，范畴”。[C]选项patterns的含义是“样式，花样”。[B]选项example的含义是“例子”，有很大的迷惑性，但此处所填之词应满足两个条件：一应与tested构成动宾关系；二是应与the new swine flu构成所属关系，含义为“几乎所有检测的样本都是新的猪流感”，故[D]选项为正确选项。

13.【答案】[D]

【句意】此处所要填入的是与caused并列的谓语动词，题眼所在的分句中提到100万人，caused所在的分居中提到600多人死亡和6000多人入院，构成句意“在美国，它已经感染了超过100万人，致使600多人死亡以及6000多人住院治疗”。

【点睛】[A]选项imparted的含义是“给予，传授，透露”，例如，impart knowledge to students（向学生传授知识）。[B]选项immersed的含义是“使浸入”，例如，he immersed his feet in water（他把脚浸入水里）。[C]选项inject意为“注射，打针”。[D]选项infected的含义是“传染，影响”，符合文章的因果关系。

14.【答案】[A]

【句意】本段主要讲述美国联邦政府医疗卫生部门为应对甲流给儿童发放疫苗，这种疫苗还存在不足，例如不能适用于孕期女性、老龄或是患有某些疾病的人群，但可能对其他高危人群适用。

【点睛】[B]选项relayed表示“传达，传播”，[C]选项relieved表示“减轻，缓解”，[D]选项remained表示“保持，剩余”。[A]选项released表示“释放，发行”可引申为此句所需的逻辑“发放”，故为正确答案。

15.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句讲美国联邦政府医疗卫生部门除了给儿童发放疫苗达菲之外的其他措施，此措施是针对美国各州的，因此应填入与orders搭配的动名词形式。

【点睛】[A]选项placing，为“下订单”之意，[B]选项delivering意为“发送所订购的货物”，[D]选项giving也为“下订单”之意。这三个选项均违背上下文逻辑，不符合题意。只有[C]选项taking为政府接受各州对于新疫苗的订单，以应对各州出现的甲流肆虐情况，与上下文相符。

16.【答案】[B]

【句意】前句中讲到政府给儿童发放疫苗并接受各州对于新疫苗的订单，而第三句讲的是10月之前就应该可以提供300多万支疫苗，所以本句应该是承上启下的一句，即新疫苗比预期更早上市。

【点睛】[A]选项feasible的含义是“可行的，合理的”，[C]选项reliable的含义是“可靠的”，[D]选项applicable的含义是“可实施的，可应用的”，[B]选项available表示“可用的，可获得的”，可以表示新疫苗已上市，可以让病患使用，故为正确答案。

17.【答案】[D]

【句意】此题眼修饰的是those dose，这里的those指代上文中提到的10月初应该发放的300多万支喷雾型疫苗。从上下文可以推断出，这批疫苗应该是联邦政府发放的首批疫苗。

【点睛】[A]选项prevalent的含义是“流行的，普遍的”，[B]选项principal的含义是“首要的，重要的”，[C]选项innovative的含义是“创新的，革新的”，这三项均不符合此处所填词的近义词复现，故予以排除。[D]选项initial的含义是“开始的，最初的”，与前一句的new构成语义连接，为近义词复现。

18.【答案】[C]

【句意】全句的意思是“最初发放的鼻喷雾流感疫苗不建议孕期女性，50岁以上人士以及有呼吸困难、心脏疾病或其他疾病的人士使用”。本题要求填入用于被动语态的动词，其后有介词for，提示考生注意动词和介词的搭配。

【点睛】[A]选项presented意为“提交，展现”需要与介词with或to搭配。[B]选项restricted意为“限制”，和[D]选项introduced表示“引进”均需接介词“to”，只有[C]选项recommend意为“推荐，建议”可以接介词for，并且适合题意，故为正确答案。

19.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句中有一个明显表示并列的连词or，提示此处要填入的词与前面的breathing difficulties（呼吸困难）和heart disease（心脏病）并列，即表示其他疾病。

【点睛】[B]选项issues和含义是“问题”，多指有争议的问题。[C]选项agonies的含义是“极大的痛苦，常指各种痛苦（有极端的倾向）”。[D]选项sufferings的含义指“心灵上的痛苦”。[A]选项problems的含义是“问题”，泛指其他的一些疾病，例如医生常常这样问病人：when did your problem start？（您几时发病的？）因此[A]选项符合此处所填词的要求，故为正确选项。

20.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句意为“一些其他的高危人群也许可能接种疫苗，其中包括医疗人员、健康的年轻人等”。本题要填入的也是此群体中的一部分，其宾语为“婴儿”（infants）。

【点睛】[A]选项involved in的含义是“卷入，牵扯”，[C]选项concerned with的含义是“关注，忧虑”，[D]选项warding off的含义是“挡开，避开”。care for与此处前面的care构成同词复现，令health care workers和people20infants and healthy young people形成并列关系，故为正确选项。

全文翻译析

2009年6月11日，猪流感在墨西哥初次发现，它的暴发宣告了一场全球性的瘟疫。这是世界卫生组织41年以来认定的第一起世界性瘟疫。

澳大利亚患者的急剧增加以及英国、日本、智利和其他地方患病人数的不断增加使得流感专家齐聚日内瓦。在此紧急会议之后，各地的警戒级别也进一步提高。

在该组织总干事Margaret Chan看来，这场瘟疫就严重程度而言只是“温和”的，因为绝大多数患者只有轻微的症状，即使在没有任何医疗的情况下往往也会痊愈。

直到2009年4月末，该瘟疫的暴发才引起全球性的关注。当时，墨西哥政府注意到健康成年人中住院和死亡的人数异常。随着墨西哥城很多地方在极度恐慌中大门紧闭，纽约、美国西南部以及世界各地也都开始出现同样病例。

在美国，随着天气转暖，新的病例数似乎逐渐减少。但是在2009年9月末，官方报道说几乎每个州的流感发作都很显著，并且几乎所有的检测样本都是新的猪流感（也被称为H1N1），而非季节性流感。在美国，已有100多万人感染了此种瘟疫，导致600多人死亡和6000多人住院治疗。

联邦政府的卫生官员从国家储备中拨出Tamiflu疫苗发放给儿童，并开始接受来自于各州的有关新猪流感疫苗的订单。这种新疫苗不同于年度流感疫苗，它的投入使用时间比人们预期的还早。到2009年10月初，300多万剂疫苗就能生产出来。然而，那些最初的疫苗大多是喷鼻型疫苗，不适合孕妇、50岁以上人群、呼吸障碍患者、心脏病患者以及患有其他病症的人群。但是对其他高危人群接种该疫苗仍是可行的，如医护工作者、儿童护理人员以及健康的年轻人。

2009年真题详解

In1999，the price of oil hovered around$16 a barrel.By 2008，it had1the$100 a barrel mark.The reasons for the surge2from the dramatic growth of the economies of china and India to widespread3in oil-producing regions，including Iraq and Nigeria’s delta region.Triple-digit oil prices have4the economic and political map of the world，5some old notions of power.Oil-rich nations are enjoying historic gains and opportunities，6major importers—including china and India，home to a third of the world’s population7rising economic and social costs.

Managing this new order is fast becoming a central8of global politics.Countries that need oil are clawing at each other to9scarce supplies，and are willing to deal with any government，10how unpleasant，to do it.

In many poor nations with oil，the profits are being，lost to corruption，11these countries of their best hope for development.And oil is fueling enormous investment funds run by foreign governments，12some in the west see as a new threat.

Countries like Russia，Venezuela and Iran are well supplied with rising oil13，a change reflected in newly aggressive foreign policies.But some unexpected countries are reaping benefits，14costs，from higher prices.Consider Germany.15it imports virtually all its oil，it has prospered from extensive trade with a booming Russia and the Middle East.German exports to Russia16128 percent from 2001 to 2006.

In the United States，as already high gas prices rose17higher in the spring of 2008，the issue cropped up in the presidential campaign，with Senators McCain and Obama18for a federal gas tax holiday during the peak summer driving months.And driving habits began to19，as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems20the country reported a sharp increase in riders.

1.[A]come

[B]gone

[C]crossed

[D]arrived

2.[A]covered

[B]discovered

[C]arranged

[D]ranged

3.[A]intensity

[B]infinity

[C]insecurity

[D]instability

4.[A]drawn

[B]redrawn

[C]retained

[D]reviewed

5.[A]fighting[B]struggling

[C]challenging

[D]threatening

6.[A]and

[B]while

[C]thus

[D]though

7.[A]confine

[B]conflict

[C]conform

[D]confront

8.[A]problem

[B]question

[C]matter

[D]event

9.[A]look for

[B]lock up

[C]send out

[D]keep off

10.[A]no matter

[B]what if

[C]only if

[D]in spite of

11.[A]abolishing

[B]depriving

[C]destroying

[D]eliminating

12.[A]what

[B]that

[C]which

[D]whom

13.[A]interests

[B]taxes

[C]incomes

[D]revenues

14.[A]as many as

[B]as good as

[C]as far as

[D]as well as

15.[A]Although

[B]Because

[C]Since

[D]As

16.[A]advanced

[B]grew

[C]reduces

[D]multiplied

17.[A]even

[B]still

[C]rather

[D]fairly

18.[A]asking

[B]requesting

[C]calling

[D]demanding

19.[A]change

[B]turn

[C]shift

[D]transform

20.[A]for

[B]from

[C]across

[D]over

答案解析

这篇文章对全球石油价格的大起大落进行了分析，文章指出，1999年，石油价格徘徊在每桶16美元，到2008年，已越过每桶100美元大关。石油资源丰富的国家因此获利，而包括中国和印度在内的主要石油进口国正在为此付出高昂的代价。

1.【答案】[C]

【句意】本段第一句指出“1999年，石油价格徘徊（hover）在每桶16美元”，而到了2008年这一价格已经突破每桶100美元大关。

【点睛】[A]选项come为不及物动词，后面不能直接接宾语，come to表示“达到”，[B]选项go为不及物动词，[D]选项arrived也为不及物动词，后面加介词at。[C]选项cross，意为“超过，越过”，符合原文逻辑，故为正确答案。

2.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句的意思是“造成价格上涨的原因有很多，中国和印度经济的飞速发展以及产油地区，包括伊拉克和尼日利亚三角洲地区普遍的不稳定都是其中的因素”。

【点睛】[A]选项covered意为“覆盖”，[B]选项discovered意为“发现，探索”，[C]选项arranged意为“安排，布置”，均为及物动词，故予以排除。[D]选项range from…to…含义为“范围从……到……”，例如，For more than 20 years，we've been supporting educational programs that range from kindergartens to colleges.（20多年以来，我们一直支持从幼儿园到大学范围的教育计划。）

3.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句的意思“石油价格飞涨的原因有产油地区，包括伊拉克和尼日利亚三角洲地区普遍的不稳定”。

【点睛】[A]选项intensity的含义是“强烈，强度”，[B]选项infinity的含义是“无穷大，无限”均与上下文的意思并不一致，[C]选项insecurity的含义是“不安全，危险”，有一定的干扰性，但是伊拉克和尼日利亚三角洲地区的不安全不能成为油价飞涨的直接原因，因此也

应排除掉。[D]选项instability表示“不稳定，动荡”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

4.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“三位数的油价已经重新划定世界经济和政治版图，对一些旧有的权力观念构成了挑战”。

【点睛】[C]选项retain的含义是“保留，保持”，[D]选项review的含义为“复习，回顾”，均不符合上下文的意思。[A]选项drawn意为“画”，[B]选项redrawn意为“重新划定”，选择[B]主要是与下文的some old notions of power形成逻辑上的一致。

5.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句的含义是“对一些原有的权力观念构成了挑战”。

【点睛】[A]选项fighting的含义是“斗争，打架”，[B]选项struggling的含义是“奋斗，搏斗”，[D]选项threatening的含义是“威胁”，只有[C]选项challenging意为“挑战，对……质疑”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

6.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句前半分句“石油资源丰富的国家正在享受历史性的收获和机遇”，与后半分句“主要石油进口国日益增加的经济和社会成本”形成了对比反差，因此应该选择表示转折的连词，主要考查的是考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解。

【点睛】[A]选项and表递进并列逻辑，[C]选项thus表因果逻辑，[D]选项though表让步逻辑，[B]选项while作并列连词，意思为“而，然而”，表示对比，例如，some people waste food while others haven’t enough（有些人很浪费粮食，然而有些人吃不饱）。

7.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句的意思是，主要进口国……正面临日益增加的经济和社会成本。

【点睛】[A]选项confine的含义是“限制”，[B]选项conflict的含义是“冲突”，[C]选项conform的含义是“遵守，使一致”都不符合题意。[D]选项confront的含义是“出现在……面前，面临”，例如，A soldier has to confront danger and death。

8.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句的意思是“如何应对这一新秩序正在迅速成为一个全球性政治中心问题。”主要考查的是名词辨析。

【点睛】[B]选项question表示经由提出需要被回答的问题，[C]选项matter事情，事物，[D]选项表示“发生过的重大事件”。[A]选项problem意为“需要解决的问题”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

9.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句的意思是“需要石油的国家相互钩心斗角，期望能控制稀缺供应物品。”

【点睛】[A]选项look for意为“寻找”，[C]选项send out意为“发送，派遣”，[D]选项keep off意为“使……不接近”，都不合题意。[B]选项lock up的含义是“把……收好并上好锁”，引申为“控制，掌握”，例如，You should lock the jewels up in the safety.（你应当把珠宝首饰锁起藏在保险箱里）。

10.【答案】[A]

【句意】前文说国家愿意与各国政府交涉，与存在着多么的不愉快（how unpleasant）形成让步逻辑关系。此处主要考查考生对上下文逻辑关系的理解。

【点睛】[A]选项no matter与how搭配，表示为“不管如何……”，表示语气上的让步，例如，Any happiness，no matter how brief，is better than no happiness at all（任何幸福，无论多么短暂，都好过压根没有幸福）。[B]选项what if表示“如果……又怎么样”，例如，What if it’s true？（如果这是真的又怎样？）[C]选项only if意为“只有，除非……”例如，The lawyer is paid only if he wins（律师只有赢了官司才能拿钱）。[D]选项in spite of意为“即使，尽管”，例如，In spite of the slow economy，our sales in Europe increased by over 5%（尽管经济低迷，我们在欧洲的销售还是增加了5%）。

11.【答案】[B]

【句意】本段的意思是“在许多拥有石油能源的贫穷的国家中，腐败使收益受损，使这些国家被剥夺了发展的最佳希望”。

【点睛】[A]选项abolishing的含义是“废除，废止”，[C]选项destroying的含义是“破坏，摧毁”，[D]选项eliminating的含义是“排除，消除”，三个选项都不能与of形成搭配。只有[B]选项depriving与介词of形成搭配，意为“剥夺，使丧失”，例如，They were deprived of a normal childhood by the war（由于战争，他们失去了一个正常的童年时代）。

12.【答案】[C]

【句意】石油能源正加剧（fueling）大量由外国政府操纵的投资基金，一些西方人士把这视为一种新的威胁。此处考查的是非限制性定语从句的正确运用。

【点睛】[A]选项what不能引导定语从句，[B]选项that不能引导定语从句，[D]选项whom引导定语从句时，先行词必须是人，与本句不符。[C]选项which代替前面的主句在从句中充当see的宾语，故为正确答案。

13.【答案】[D]

【句意】例如，俄罗斯、委内瑞拉和伊朗等国家由于增加的原油收入而富足，这种变化体现在最近较为强势的外交政策上。

【点睛】本题考查词义解析，[A]选项interests意为“利息”，[B]选项taxes意为“税收”，[C]选项incomes意为“收入”，只能用于个人，[D]选项revenues意为“收入”，指公司收入或国家财政收入，因此[D]选项为正确答案。

14.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句的意思是“但意想不到的是，一些国家在因高额油价增加成本的同时也获得了利益”。此处考查的是语句之间的正确衔接。空格处应填连接“成本”和“利益”，并且通过上下文列举的德国例子可知，本句中更强调“获得利益”。

【点睛】[A]选项as many as意为“和……一样多”，[B]选项as good as意为“和……几乎一样，简直是”，[C]选项as far as意为“就……而言，到……程度”，都不能在文中形成通顺的句子，[D]选项as well as的含义是“也，还”，表示两者的并列关系，因此为正确答案。

15.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句中前半分句“石油几乎完全依赖进口”与“也获得了自身的增长”形成让步关系。

【点睛】[A]选项because，[B]选项since，[D]选项as都表示因果关系的连词，只有[A]选项although为引导让步状语从句的连接词，故为正确答案。

16.【答案】[B]

【句意】本段举了德国的例子，在贸易中获得了自身的增长，因此德国对俄国的出口“128 percent”根据上下文的意思需要填入一个表示增幅的动词。

【点睛】[A]选项advanced的含义是“前进，提出”，[C]选项reduced的含义为“减少”，[D]选项multiplied的含义为“繁殖，成倍增加”代入原文均逻辑意思不通。只有[B]选项grew的含义是“生长，增长”，表示增长时常按表示幅度的表达，故为正确答案。

17.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句的意思是“在美国，由于已经居高不下的汽油价格在2008年春天又更加高涨……”空格处应填入一个副词，修饰比较级“higher”。

【点睛】[C]选项rather的含义是“相当地，在某种程度上”，[D]选项fairly的含义是“相当地，一定地”，均不能修饰形容词的比较级。[B]选项still的含义“还要，更”可以修饰比较级，但是更多表示时间上的延续，例如，still further efforts（进一步的努力）。[A]选项even的含义是“甚至，更，越加，还”，可以修饰比较级，用以加强与之前“already high”的比较，故为正确答案。

18.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“参议员麦凯恩和奥巴马呼吁在夏季假日驾驶高峰期实施联邦汽油税”。

【点睛】[A]选项ask for的含义是“请求给予……，征求”，[B]选项requesting for的含义为“为……而请求”，[D]选项demanding for意为“对……的要求”，均不符合题意。[C]选项calling for意为“号召，呼吁”，满足上下文的意思，故为正确选项。

19.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“驾驶习惯开始出现改变”。

【点睛】[B]选项shift的含义为“改变，转移”，指的是观点、态度、意见、政策的改变，[C]选项turn的含义是“旋转，变成”，表示位置、方向或状态的改变，[D]选项transform的含义为“变形”，都不符合题意。[A]选项change可做不及物动词，意为“改变”，故为正确答案。

20.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“据报告，全国各地的大众运输系统乘客急剧增加”。

【点睛】只有across意为“在……各处，遍及”，across the country（跨越整个国家），故为正确答案。

全文翻译析

1999年，石油价格徘徊在每桶16美元左右，而到了2008年，这一价格已经突破了每桶100美元的关卡。造成价格上涨的原因有很多：中国和印度经济的飞速发展以及产油地区，包括伊拉克和尼日利亚三角洲地区普遍的不稳定都是其中的因素。三位数的油价重新描绘了世界经济和政治的格局，对一些原有的权力观念构成了挑战。石油资源丰富的国家正在享受历史性的收益和机遇，而主要石油进口国，包括拥有1/3世界人口的中国、印度在内，都不得不应对日益增加的经济和社会成本。

如何应对这种新格局很快成为全球政治的中心课题。需要石油的国家相互钩心斗角，期望能控制稀缺能源。不管存在着多么的不快，它们依然愿意与各国政府交涉来达到这个目的。

在很多拥有石油能源的贫穷国家中，利润不断让与腐败，发展的最大希望遭到剥夺。石油能源正刺激着大量由外国政府操纵的投资基金，一些西方人士把这视为一种新的威胁。

近期积极的外交政策反映出俄罗斯、委内瑞拉和伊朗等国家从石油中得到的收益大大提高。但意想不到的是，一些国家在因高额油价增加成本的同时也获得了利益，比如德国，尽管石油几乎完全依赖进口，但在与经济繁荣的俄罗斯和中东国家的大量贸易中也获得了自身的增长。2001~2006年，德国对俄罗斯的出口增长了128%。

在美国，由于已经居高不下的汽油价格在2008年春天又更加高涨，这个问题甚至出现在了总统选举中。参议员麦凯恩和奥巴马都呼吁，在夏季驾车高峰期应实行联邦汽油税日。随着小型汽车销量的骤增以及全国大众运输系统乘客数量的急剧增加，驾车习惯开始出现转变。

2008年真题详解

Olympic Games are held every four years at a different site，in which athletes1different nations compete against each other in a2of sports.There are two types of Olympics，the Summer Olympics and the winter Olympics.

In order to3the Olympics，a city must submit a proposal to the international Olympic committee（IOC）.After all proposals have been4，the IOC votes.If one city is successful in gaining a majority in the first vote，the city with the fewest votes is eliminated，and voting continues with5rounds，until a majority winner is determined.Typically the Games are awarded several years in advance，6the winning city time to prepare for the Games.In selecting the7of the Olympic Games，the IOC considers a number of factors，chief among them which city has，or promises to build，the best facilities，and which organizing committee

seems most likely to8the Games effectively.

The IOC also9which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games.10，Tokyo，Japan，the host of the 1964 Summer Games，and Mexico city，Mexico，the host of the 1968 summer Games，were chosen11to popularize the Olympic movement In Asia and in Latin America.

12the growing importance of television worldwide，the IOC in recent years has also taken into13the host city’s time zone.14the Games take place in the United States or Canada，for example，American television networks are willing to pay15higher amounts for television rights because they can broadcast popular events16，in prime viewing hours.

17the Games have been awarded.It is the responsibility of the local organizing committee to finance them.This is often done with a portion of the Olympic television18and with corporate sponsorships，ticket sales，and other smaller revenue sources.In many19there is also direct government support.

Although many cities have achieved a financial profit by hosting the Games，the Olympics can be financially20.When the revenues from the Games were less than expected，the city was left with large debts.

1.[A]in

[B]for

[C]of

[D]from

2.[A]lot

[B]number

[C]variety

[D]series

3.[A]host

[B]take

[C]run

[D]organize

4.[A]supported

[B]submitted

[C]substituted

[D]subordinated

5.[A]suggestive

[B]successful

[C]successive

[D]succeeding

6.[A]letting

[B]setting

[C]permitting

[D]allowing

7.[A]site

[B]spot

[C]location

[D]place

8.[A]state

[B]stage

[C]start

[D]sponsor

9.[A]thinks

[B]reckons

[C]considers

[D]calculates

10.[A]For instance

[B]As a result

[C]In brief

[D]On the whole

11.[A]in time

[B]in part

[C]in case

[D]in common

12.[A]Since

[B]Because

[C]As for

[D]Because of

13.[A]amount

[B]account

[C]accord

[D]acclaim

14.[A]However

[B]Whatever

[C]Whenever

[D]Wherever

15.[A]greatly

[B]handsomely

[C]meaningfully

[D]significantly

16.[A]live

[B]living

[C]alive

[D]lively

17.[A]Until

[B]Unless

[C]Whether

[D]Once

18.[A]incomes

[B]interests

[C]revenues

[D]returns

19.[A]cases

[B]conditions

[C]chances

[D]circumstances

20.[A]safe

[B]risky

[C]tempting

[D]feasible

答案解析

这篇文章扼要介绍了奥运会的举办情况，着重就奥运会的申办过程、国际奥委会投票表决的大致情况，以及影响奥委会做出决定的各种因素进行了分析。

1.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“来自世界各国的运动员在奥运会上展开角逐”。

【点睛】[A]选项in表示“在同一区域内或同一范围内”，[B]选项for表示“朝……方向，往……方向”，[C]选项of表示从属关系，“来自，出自……”，只有[D]选项from符合题意。

2.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句的意思是“来自世界各国的运动员在各类体育项目中展开竞争”。

【点睛】[A]选项a lot of和[B]选项a number of都表示“许多的”意思，强调数量的多，并不能表示种类很多，[D]选项a series of意为“一系列的”，不符合题意。[C]选项a variety of表示“各种各样的”，故为正确答案。

3.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“为了举办奥运会，一个城市必须向国际奥林匹克委员会提交一份申请”。

【点睛】[B]选项take的意思是“拿，取，执行，需要，接受，理解”，[C]选项run的含义是“经营，管理”，[D]选项organize的意思是“组织”。[A]选项host做动词时可表示“主办、举办”的意思。

4.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“当所有的申请提交后，国际奥委会进行投票表决”。

【点睛】[A]选项supported的含义是“支持，帮助，支援”。[C]选项substituted的含义是“代替，用……代替，代以”，例如，The coach substituted Smith for Jones（教练让史密斯上场，换下了琼斯）。[D]选项subordinate的含义是“使服从，把……放在次要”，例如，He subordinated his wishes to the general good of the group（他使自己的愿望服从于集体的利益）。[B]选项submitted的含义是“提交，递交”，例如，He submitted his proposal for urban development to the city council（他将城市发展建议提交市议会）。因此正确答案为[B]选项。

5.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“如果没有城市能在首轮投票中获得超过半数的选票，得票最少的城市就会被淘汰出局，并且投票会连续进行几轮，直到选出一个得票超过半数的优胜者”。

【点睛】[A]选项suggestive的意思是“暗示的，示意的”，例如，There is an aroma suggestive of spring flowers in the room（这房间里有一种香气，使人想起春天的花朵）。[B]选项successful的意思是“成功的”。[D]选项succeeding的意思是“随后的”。[C]选项successive的意思是“连续的，接连的”。

6.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“为获胜城市留出时间为奥运会做准备”。

【点睛】[A]选项letting表示“让”，一般用于各种非正式场合，指允许或无力阻止某事，暗示漠不关心或听之任之。[B]选项setting表示“放，放置”，明显和题意不符，故予以排除，[C]选项permit的含义是“准许，允许，许可”，含权威或正式的意思。[D]选项allow的含义是“给予，让得到”，在正式场合下表示客气的请求，符合题意，故为正确答案。

7.【答案】[A]

【句意】这句话的意思是“在为奥运会选址的时候……”。

【点睛】四个选项都有“位置，场所”之意，细细推敲，[A]选项site既可指专门用途或特定活动的地点，又可指某一事件的地址，例

如，The local council intends to build on this site（地方议会打算在这块地上盖房子）。[B]选项spot主要指相对较小的特定地点或事物所在地，例如，Spain is our favorite holiday spot（西班牙是我们喜欢的度假地点）。[C]选项location主要指某物设置的方向或地点，例如，He indicated the location of the Persian Gulf with a pen on the map（他用一支笔在地图上标出了波斯湾的位置）。[D]选项place含义广泛，最普通用词，既可指很小的地点，又可指很大的地方或场所。例如，We must find a place for this new picture（我们必须找一个地方放这张新照片）。

8.【答案】[B]

【句意】这句话的意思是“哪个组委会看起来似乎最有可能成功举办奥运会”。

【点睛】[A]选项state意为“陈述”，[C]选项start意为“开始”，[D]选项sponsor可以表示“发起，举办”，但主要指举办一些小型活动，故排除，[B]选项stage意为“安排，筹办”，例如，stage a world football cup（举办一次世界杯足球赛）。

9.【答案】[C]

【句意】这句话的意思是“国际奥委会还要考虑世界上哪些地区尚未举办过奥运会”。

【点睛】[A]选项thinks意为“想，认为”，think后面加上介词of表示“考虑”。[B]选项reckons意为“计算，估计”，[D]选项calculates意为“计算，打算”，都不符合题意。[C]选项considers意为“考虑”，故为正确答案。

10.【答案】[A]

【句意】前一句提到，国际奥委会也会考虑世界上哪些地区尚未举办过奥运会。本句列举了Tokyo和Mexico city的例子来对前一句加以说明。这道题主要考查考生对于上下文逻辑关系的理解。

【点睛】[B]选项as a result意为“作为……的结果，其结果”，[C]选项in brief意为“简言之”，[D]选项on the whole意为“大体上，基本上”，从上下文看都不合题意。[A]选项for instance意为“例如，举个例子”，所以正确答案为[A]。

11.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“选择东京和墨西哥城的部分原因是为了在亚洲和拉丁美洲普及奥林匹克运动”。

【点睛】[C]选项in case表示“如果，万一”，后面跟从句，所以可以直接排除。[A]选项in time表示“及时”，[D]选项in common表示“共同的，共有的”。[B]选项in part意为“部分地，在某种程度上”，符合题意，故为答案。

12.【答案】[D]

【句意】此句话的意思是“由于电视机在全世界发挥越来越重要的作用”，此处的考点是段落之间的正确衔接。

【点睛】[B]选项because是连词，后面跟句子，所以可以直接排除。[A]选项since做介词时意为“自从……以来”，只有做连词时，since表示“因为，由于”。[C]选项as for意为“至于”，不符合题意。[D]选项because of是介词短语，表示“因为，由于”，后面跟名词或动名词做宾语，故为正确答案。

13.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“近年来国际奥委会也考虑了举办城市的时区问题”。

【点睛】[A]选项amount的意思是“数量，总计”，[C]选项accord的意思是“符合，一致”，[D]选项acclaim的意思是“欢呼”，都不合题意。[A]选项account，take sth into account的意思是“考虑，顾及”，故为正确答案。

14.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“奥运会无论何时在美国或加拿大举办”。

【点睛】[A]选项however的意思是“无论如何”，[B]选项whatever的意思是“无论怎样”，[D]选项wherever的意思是“无论哪里”，

[C]选项whenever的意思是“无论何时”。

15.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“美国电视网络都愿意为电视转播权支付相当高的费用”。

【点睛】[A]选项greatly意为“很，非常”，只能修饰动词，可以排除，[B]选项handsomely意为“帅气地，熟练地”，[C]选项meaningfully意为“意味深长地”，都不合题意。[D]选项significantly意为“相当数量的，数目或数量上非常大的”，可以修饰形容词，例如，American English is significantly different from British English（美国英语与英国英语有很大差异）。所以正确答案为[D]。

16.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“他们可以实况转播一些受欢迎的比赛项目”。

【点睛】[B]选项living做形容词，表示“活的”，或者做名词，表示“生活，生计”，[C]选项alive是形容词，意为“活着的，生动的”，[D]选项lively是形容词，意为“生动的，活泼的”。只有[A]选项live可以做副词，意为“实况地，现场直播地”，例如，The landing on the moon was telecast live（现场转播了登月行动）。

17.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“一旦奥运会得到授权举办”，此处的考点是段落语句间的正确衔接。

【点睛】[A]选项until意为“直到”，[B]选项unless意为“除非”，[C]选项whether意为“是否”，都不符合题意。[D]选项once作连词时意为“一旦”，故为正确答案。

18.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“奥运电视转播收入的一部分”。

【点睛】[A]选项income表示“收入”，主要指个人所得的收入，[B]选项interests的意思是“利息、利益”，[D]选项returns的意思是“利润”，[C]选项revenue主要指政府、企业等的大宗收入，所以为正确答案。

19.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句的意思是“在很多情况下，也会得到政府的直接支持”。

【点睛】[B]选项conditions的意思是“条件”，[C]选项chances的意思是“机会”，[D]选项circumstances的意思是“环境”，均不符合题意。[A]选项cases表示“情形，情况”。

20.【答案】[B]

【句意】这句话的意思是“举办奥运会可能冒经济风险，”文章最后一句谈到债台高筑，引申了这一意思。

【点睛】[A]选项safe的意思是“安全的”，[C]选项tempting的意思是“诱惑的”，[D]选项feasible的意思是“可行的”。[B]选项risky的意思是危险的，冒风险的，符合题意。

全文翻译析

奥运会每四年在一个不同的地方举办一次，来自不同国家的运动员在各类体育项目中展开角逐。奥林匹克运动会分两种：夏季奥运会和冬季奥运会。

为了举办奥运会，一个城市必须向国际奥林匹克委员会提交一份申请。当所有的申请提交后，国际奥委会进行投票表决。如果没有城市能在首轮投票中获得超过半数的选票，得票最少的城市就会被淘汰出局，并且投票会连续进行几轮，直到选出一个得票超过半数的优胜者。通常奥运会举办权提前几年就被授予了，给获胜城市留出时间为奥运做准备。在为奥运会选址时，国际奥委会要考虑许多因素，其中最重要的是，哪个城市拥有或者承诺建设最好的设施以及哪个组委会看起来最有可能成功举办奥运会。

国际奥委会也会考虑世界上哪些地区尚未举办过奥运会。比如，日本东京是1964年夏季奥运会的举办城市，墨西哥的墨西哥城是1968年夏季奥运会的举办城市，选择它们的部分原因是为了在亚洲和拉丁美洲普及奥林匹克运动。

由于电视在全世界变得越来越重要，近年来国际奥委会也考虑了举办城市的时区问题。比如，奥运会无论何时在美国或加拿大举办，美国电视网络都愿意为电视转播权支付相当高的费用，因为它们可以在黄金收看时间实况转播一些受欢迎的比赛项目。

一旦奥运会被授权举办，当地组委会的职责就是给奥运会提供经费。这些经费通常来源于奥运电视转播收入的一部分、公司赞助、门票销售收入，以及其他一些小的收入来源。在很多情况下，也会得到政府的直接支持。

虽然许多城市通过举办奥运会获得了经济利益，但是奥运会也可能会带来经济风险，当奥运会收入少于预期时，这个城市就会欠下巨债。

2007年真题详解

Advancing age means losing your hair，your waistline and your memory，right？Dana Denis is just 40 years old，but1she’s worried about what she calls’my rolling mental blackouts.“I try to remember something and I just blank out”she says.

You may2about these lapses，calling them“senior moments”or blaming“early Alzheimer’s（老年痴呆症）”Is it an inescapable fact that the older you get，the3you remember？Well，sort of.But as time goes by，we tend to blame age4problems that are not necessarily age—related.

“When a teenager can’t find her keys，she thinks it’s because she’s distracted or disorga-nized，”says Paul Gold.“A 70-year-old blames her5.”In fact，the 70-year-old may have been6things for decades.

In healthy people，memory doesn’t worsen as7as many of us think.“As we8，the memory mechanism isn’t9，”says psychologist Fergus Craik.“It’s just inefficient”.

The brain’s processing10slows down over the years，though no one knows exactly11.

Recent research suggests that nerve cells lose efficiency and12there’s less activity in the brain.But，cautions Barry Gordon，“It’s not clear that less activity is13.A beginning athlete is winded（气喘吁吁）more easily than a14athlete.In the same way，15the brain gets more skilled at a task，it expends less energy on it.”

There are16you can take to compensate for normal slippage in your memory gears，though it17effort.Margaret Sewell says：“We’re a quick-fix culture，but you have to18to keep your brain.19shape.It’s like having a good body.You Can’t go to the gym once a year20expect to stay in top form.”

1.[A]almost

[B]seldom

[C]already

[D]never

2.[A]joke

[B]laugh

[C]blame

[D]criticize

3.[A]much

[B]little

[C]more

[D]less

4.[A]since

[B]for

[C]by

[D]because

5.[A]memory

[B]mind

[C]trouble

[D]health

6.[A]disorganizing

[B]misplacing

[C]putting

[D]finding

7.[A]swiftly

[B]frequently

[C]timely

[D]quickly

8.[A]mature[B]advance

[C]age

[D]grow

9.[A]broken

[B]poor

[C]perfect

[D]working

10.[A]pattern

[B]time

[C]space

[D]information

11.[A]why

[B]how

[C]what

[D]when

12.[A]since

[B]hence

[C]that

[D]although

13.[A]irregular

[B]better

[C]normal

[D]worse

14.[A]famous

[B]senior

[C]popular

[D]trained

15.[A]as

[B]till

[C]though

[D]yet

16.[A]stages

[B]steps

[C]advantages

[D]purposes

17.[A]makes

[B]takes

[C]does

[D]spends

18.[A]rest

[B]come

[C]work

[D]study

19.[A]to

[B]for

[C]on

[D]in

20.[A]so

[B]or

[C]and

[D]if

答案解析

1.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“Dana Denis才刚刚40岁，但是已经在担忧自己的记忆力问题了”。

【点睛】[A]选项意为“几乎”，[B]选项seldom意为“很少”，[C]选项already意为“已经”，[D]选项never意为“从未”。根据题意，只有already符合题意。

2.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“你也许会拿这些小失误开玩笑”。

【点睛】[A]选项joke about sth的意思是“拿……开玩笑，不严肃的对待某事”，例如，He often carries the short fuse in his pocket and joke about it afterwards（他动不动就发火，可是过后又把它当笑话说）。[B]选项laugh后面跟介词at，laugh at的意思是“因……发笑，嘲笑”，例如，He gave a scornful laugh at my proposal（他对我的建议轻蔑地一笑）。[C]选项blame后面跟介词for，意为“责备，把……归咎于”，例如，They blamed the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation（他们把通货膨胀大幅度增长归咎于石油价格的上涨）。[D]选项criticize为及物动词，所以予以排除。根据题意，正确答案为[A]选项。

3.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“人越老，记忆力越差”。

【点睛】the+比较级……，the+比较级……是一个固定句型，意为“越……越……”所以[A]选项和[B]选项可以直接排除。正确答案应是[D]选项。

4.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“随着时间的流逝，我们倾向于把和年龄没有必然联系的一些问题归咎于年龄”。

【点睛】[B]选项blame sb for sth意为“责备，把……归咎于”，例如，They blamed the rise in oil prices for the big increase in inflation（他们把通货膨胀大幅度增长归咎于石油价格的上涨）。因此正确答案是[B]，其他选项均不符合题意。

5.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“一个70岁的老人则会埋怨自己的记忆力”。

【点睛】[B]选项mind意为“头脑，智力”，[C]选项trouble意为“麻烦”，[D]选项health意为“健康”，均不符合题意，只有[A]选项memory表示“记忆力”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

6.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“事实上，这位70岁的老年人几十年来可能是一直有乱放东西的习惯”。

【点睛】[A]选项disorganizing意为“扰乱，打乱”，[C]选项putting意为“放置”，[D]选项finding意为“发现”，[B]选项misplacing意为“放错地方”，根据句意只有[B]选项符合题意，故为正确答案。

7.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话的意思是“在健康的人中，记忆力的减退不会像我们许多人想象的那样快”。

【点睛】[B]选项frequently意为“频繁地”，[C]选项timely意为“及时地”，不合题意，故予以排除，[A]选项swiftly意为“迅速地，敏捷地”，强调动作敏捷，和worsen搭配不当，[D]选项quickly意为“快速地”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

8.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句话的意思是“随着我们变老……”。

【点睛】[A]选项mature意为“成熟”，[B]选项advance意为“前进”，[D]选项grow意为“成长”，[C]选项age意为“变老”，符合题意。

9.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“心理学者Fergus Craik说，随着我们变老，记忆机制不会被打破，它只不过效率降低罢了”。

【点睛】[B]选项poor意为“差的”，[C]选项perfect意为“完美的”，[D]选项working意为“运转的”，只有[A]选项broken意为“破坏的”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

10.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“经过多年之后，大脑的思考变缓慢了，虽然没有人能够准确地知道为什么”。

【点睛】[A]选项pattern意为“模式”，[C]选项space意为“空间”，[D]选项information意为“信息”，都不能与slows down搭配，可以排除。只有[B]选项time表示“时间”，符合题意，故为正确答案。

11.【答案】[A]

【句意】本句话的意思是“经过多年之后，大脑处理事情的时间变缓慢了，虽然没有人能够准确地知道为什么”。

【点睛】[B]选项how意为“怎么样，如何”，[C]选项what意为“何物”，[D]选项when意为“何时”，都不合题意。

12.【答案】[B]

【句意】上文提到：经过多年之后，大脑处理事情的时间变缓慢了。下一句“近期的研究表明”来揭示其原因，后面and连接的两个并列分句都做suggest的宾语，由于前半分句是后半分句的原因，所以此处应选择两分句之间的因果关系。

【点睛】[A]选项since表示“因为”，[B]选项hence副词表示结果，意为“因此”，[C]选项that是宾语从句的连词，[D]选项although做让步状语从句连词，不能与and搭配。根据原文结构可知and前后是因果关系，[B]选项最符合题意。

13.【答案】[D]

【句意】上文的研究成果表明：神经细胞效率丢失会导致大脑活动减少。后面的转折连词but说明Barry Gordon并不同意这种说法，所以

本句话的意思应该是“尚不清楚活动较少是否会更糟”。

【点睛】[A]选项irregular意为“不规则的”，[B]选项better意为“更好的”，[C]选项normal意为“正常的”，[D]选项worse意为“更坏的，更糟的”，符合题意。

14.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句话是一个比较结构，对两类运动员进行了比较，所以此处所选的形容词应该和beginning表示“刚入门的，刚开始训练的”意思是相对应的。

【点睛】[A]选项famous意为“有名的”，[B]选项senior意为“资格较老的，年长的”，[C]选项popular意为“流行的”，都不能与beginning对应，只有[D]选项trained表示“经过专门训练的，训练有素的”，与beginning对应，故为正确答案。

15.【答案】[A]

【句意】根据in the same way可以确定，本句话和上一句话构成并列关系，所以本句的意思应该是“同样，随着大脑等熟练的完成任务，所花费在工作上的能量也就较少”。

【点睛】[B]选项till表示“直到……”，[C]选项though表示转折关系，表示“虽然”，[D]选项yet表示转折关系，意为“但是”，均不符合题意。[A]选项as引导时间状语从句，表示“随着”的意思。

16.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句话的意思是“你可以采取措施来补偿你的记忆功能的正常下降”。

【点睛】[A]选项stages意为“舞台、阶段”，[C]选项advantages意思是“优势，有利条件”，[D]选项purposes的意思是“目的”，均不能与take形成恰当的搭配。[B]选项take steps to do sth是一个固定搭配，意为“采取措施做某事”。因此为正确答案。

17.【答案】[B]

【句意】本句的意思是“尽管这样做很费力……”

【点睛】此处的考点是take efforts表示“费力做某事”，[A]选项make efforts有一定的迷惑性，容易混淆，其意为“尽力做某事”，例如，He made strenuous efforts to improve his reading（他奋发努力提高阅读能力）。

18.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句的意思是“但是你必须工作，以保持大脑健康”。

【点睛】[A]选项rest意为“休息”，[B]选项come意为“到来”，[D]选项study意为“学习”，都不符合题意，只有[C]选项work意为“工作”，为正确答案。

19.【答案】[D]

【句意】本句的意思是“但是你必须工作，以保持大脑健康”。

【点睛】此处的考点是in shape意为“处于良好状态”，例如，He exercised to keep his carcass in good condition（他刻苦训练，以使身体处于良好状态）。其他选项搭配不当。

20.【答案】[C]

【句意】本句的意思是“你不能指望每年去一次健身房就使身体保持最佳状态”。

【点睛】and连接两个并列的动词短语：go to the gym once a year和expect to stay in top form，[C]选项为正确答案。[B]选项or虽然是并列连词，可以连接两个并列的短语，但是逻辑意思上不合题意。[A]选项so和[D]选项if是从属连词，应该跟一个从句，或者分词短语（从句的省略形式），而不能直接跟谓语动词，所以[A]选项和[D]选项可以排除。

全文翻译析

年老意味着头发开始脱落、腰围增大以及记忆衰退，是这样吗？德纳·丹尼斯刚刚40岁，但是已经开始担忧记忆力衰退的问题了。她说：“我努力去记住一些东西，但都是徒劳的。”

你也许会拿这些小失误开玩笑，称它们为“年老瞬间”，或者埋怨是老年痴呆的早期表现。人越老，记忆力越差，这是一个不可避免的事实吗？是的，有几分道理。但是随着时间的流逝，我们倾向于把和年龄没有必然联系的一些问题归咎于年龄。

保罗说：“当一个少女不能找到她的钥匙时，她会认为自己分神了或者生活秩序杂乱。一个70岁的老人则会埋怨自己的记忆力。”事实上，这位70岁的老人几十年来可能一直有乱放东西的习惯。

在健康的人中，记忆力的减退不会像我们许多人想得那样快。心理学家弗格古斯说：“随着我们变老，记忆机能并不会损坏，它只是有些效率不高罢了。”

经过多年之后，大脑处理事情的效率慢了下来，虽然没有人知道其中的确切原因。最近一项研究显示，神经细胞丧失效率后，大脑活动递减。但是伯瑞警告说：“尚不清楚活动较少是否会更糟。一个刚入门的运动员更易比训练有素的运动员来得气喘吁吁。同理，随着大脑在某一工作上变得更加熟练，它就会花更少的精力在上面。”

你可以采取措施来补偿你的记忆功能的下降，尽管这样做很费力。玛格丽特说：“我们生活在一个急功近利的文化时代，但是你必须工作，以保持大脑处于良好状态”。就像拥有一个好的身材，你不能指望每年去一次健身房就能使身体保持最佳状态。

第二篇　阅读理解

2016年真题详解

Text 1

It’s true that high-school coding classes aren’t essential for learning computer science in college.Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses，said Tom Cortina，the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon’s School of Computer Science.

However，Cortina said，early exposure is beneficial.When younger kids learn computer science，they learn that it’s not just a confusing，endless string of letters and numbers-but a tool to build apps，or create artwork，or test hypotheses.It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal.Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap，Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college，where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim，which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

The Flatiron School，where people pay to learn programming，started as one of the many coding bootcamps that’s become popular for adults looking for a career change.The high-schoolers get the same curriculum，but“we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in，”said Victoria Friedman，an instructor.For instance，one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won’t drop out of high school and build the next Facebook.Programming

languages have a quick turnover，so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market.But the skills they learn-how to think logically through a problem and organize the results-apply to any coding language，said Deborah Seehorn，an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed，the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all.But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes.These kids are going to be surrounded by computers-in their pockets，in their offices，in their homes-for the rest of their lives，The younger they learn how computers think，how to coax the machine into producing what they want-the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that-the better.

1.Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to____.

[A]complete future job training

[B]remodel the way of thinking

[C]formulate logical hypotheses

[D]perfect artwork production

2.In delivering lessons for high-schoolers，Flatiron has considered their____.

[A]experience

[B]interest

[C]career prospects

[D]academic backgrounds

3.Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will____.

[A]help students learn other computer languages

[B]have to be upgraded when new technologies come

[C]need improving when students look for jobs

[D]enable students to make big quick money

4.According to the last paragraph，Flatiron students are expected to____.

[A]bring forth innovative computer technologies

[B]stay longer in the information technology industry

[C]become better prepared for the digitalized world

[D]compete with a future army of programmers

5.The word “coax” （Line4，Para.6）is closest in meaning to____.

[A]persuade

[B]frighten

[C]misguide

[D]challenge

答案解析

1. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.	1. Cortina 认为尽早接触计算机科学更容易_____。
[A] complete future job training	[A] 完成未来的工作培训
[B] remodel the way of thinking	[B] 改变思维方式
[C] formulate logical hypotheses	[C] 制定合理的假设
[D] perfect artwork production	[D] 完善艺术品生产

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据题干Cortina定位到第二段前三句。Cortina认为尽早接触计算机科学是有益的。第三句It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.译为在转变思维程序方面小孩不像年龄较大的学生一样困难，即选项B remodel the way of thinking转变思维方式即为同义替换。

2. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers , Flatiron has considered their_____.	2. 在给高中生上课的过程中，Flatiron 学校会考虑到学生的_____。
[A] experience	[A] 经历
[B] interest	[B] 兴趣
[C] career prospects	[C] 职业前景
[D] academic backgrounds	[D] 教育背景

【解析】选[B]

细节题。本题属于事实细节题，根据题干Flatiron定位到第四段“The high-schoolers get the same curriculum，but‘we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in，’ said Victoria Friedman”即虽然高中生拿到同样的总课表，但会根据其兴趣作出调整，因此选项B为正选。

3. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.	3. Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 学校学到的技能将_____。
[A] help students learn other computer languages	[A] 帮助学生习得其他计算机语言
[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come	[B] 当新的科学技术诞生时，不得不更新升级
[C] need improving when students look for jobs	[C] 学生找工作时不得不提升（自己的技能）
[D] enable students to make big quick money	[D] 能够使学生快速获得大笔金钱

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据题干Deborah Seehorn定位到文章第五段转折词But后，“the skills they learn-how to think logically through a problem and organize the results-apply to any coding language，said Deborah Seehorn，”译为“Deborah Seehorn说，他们所学的技巧——如何理性思考问题并获得结果——适用于任何编码语言”选项A帮助学生学习其他的电脑语言是对这句话的概括。

4. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____.	4. 根据最后一段，Flatiron 学校的学生应该_____。
[A] bring forth innovative computer technologies	[A] 带来创新的计算机技术
[B] stay longer in the information technology industry	[B] 在信息技术行业待得更久
[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world	[C] 为数字化世界做好准备
[D] compete with a future army of programmers	[D] 与未来的程序员们竞争

【解析】选[C]

细节题。根据题干关键词“the last paragraph”和“Flatiron students”定位在最后一段“These kids are going to be surrounded by computers-in their pockets，in their offices，in their homes-for the rest of their lives”，译为“在以后的日子里，这些孩子即将被计算机所包围——在他们的口袋里，在办公室，在家里”选项C“为数字化世界做更好的准备”是对原文“被电脑环绕”（生活在电脑时代）的同义替换。

5. The word “coax”(Line4,Para.6) is closest in meaning to_____.	5. 第六段第四行“coax”的意思更接近_____。
[A] persuade	[A] 说服，劝说
[B] frighten	[B] 使惊吓
[C] misguide	[C] 误导
[D] challenge	[D] 挑战

【解析】选[A]

词义题。此类题需结合具体的语境及所在段落的主旨进行解答。本段主要讲虽然所有学生不一定都成为计算机方面的专业人士，但都会有所学，有所得，且“how computers think”和“how to coax the machine into producing what they want”是并列关系，都为所学内容，为褒义色彩，因此选项B和C排除，再将选项D带入，语义不通顺，故排除。因此，本题正确答案为A。

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.But just some 22，000 birds remain today，occupying about 16%of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service（USFWS）decided to formally list the bird as threatened.“The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation，” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe.Some environmentalists，however，were disappointed They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as“endangered，” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats.But Ashe and others argued that the“threatened”tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new，potentially less confrontational conservations approaches.In particular，they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments，which are often uneasy with federal action.and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95%of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

Under the plan，for example，the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill，harm，or disturb the bird，as long as they had signed a range—wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.Negotiated by USFWS and the states，the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat，USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67，000 birds over the next 10 years.And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife

Agencies（WAFWA），a coalition of state agencies，the job of monitoring progress.Overall，the idea is to let“states”remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species，Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.Some Congress members are trying to block the plan，and at least a dozen industry groups，four states，and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court.Not surprisingly，doesn’t go far enough.“The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction，”says biologist Jay Lininger.

1.The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is____.

[A]its drastically decreased population

[B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[C]a desperate appeal from some biologists

[D]the insistence of private landowners

2.The“threatened”tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it____.

[A]was a give-in to governmental pressure

[B]would involve fewer agencies in action

[C]granted less federal regulatory power

[D]went against conservation policies

3.It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they____.

[A]agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

4.According to Ashe，the leading role in managing the species in____.

[A]the federal government

[B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners

[D]the states

5.Jay Lininger would most likely support____.

[A]industry groups

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge

答案解析

1. The major reason for listing the lesser priarie as threatened is_____.	1. 把草原占地面积变少列入受到威胁的名单，主要原因是_____。
[A] its drastically decreased population	[A] 鸟类数量急剧减少
[B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage	[B] 低估了草原占地面积
[C] a desperate appeal from some biologists	[C] 生物学家的呼吁
[D] the insistence of private landowners	[D] 土地私有者的主张

【解析】选[A]

细节题。“The crash was a major reason the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service（USFWS）decided to formally list the bird as threatened”（因为鸟类数量的急速减少，美国鱼类和野生动物服务组织决定正式将鸟类列为“受到威胁”物种）。“major reason”可知答案应在第一段结尾“just some 22，000 birds remain today，occupying about 16%of the species’ historic range.”（现今鸟的数量仅有22000只，占历史同时期的16%。）just一词看出该鸟类数量今不如昔，即鸟类数量急剧减少——“drastically decreased”。

2. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it_____.	2. 一些环境保护者对“受到威胁”标签很失望，因为它_____。
[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure	[A] 是对政府压力的屈服让步的表现
[B] would involve fewer agencies in action	[B] 在行动方面涉及较少的机构
[C] granted less federal regulatory power	[C] 获得较少的联邦监管机构权力
[D] went against conservation policies	[D] 违背了一些保护政策

【解析】选[C]

推理题。由第二段可知，环保主义者environmentalists原本希望“gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats”即联邦政府能够有更多的约束管理权，并由此“gave the federal government flexibility to try out new，potentially less confrontational conservations approaches”，即联邦政府可以灵活地尝试潜在对抗少的保护鸟类的新方法，句中的new一词即看出会有更多的管理方法，即不同意environmentalists政府会“granted less federal regulatory power”，由此可知答案选C。

3. It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.	3. 从第三段得知，非故意伤害者不会被起诉，如果他们_____。
[A] agree to pay a sum for compensation	[A] 同意支付一笔钱作为赔偿
[B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat	[B] 自愿建议一个同样大小的栖息地
[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job	[C] 主动支持鱼类和野生动物局（WAFWA）的监测工作
[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations	[D] 应允为野生动物管理局（USFWS）的运营集资

【解析】选[A]

细节题。由第三段可知，“the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat”，破坏栖息地的人只要支付一定赔偿即可免于起诉。“pay into a fund”对应正确答案“pay a sum for compensation”。

4. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in_____.	4. 根据 Ashe 的看法，保护物种的主要角色是_____。
[A] the federal government	[A] 联邦政府
[B] the wildlife agencies	[B] 野生动物（保护）机构
[C] the landowners	[C] 土地拥有者
[D] the states	[D] 各州

【解析】选[D]

细节题。由第四段结尾可知，“Overall，the idea is to let‘states’remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species，Ashe said.”句中“let‘states’remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species”表示对于保护鸟类的过程中，state处于“the driver’s seat”的位置，即操控全局，对应题干中的“the leading role”。

5. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.	5. Jay Lininger 很可能支持_____。
[A] industry groups	[A] 实业集团
[B] the win-win rhetoric	[B] 双赢的言辞
[C] environmental groups	[C] 环保团体
[D] the plan under challenge	[D] 遭到质疑的计划

【解析】选[C]

推理题。由最后一段可知，“Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.”（并非所有人都支持双赢的言辞）这其中包括“environmental groups”Jay Lininger的身份是biologist，且他表示“The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction，”（联邦政府让那些推动鸟类灭绝的行业承担起保护鸟类的责任。）由此看出biologist也不支持win-win的做法，因此可知作为biologist的他最有可能支持environmental groups。“industry groups”不支持win-win的做法出发点很可能与自身利益有关，和Jay Lininger的立场不同，故不能选A。

Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché.But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully:There’s never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don’t seem sufficient.The web’s full of articles offering tips on making time to read:“Give up TV”or“Carry a book with you at all times.”But in my experience，using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn’t work.Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you’re so exhausted that a challenging book’s the last thing you need.The modern mind，Tim Parks，a novelist and critic，writes，“is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication…It is not simply that one is interrupted;it is that one is actually inclined to interruption.”Deep reading requires not just time，but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact，“becoming more efficient”is part of the problem.Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally，judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal.Immersive reading，by contrast，depends on being willing to risk inefficiency，goallessness，even time-wasting.Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you’ll manage only goal-focused reading-useful，sometimes，but not the most fulfilling kind.“The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt，”writes Gary Eberle in his book Sacred Time，and“we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles（days，hours，minutes）as they pass，for if they get by without being filled，we will have wasted them.”No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly，scheduling regular times for reading.You’d think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set，but in fact，Eberle notes，such ritualistic behavior helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time.” You could limit distractions by reading only physical books，or on single-purpose e-readers. “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work，too-providing you dip in often enough，so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business，before dropping back down.On a really good day，it no longer feels as if you’re “making time to read，” but just reading，and making time for everything else.

1.The usual time-management techniques don’t work because.

[A]what they can offer does not ease the modern mind

[B]what challenging books demand is repetitive reading

[C]what people often forget is carrying a book with them

[D]what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

2.The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to.

[A]update their to-do lists

[B]make passing time fulfilling

[C]carry their plans through

[D]pursue carefree reading

3.Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps.

[A]encourage the efficiency mind-set

[B]develop online reading habits

[C]promote ritualistic reading

[D]achieve immersive reading

4. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if.

[A]reading becomes your primary business of the day

[B]all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

[C]you are able to drop back to business after reading

[D]time can be evenly split for reading and business

5.The best title for this text could be.

[A]How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B]How to Find Time to Read

[C]How to Set Reading Goals

[D]How to Read Extensively

答案解析

1. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.	1. 以往的时间管理技术不起作用的原因是_____。
[A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind	[A] 它们所能提供的东西不易缓解现代人的思想
[B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading	[B] 有挑战性的图书需要重复性阅读
[C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them	[C] 人们经常忘记带本书
[D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed	[D] 深阅读需要什么条件无法得到保证

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据题干可定位到第二段第一句，其后是作者自身一些感受及作者引用Tim Parks的言论，结论性信息源出现在本段结尾“Deep reading requires not just time，but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.”即深度阅读所需要的条件不能够得到保证。

2. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.	2.“空瓶子”的比喻说明人们对_____有压力。
[A] update their to-do lists	[A] 更新任务清单
[B] make passing time fulfilling	[B] 充实地度过每一分钟
[C] carry their plans through	[C] 实施他们的计划
[D] pursue carefree reading	[D] 追求轻松阅读

【解析】选[B]

例证题。根据题干关键词“empty bottles”可定位到第三段第五句“The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt”，这一暗喻将未来比作传送带上无休止、无穷尽的空瓶子，接着“we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles（days，hours，minutes）as they pass，for if they get by without being filled，we will have wasted them.”解释道，如果我们不能填满它们就会将其浪费掉，所以B选项为正选。

3. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.	3. Eberle 认为制定规律的读书计划能够_____。
[A] encourage the efficiency mind-set	[A] 促成高效的思维定式
[B] develop online reading habits	[B] 养成网上阅读习惯
[C] promote ritualistic reading	[C] 促成惯例性的阅读
[D] achieve immersive reading	[D] 实现沉浸式阅读

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据题干关键词“Eberle”和“scheduling regular times”定位到第四段第二句，such ritualistic behavior helps us“step outside time’s flow”into“soul time”，这种惯例性的阅读方式能够帮我们进入到“灵魂时间”，这里指的就是沉浸式阅读。题干中“scheduling regular times for reading helps”是原文中的“such ritualistic behavior helps”的同义改写，“immersive reading”是“soul time”的同义替换。故正确答案为选项D。

4. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if_____.	4. 随时带本书能够起到一定作用，如果_____。
[A] reading becomes your primary business of the day	[A] 阅读成为你每天的首要任务
[B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with	[B] 立即处理完日常所有事情
[C] you are able to drop back to business after reading	[C] 能够从阅读回到工作
[D] time can be evenly split for reading and business	[D] 可以为阅读和工作均匀分配时间

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据题干可以定位到第四段倒数第二句"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work，too-providing you dip in often enough，so that reading becomes the default state，即假定你经常沉浸在阅读中，以至于阅读成为一种默认设置。因此可以确定选项A为正确答案。

5. The best title for this text could be _____.	5. 这篇文章的最佳标题可能是_____。
[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading	[A] 如何享受愉悦简单的阅读
[B] How to Find Time to Read	[B] 如何抽时间读书
[C] How to Set Reading Goals	[C] 如何制订读书计划
[D] How to Read Extensively	[D] 如何进行深层次的阅读

【解析】选[B]

主旨题。文章主旨常出现于第一段段尾转折处，But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully:There' s never any time to read.（但是令人悲哀的是，人们总是抱怨：从来没有时间读书。）即没有时间阅读，其后第二、三、四段都在论证深度阅读才是解决之道，选项D很好地进行了归纳概括。

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure，younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success，a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines，Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life，including getting married，having children，owning a home，and retiring in their sixties.But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life，they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work，to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs，to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life，to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children，and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home，the survey found.

From career to community and family，these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession，those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life，from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point:Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today，big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher a good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today.Schneider，a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college.Even now that he is working steadily，he said. “I can’t afford to pay ma monthly mortgage payments on my own，so I have to rent rooms out to people to mark that happen.” Looking back，he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees，” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

1.One cross-generation mark of a successful life is.

[A]trying out different lifestyles

[B]having a family with children

[C]working beyond retirement age

[D]setting up a profitable business

2.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to.

[A]favor a slower life pace

[B]hold an occupation longer

[C]attach importance to pre-marital finance

[D]give priority to childcare outside the home

3.The priorities and expectations defined by the young will.

[A]become increasingly clear

[B]focus on materialistic issues

[C]depend largely on political preferences

[D]reach almost all aspects of American life

4.Both young and old agree that.

[A]good-paying jobs are less available

[B]the old made more life achievements

[C]housing loans today are easy to obtain

[D]getting established is harder for the young

5.Which of the following is true about Schneider?

[A]He found a dream job after graduating from college

[B]His parents believe working steadily is a must for success

[C]His parents’ good life has little to do with a college degree

[D]He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging

答案解析

1. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is_____.	1. 成功的人生跨时代的标志是_____。
[A] trying out different lifestyles	[A] 尝试不同的生活方式
[B] having a family with children	[B] 有小孩的家庭
[C] working beyond retirement age	[C] 工作到超过退休年龄
[D] setting up a profitable business	[D] 建立一个盈利的公司

【解析】选[B]

细节题。由第二段首句“Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life，including getting married，having children，owning a home，and retiring in their sixties.”译为“美国人持续获得传统成功生活的里程碑，包括结婚，生孩子，买房，在60多岁退休等。”可知答案为B。A，D均为提及，C选项“beyond”一词与原句意相悖。

2. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to_____.	2. 从第三段得知，年轻人往往_____。
[A] favor a slower life pace	[A] 喜欢慢点的生活节奏
[B] hold an occupation longer	[B] 长久从事一份工作
[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance	[C] 重视婚前经济独立
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home	[D] 在外面（不在家）优先照顾孩子

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由第三段“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children”译为“在结婚前或者有小孩前，夫妻双方应该保证经济安全”，可知答案为C，即重视婚前经济独立有保障。

3. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will_____.	3. 年轻人把优先级和预期定义为_____。
[A] become increasingly clear	[A] 变得越来越清晰
[B] focus on materialistic issues	[B] 关注唯物主义问题
[C] depend largely on political preferences	[C] 主要取决于政治偏好
[D] reach almost all aspects of American life	[D] 几乎传遍美国人生活的各个方面

【解析】选[D]

细节题。由第四段“those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life”（那些刚刚踏入人生旅途的人，正在给快速传遍美国的优先级和预期下定义。）可知答案为D，“spread through virtually all aspects of American life”与正确选项句意基本一致。

4. Both young and old agree that_____.	4. 年轻人和老年人都认为_____。
[A] good-paying jobs are less available	[A] 薪资高的工作比较少
[B] the old made more life achievements	[B] 老年人获得更多的生活成就
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain	[C] 如今的房贷很容易获得
[D] getting established is harder for the young	[D] 成功相对年轻人来说更难

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。由第五段“big majorities in both groups believe those ‘just getting started in life’ face a tougher a good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing”译为“年轻人和老年人中大多数认为，那些刚刚步入人生旅途的人会面临更多难题：一份高薪工作，组建一个家庭，还贷款，寻找便宜的房子”可知答案为D，这里“good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing”从各个方面讲述今天年轻人起步的艰难，A，B，C选项或只提及一方面，或与原文表述不符。

5. Which of the following is true about Schneider? _____.	5. 下面哪项对 Schneider 的描述是正确的_____。
[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college	[A] 毕业之后，他找到一份理想的工作
[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success	[B] 他的父母认为工作稳定是成功的必备条件
[C] His parents’ good life has little to do with a college degree	[C] 其父母富裕的生活与学历文凭无关
[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging	[D] 他认为自己作为一名技术人员相当具有挑战性

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由最后一段“he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young”译为“他很受打击，尽管他的父母没有完成学业，但是仍可以为孩子提供一个舒适的生活。”可知答案为D，父母均未读完大学但同时期要比Schneider生活得幸福，由此推断优越生活与受教育程度的关系。C选项中词组“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...has little to do with...”即表示“.....与.....没有关联”，故C正确。

Text 5

[A]Be silly

[B]Have fun

[C]Express your emotions

[D]Don’t overthink it

[E]Be easily pleased

[F]Notice things

[G]Ask for help

As adults，it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness，often with mixed results.Yet children appear to have it down to an art-and for the most part they don’t need self-help books or therapy.Instead，they look after their wellbeing

instinctively，and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.Perhaps it’s time to learn a few lessons from them.

1._____

What does a child do when he’s sad? He cries.When he’s angry He shouts.Scared? Probably a bit of both.As we grow up，we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don’t dictate our behaviors，which is in many ways a good thing.But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions，especially negative ones.That’s about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill.What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately，and then-again，like children-move.

2._____

A couple of Christmases ago，my youngest stepdaughter，who was nine years old at the time，got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas.It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed，and couldn’t stop talking about it.Too often we believe that a new job，bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content，but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels.Instead，being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

3._____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies increase good hormones like endorphins，improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection.All of which，of course，have a positive effect on happiness levels.

4._____

The problem with being a grown up is that there’s an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with-work，mortgage payments，figuring out what to cook for dinner.But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it’s important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love.Those things might be social，sporting，creative or completely random（dancing around the living room，anyone?）--it doesn’t matter，so long as they’re enjoyable，and not likely to have negative side effects，such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you’re on a tight budget.

5._____

Having said all of the above，it’s important to add that we shouldn’t try too hard to be happy.Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing.As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said:“Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.”And in that，once more，we need to look to the example of our children，to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

答案解析

【解析】1.选[C]

本段大意是：儿童表达情感比较直接，与之相比，成人则比较含蓄，倾向于控制和压抑自身的情感。文中“control our emotions”，“suppressing emotions”，“express what we feel appropriately”都是很好的体现。

【解析】2.选[E]

本段大意是：通常我们认为新工作、大房子、好车这样的事物更会让我们感到满足，然而事实并非如此，相反小事情确实是提高幸福感的更好方法。题目“Be easily pleased”很好地对此进行了归纳总结。

【解析】3.选[A]

本段大意是：如果我们能够参与到一些傻事中，笑一笑，将会减轻压力，增加我们身体中的好荷尔蒙。文中“a bit of silliness” “have a positive effect on happiness levels”都是题目“Be silly”的很好体现。

【解析】4.选[B]

本段大意是：伴随着成长，人需要面对更多的事情，但成年人同样有诸如记日记的权利，并且享受我们所爱很重要。文中“enjoy the things we love” “so long as they’re enjoyable”都指向答案“Have fun”。

【解析】5.选[D]

本段大意是：对于快乐这件事情，我们应该顺其自然，把它当做我们生活方式的副产品，而不是为了快乐而快乐。题目“Don’t overthink it”强调追求快乐的力度，不要过度考虑，太把它当回事，比较合适。

第二篇　阅读理解

2016年真题详解

Text 1

It’s true that high-school coding classes aren’t essential for learning computer science in college.Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses，said Tom Cortina，the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon’s School of Computer Science.

However，Cortina said，early exposure is beneficial.When younger kids learn computer science，they learn that it’s not just a confusing，endless string of letters and numbers-but a tool to build apps，or create artwork，or test hypotheses.It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal.Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap，Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college，where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim，which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

The Flatiron School，where people pay to learn programming，started as one of the many coding bootcamps that’s become popular for adults looking for a career change.The high-schoolers get the same curriculum，but“we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in，” said Victoria Friedman，an instructor.For instance，one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won’t drop out of high school and build the next Facebook.Programming languages have a quick turnover，so the“Ruby on Rails”language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market.But the skills they learn-how to think logically through a problem and organize the results-apply to any coding language，said Deborah Seehorn，an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed，the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all.But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes.These kids are going to be surrounded by computers-in their pockets，in their offices，in their homes-for the rest of their lives，The younger they learn how computers think，how to coax the machine into producing what they want-the earlier they

learn that they have the power to do that-the better.

1.Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to____.

[A]complete future job training

[B]remodel the way of thinking

[C]formulate logical hypotheses

[D]perfect artwork production

2.In delivering lessons for high-schoolers，Flatiron has considered their____.

[A]experience

[B]interest

[C]career prospects

[D]academic backgrounds

3.Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will____.

[A]help students learn other computer languages

[B]have to be upgraded when new technologies come

[C]need improving when students look for jobs

[D]enable students to make big quick money

4.According to the last paragraph，Flatiron students are expected to____.

[A]bring forth innovative computer technologies

[B]stay longer in the information technology industry

[C]become better prepared for the digitalized world

[D]compete with a future army of programmers

5.The word“coax” （Line4，Para.6）is closest in meaning to____.

[A]persuade

[B]frighten

[C]misguide

[D]challenge

答案解析

1. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to_____.	1. Cortina 认为尽早接触计算机科学更容易_____。
[A] complete future job training	[A] 完成未来的工作培训
[B] remodel the way of thinking	[B] 改变思维方式
[C] formulate logical hypotheses	[C] 制定合理的假设
[D] perfect artwork production	[D] 完善艺术品生产

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据题干Cortina定位到第二段前三句。Cortina认为尽早接触计算机科学是有益的。第三句It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students.译为在转变思维程序方面小孩不像年龄较大的学生一样困难，即选项B remodel the way of thinking转变思维方式即为同义替换。

2. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers , Flatiron has considered their_____.	2. 在给高中生上课的过程中，Flatiron 学校会考虑到学生的_____。
[A] experience	[A] 经历
[B] interest	[B] 兴趣
[C] career prospects	[C] 职业前景
[D] academic backgrounds	[D] 教育背景

【解析】选[B]

细节题。本题属于事实细节题，根据题干Flatiron定位到第四段“The high-schoolers get the same curriculum，but‘we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in，’ said Victoria Friedman”即虽然高中生拿到同样的总课表，但会根据其兴趣作出调整，因此选项B为正选。

3. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will_____.	3. Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 学校学到的技能将_____。
[A] help students learn other computer languages	[A] 帮助学生习得其他计算机语言
[B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come	[B] 当新的科学技术诞生时，不得不更新升级
[C] need improving when students look for jobs	[C] 学生找工作时不得不提升（自己的技能）
[D] enable students to make big quick money	[D] 能够使学生快速获得大笔金钱

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据题干Deborah Seehorn定位到文章第五段转折词But后，“the skills they learn-how to think logically through a problem and organize the results-apply to any coding language，said Deborah Seehorn，”译为“Deborah Seehorn说，他们所学的技巧——如何理性思考问题并获得结果——适用于任何编码语言”选项A帮助学生学习其他的电脑语言是对这句话的概括。

4. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to_____.	4. 根据最后一段，Flatiron 学校的学生应该_____。
[A] bring forth innovative computer technologies	[A] 带来创新的计算机技术
[B] stay longer in the information technology industry	[B] 在信息技术行业待得更久
[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world	[C] 为数字化世界做好准备
[D] compete with a future army of programmers	[D] 与未来的程序员们竞争

【解析】选[C]

细节题。根据题干关键词“the last paragraph”和“Flatiron students”定位在最后一段“These kids are going to be surrounded by computers-in their pockets，in their offices，in their homes-for the rest of their lives”，译为“在以后的日子里，这些孩子即将被计算机所包围——在他们的口袋里，在办公室，在家里”选项C“为数字化世界做更好的准备”是对原文“被电脑环绕”（生活在电脑时代）的同义替换。

5. The word “coax”(Line4,Para.6) is closest in meaning to_____.	5. 第六段第四行“coax”的意思更接近_____。
[A] persuade	[A] 说服，劝说
[B] frighten	[B] 使惊吓
[C] misguide	[C] 误导
[D] challenge	[D] 挑战

【解析】选[A]

词义题。此类题需结合具体的语境及所在段落的主旨进行解答。本段主要讲虽然所有学生不一定都成为计算机方面的专业人士，但都会有所学，有所得，且“how computers think”和“how to coax the machine into producing what they want”是并列关系，都为所学内容，为褒义色彩，因此选项B和C排除，再将选项D带入，语义不通顺，故排除。因此，本题正确答案为A。

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States.But just some 22，000 birds remain today，occupying about 16%of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service（USFWS）decided to formally list the bird as threatened.“The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation，” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe.Some environmentalists，however，were disappointed They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as“endangered，” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats.But Ashe and others argued that the“threatened”tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new，potentially less confrontational conservations approaches.In particular，they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments，which are often uneasy with federal action.and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95%of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

Under the plan，for example，the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill，harm，or disturb the bird，as long as they had signed a range—wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.Negotiated by USFWS and the states，the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat，USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67，000 birds over the next 10 years.And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife

Agencies（WAFWA），a coalition of state agencies，the job of monitoring progress.Overall，the idea is to let“states”remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species，Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.Some Congress members are trying to block the plan，and at least a dozen industry groups，four states，and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court.Not surprisingly，doesn’t go far enough.“The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction，”says biologist Jay Lininger.

1.The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is____.

[A]its drastically decreased population

[B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage

[C]a desperate appeal from some biologists

[D]the insistence of private landowners

2.The“threatened”tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it____.

[A]was a give-in to governmental pressure

[B]would involve fewer agencies in action

[C]granted less federal regulatory power

[D]went against conservation policies

3.It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they____.

[A]agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

4.According to Ashe，the leading role in managing the species in____.

[A]the federal government

[B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners

[D]the states

5.Jay Lininger would most likely support____.

[A]industry groups

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge

答案解析

1. The major reason for listing the lesser priarie as threatened is_____.	1. 把草原占地面积变少列入受到威胁的名单，主要原因是_____。
[A] its drastically decreased population	[A] 鸟类数量急剧减少
[B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage	[B] 低估了草原占地面积
[C] a desperate appeal from some biologists	[C] 生物学家的呼吁
[D] the insistence of private landowners	[D] 土地私有者的主张

【解析】选[A]

细节题。“The crash was a major reason the U.S.Fish and Wildlife Service（USFWS）decided to formally list the bird as threatened”（因为鸟类数量的急速减少，美国鱼类和野生动物服务组织决定正式将鸟类列为“受到威胁”物种）。“major reason”可知答案应在第一段结尾“just some 22，000 birds remain today，occupying about 16%of the species’ historic range.”（现今鸟的数量仅有22000只，占历史同时期的16%。）just一词看出该鸟类数量今不如昔，即鸟类数量急剧减少——“drastically decreased”。

2. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it_____.	2. 一些环境保护者对“受到威胁”标签很失望，因为它_____。
[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure	[A] 是对政府压力的屈服让步的表现
[B] would involve fewer agencies in action	[B] 在行动方面涉及较少的机构
[C] granted less federal regulatory power	[C] 获得较少的联邦监管机构权力
[D] went against conservation policies	[D] 违背了一些保护政策

【解析】选[C]

推理题。由第二段可知，环保主义者environmentalists原本希望“gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats”即联邦政府能够有更多的约束管理权，并由此“gave the federal government flexibility to try out new，potentially less confrontational conservations approaches”，即联邦政府可以灵活地尝试潜在对抗少的保护鸟类的新方法，句中的new一词即看出会有更多的管理方法，即不同意environmentalists政府会“granted less federal regulatory power”，由此可知答案选C。

3. It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they_____.	3. 从第三段得知，非故意伤害者不会被起诉，如果他们_____。
[A] agree to pay a sum for compensation	[A] 同意支付一笔钱作为赔偿
[B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat	[B] 自愿建议一个同样大小的栖息地
[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job	[C] 主动支持鱼类和野生动物局（WAFWA）的监测工作
[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations	[D] 应允为野生动物管理局（USFWS）的运营集资

【解析】选[A]

细节题。由第三段可知，“the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat”，破坏栖息地的人只要支付一定赔偿即可免于起诉。“pay into a fund”对应正确答案“pay a sum for compensation”。

4. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in_____.	4. 根据 Ashe 的看法，保护物种的主要角色是_____。
[A] the federal government	[A] 联邦政府
[B] the wildlife agencies	[B] 野生动物（保护）机构
[C] the landowners	[C] 土地拥有者
[D] the states	[D] 各州

【解析】选[D]

细节题。由第四段结尾可知，“Overall，the idea is to let‘states’remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species，Ashe said.”句中“let‘states’remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species”表示对于保护鸟类的过程中，state处于“the driver’s seat”的位置，即操控全局，对应题干中的“the leading role”。

5. Jay Lininger would most likely support_____.	5. Jay Lininger 很可能支持_____。
[A] industry groups	[A] 实业集团
[B] the win-win rhetoric	[B] 双赢的言辞
[C] environmental groups	[C] 环保团体
[D] the plan under challenge	[D] 遭到质疑的计划

【解析】选[C]

推理题。由最后一段可知，“Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric.”（并非所有人都支持双赢的言辞）这其中包括“environmental groups”Jay Lininger的身份是biologist，且他表示“The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction，”（联邦政府让那些推动鸟类灭绝的行业承担起保护鸟类的责任。）由此看出biologist也不支持win-win的做法，因此可知作为biologist的他最有可能支持environmental groups。“industry groups”不支持win-win的做法出发点很可能与自身利益有关，和Jay Lininger的立场不同，故不能选A。

Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché.But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully:There’s never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don’t seem sufficient.The web’s full of articles offering tips on making time to read:“Give up TV”or“Carry a book with you at all times.”But in my experience，using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn’t work.Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you’re so exhausted that a challenging book’s the last thing you need.The modern mind，Tim Parks，a novelist and critic，writes，“is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication…It is not simply that one is interrupted;it is that one is actually inclined to interruption.”Deep reading requires not just time，but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact，“becoming more efficient”is part of the problem.Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally，judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal.Immersive reading，by contrast，depends on being willing to risk inefficiency，goallessness，even time-wasting.Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you’ll manage only goal-focused reading-useful，sometimes，but not the most fulfilling kind.“The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt，”writes Gary Eberle in his book Sacred Time，and“we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles（days，hours，minutes）as they pass，for if they get by without being filled，we will have wasted them.”No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly，scheduling regular times for reading.You’d think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set，but in fact，Eberle notes，such ritualistic behavior helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time.” You could limit distractions by reading only physical books，or on single-purpose e-readers. “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work，too-providing you dip in often enough，so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business，before dropping back down.On a really good day，it no longer feels as if you’re “making time to read，” but just reading，and making time for everything else.

1.The usual time-management techniques don’t work because.

[A]what they can offer does not ease the modern mind

[B]what challenging books demand is repetitive reading

[C]what people often forget is carrying a book with them

[D]what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

2.The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to.

[A]update their to-do lists

[B]make passing time fulfilling

[C]carry their plans through

[D]pursue carefree reading

3.Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps.

[A]encourage the efficiency mind-set

[B]develop online reading habits

[C]promote ritualistic reading

[D]achieve immersive reading

4. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if.

[A]reading becomes your primary business of the day

[B]all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

[C]you are able to drop back to business after reading

[D]time can be evenly split for reading and business

5.The best title for this text could be.

[A]How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B]How to Find Time to Read

[C]How to Set Reading Goals

[D]How to Read Extensively

答案解析

1. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.	1. 以往的时间管理技术不起作用的原因是_____。
[A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind	[A] 它们所能提供的东西不易缓解现代人的思想
[B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading	[B] 有挑战性的图书需要重复性阅读
[C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them	[C] 人们经常忘记带本书
[D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed	[D] 深阅读需要什么条件无法得到保证

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据题干可定位到第二段第一句，其后是作者自身一些感受及作者引用Tim Parks的言论，结论性信息源出现在本段结尾“Deep reading requires not just time，but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.”即深度阅读所需要的条件不能够得到保证。

2. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.	2.“空瓶子”的比喻说明人们对_____有压力。
[A] update their to-do lists	[A] 更新任务清单
[B] make passing time fulfilling	[B] 充实地度过每一分钟
[C] carry their plans through	[C] 实施他们的计划
[D] pursue carefree reading	[D] 追求轻松阅读

【解析】选[B]

例证题。根据题干关键词“empty bottles”可定位到第三段第五句“The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt”，这一暗喻将未来比作传送带上无休止、无穷尽的空瓶子，接着“we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles（days，hours，minutes）as they pass，for if they get by without being filled，we will have wasted them.”解释道，如果我们不能填满它们就会将其浪费掉，所以B选项为正选。

3. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.	3. Eberle 认为制定规律的读书计划能够_____。
[A] encourage the efficiency mind-set	[A] 促成高效的思维定式
[B] develop online reading habits	[B] 养成网上阅读习惯
[C] promote ritualistic reading	[C] 促成惯例性的阅读
[D] achieve immersive reading	[D] 实现沉浸式阅读

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据题干关键词“Eberle”和“scheduling regular times”定位到第四段第二句，such ritualistic behavior helps us“step outside time’s flow”into“soul time”，这种惯例性的阅读方式能够帮我们进入到“灵魂时间”，这里指的就是沉浸式阅读。题干中“scheduling regular times for reading helps”是原文中的“such ritualistic behavior helps”的同义改写，“immersive reading”是“soul time”的同义替换。故正确答案为选项D。

4. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if_____.	4. 随时带本书能够起到一定作用，如果_____。
[A] reading becomes your primary business of the day	[A] 阅读成为你每天的首要任务
[B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with	[B] 立即处理完日常所有事情
[C] you are able to drop back to business after reading	[C] 能够从阅读回到工作
[D] time can be evenly split for reading and business	[D] 可以为阅读和工作均匀分配时间

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据题干可以定位到第四段倒数第二句"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work，too-providing you dip in often enough，so that reading becomes the default state，即假定你经常沉浸在阅读中，以至于阅读成为一种默认设置。因此可以确定选项A为正确答案。

5. The best title for this text could be _____.	5. 这篇文章的最佳标题可能是_____。
[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading	[A] 如何享受愉悦简单的阅读
[B] How to Find Time to Read	[B] 如何抽时间读书
[C] How to Set Reading Goals	[C] 如何制订读书计划
[D] How to Read Extensively	[D] 如何进行深层次的阅读

【解析】选[B]

主旨题。文章主旨常出现于第一段段尾转折处，But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully:There' s never any time to read.（但是令人悲哀的是，人们总是抱怨：从来没有时间读书。）即没有时间阅读，其后第二、三、四段都在论证深度阅读才是解决之道，选项D很好地进行了归纳概括。

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure，younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success，a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines，Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life，including getting married，having children，owning a home，and retiring in their sixties.But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life，they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work，to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs，to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life，to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children，and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home，the survey found.

From career to community and family，these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession，those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life，from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point:Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations.While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today，big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher a good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today.Schneider，a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college.Even now that he is working steadily，he said. “I can’t afford to pay ma monthly mortgage payments on my own，so I have to rent rooms out to people to mark that happen.” Looking back，he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees，” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

1.One cross-generation mark of a successful life is.

[A]trying out different lifestyles

[B]having a family with children

[C]working beyond retirement age

[D]setting up a profitable business

2.It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to.

[A]favor a slower life pace

[B]hold an occupation longer

[C]attach importance to pre-marital finance

[D]give priority to childcare outside the home

3.The priorities and expectations defined by the young will.

[A]become increasingly clear

[B]focus on materialistic issues

[C]depend largely on political preferences

[D]reach almost all aspects of American life

4.Both young and old agree that.

[A]good-paying jobs are less available

[B]the old made more life achievements

[C]housing loans today are easy to obtain

[D]getting established is harder for the young

5.Which of the following is true about Schneider?

[A]He found a dream job after graduating from college

[B]His parents believe working steadily is a must for success

[C]His parents’ good life has little to do with a college degree

[D]He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging

答案解析

1. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is_____.	1. 成功的人生跨时代的标志是_____。
[A] trying out different lifestyles	[A] 尝试不同的生活方式
[B] having a family with children	[B] 有小孩的家庭
[C] working beyond retirement age	[C] 工作到超过退休年龄
[D] setting up a profitable business	[D] 建立一个盈利的公司

【解析】选[B]

细节题。由第二段首句“Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life，including getting married，having children，owning a home，and retiring in their sixties.”译为“美国人持续获得传统成功生活的里程碑，包括结婚，生孩子，买房，在60多岁退休等。”可知答案为B。A，D均为提及，C选项“beyond”一词与原句意相悖。

2. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to_____.	2. 从第三段得知，年轻人往往_____。
[A] favor a slower life pace	[A] 喜欢慢点的生活节奏
[B] hold an occupation longer	[B] 长久从事一份工作
[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance	[C] 重视婚前经济独立
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home	[D] 在外面（不在家）优先照顾孩子

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由第三段“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children”译为“在结婚前或者有小孩前，夫妻双方应该保证经济安全”，可知答案为C，即重视婚前经济独立有保障。

3. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will_____.	3. 年轻人把优先级和预期定义为_____。
[A] become increasingly clear	[A] 变得越来越清晰
[B] focus on materialistic issues	[B] 关注唯物主义问题
[C] depend largely on political preferences	[C] 主要取决于政治偏好
[D] reach almost all aspects of American life	[D] 几乎传遍美国人生活的各个方面

【解析】选[D]

细节题。由第四段“those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life”（那些刚刚踏入人生旅途的人，正在给快速传遍美国的优先级和预期下定义。）可知答案为D，“spread through virtually all aspects of American life”与正确选项句意基本一致。

4. Both young and old agree that_____.	4. 年轻人和老年人都认为_____。
[A] good-paying jobs are less available	[A] 薪资高的工作比较少
[B] the old made more life achievements	[B] 老年人获得更多的生活成就
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain	[C] 如今的房贷很容易获得
[D] getting established is harder for the young	[D] 成功相对年轻人来说更难

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。由第五段“big majorities in both groups believe those ‘just getting started in life’ face a tougher a good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing”译为“年轻人和老年人中大多数认为，那些刚刚步入人生旅途的人会面临更多难题：一份高薪工作，组建一个家庭，还贷款，寻找便宜的房子”可知答案为D，这里“good-paying job，starting a family，managing debt，and finding affordable housing”从各个方面讲述今天年轻人起步的艰难，A，B，C选项或只提及一方面，或与原文表述不符。

5. Which of the following is true about Schneider? _____.	5. 下面哪项对 Schneider 的描述是正确的_____。
[A] He found a dream job after graduating from college	[A] 毕业之后，他找到一份理想的工作
[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success	[B] 他的父母认为工作稳定是成功的必备条件
[C] His parents’ good life has little to do with a college degree	[C] 其父母富裕的生活与学历文凭无关
[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging	[D] 他认为自己作为一名技术人员相当具有挑战性

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由最后一段“he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young”译为“他很受打击，尽管他的父母没有完成学业，但是仍可以为孩子提供一个舒适的生活。”可知答案为D，父母均未读完大学但同时期要比Schneider生活得幸福，由此推断优越生活与受教育程度的关系。C选项中词组“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...has little to do with...”即表示“.....与.....没有关联”，故C正确。

Text 5

[A]Be silly

[B]Have fun

[C]Express your emotions

[D]Don’t overthink it

[E]Be easily pleased

[F]Notice things

[G]Ask for help

As adults，it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness，often with mixed results.Yet children appear to have it down to an art-and for the most part they don’t need self-help books or therapy.Instead，they look after their wellbeing

instinctively，and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.Perhaps it’s time to learn a few lessons from them.

1._____

What does a child do when he’s sad? He cries.When he’s angry He shouts.Scared? Probably a bit of both.As we grow up，we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don’t dictate our behaviors，which is in many ways a good thing.But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions，especially negative ones.That’s about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill.What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately，and then-again，like children-move.

2._____

A couple of Christmases ago，my youngest stepdaughter，who was nine years old at the time，got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas.It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed，and couldn’t stop talking about it.Too often we believe that a new job，bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content，but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels.Instead，being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

3._____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies increase good hormones like endorphins，improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection.All of which，of course，have a positive effect on happiness levels.

4._____

The problem with being a grown up is that there’s an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with-work，mortgage payments，figuring out what to cook for dinner.But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it’s important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love.Those things might be social，sporting，creative or completely random（dancing around the living room，anyone?）--it doesn’t matter，so long as they’re enjoyable，and not likely to have negative side effects，such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you’re on a tight budget.

5._____

Having said all of the above，it’s important to add that we shouldn’t try too hard to be happy.Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing.As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said:“Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness.”And in that，once more，we need to look to the example of our children，to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

答案解析

【解析】1.选[C]

本段大意是：儿童表达情感比较直接，与之相比，成人则比较含蓄，倾向于控制和压抑自身的情感。文中“control our emotions”，“suppressing emotions”，“express what we feel appropriately”都是很好的体现。

【解析】2.选[E]

本段大意是：通常我们认为新工作、大房子、好车这样的事物更会让我们感到满足，然而事实并非如此，相反小事情确实是提高幸福感的更好方法。题目“Be easily pleased”很好地对此进行了归纳总结。

【解析】3.选[A]

本段大意是：如果我们能够参与到一些傻事中，笑一笑，将会减轻压力，增加我们身体中的好荷尔蒙。文中“a bit of silliness” “have a positive effect on happiness levels”都是题目“Be silly”的很好体现。

【解析】4.选[B]

本段大意是：伴随着成长，人需要面对更多的事情，但成年人同样有诸如记日记的权利，并且享受我们所爱很重要。文中“enjoy the things we love” “so long as they’re enjoyable”都指向答案“Have fun”。

【解析】5.选[D]

本段大意是：对于快乐这件事情，我们应该顺其自然，把它当做我们生活方式的副产品，而不是为了快乐而快乐。题目“Don’t overthink it”强调追求快乐的力度，不要过度考虑，太把它当回事，比较合适。

2015年真题详解

Text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys，people are actually more stressed at home than at work.Researchers measured people’s cortisol，which is a stress marker，while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom，we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home，” writes one of the researchers，Sarah Damaske.“In fact women even say they feel better at work，” she notes， “It is men，not women，who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without，but more so for nonparents.This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn’t measure is whether people are still doing work when they’re at home，whether it is household work or work brought home from the office.For many men，the end of the workday is a time to kick back.For women who stay home，they never get to leave the office.And for women who work outside the home，they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks.With the blurring of roles，and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women，it’s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it’s not just a gender thing.At work，people pretty much know what they’re supposed to be doing:working，making money，doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income.The bargain is very pure:Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustainingmoola.

On the home front，however，people have no such clarity.Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out.There are a lot of tasks to be done，there are inadequate rewards for most of them.Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor，they need to be talked into it，or if they’re teenagers，threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices.Plus，they’re your family.You cannot fire your family.You never really get to go home from home.

So it’s not surprising that people are more stressed at home.Not only are the tasks apparently infinite，the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

1.According to Paragraph 1，most previous surveys found that home____.

[A]offered greater relaxation than the workplace

[B]was an ideal place for stress measurement

[C]generated more stress than the workplace

[D]was an unrealistic place for relaxation

2.According to Damaske，who are likely to be the happiest at home?

[A]Childless wives.

[B]Working mothers.

[C]Childless husbands.

[D]Working fathers.

3.The blurring of working woman’s roles refers to the fact that____.

[A]it is difficult for them to leave their office

[B]their home is also a place for kicking back

[C]there is often much housework left behind

[D]they are both bread winners and housewives

4.The word“moola” （Line3，Para.4）most probably means____.

[A]skills

[B]energy

[C]earnings

[D]nutrition

5.The home front differs from the workplace in that____.

[A]division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

[B]home is hardly a cozier working environment

[C]household tasks are generally more motivating

[D]family labor is often adequately rewarded

答案解析

1. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home_____.	1. 根据第 1 段，大多数先前的调查显示家_____。
[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace	[A] 提供了比在工作场所更多的松弛感
[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement	[B] 是压力测量的理想场所
[C] generated more stress than the workplace	[C] 造成了比工作场所更多的压力
[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation	[D] 不是一个放松的理想场所

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据题干定位到第一段的第一句话。题干问的是most previous surveys的结论，与new study是相反的，答案也就是后半句的反义，即“人们在家里比在工作场所感觉更放松”。

2. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?	2. 根据 Damaske，谁有可能是家里最幸福的人？
[A] Childless wives.	[A] 无子女的妻子
[B] Working mothers.	[B] 有工作的母亲
[C] Childless husbands.	[C] 无子女的丈夫
[D] Working fathers.	[D] 有工作的父亲

【解析】选[C]

推理题。根据Damaske和happiest定位在第二段第一二句。在这里考察了强调句，it is men首先表明是男士，然后在这一句的最后，用了一个小小的转折强调，but more so for nonparents，表明没有孩子的相对更为快乐。

3. The blurring of working woman's roles refers to the fact that_____.	3. 职业女性角色的模糊指向这样一个事实_____。
[A] it is difficult for them to leave their office	[A] 对她们来说离开公司是很难的
[B] their home is also a place for kicking back	[B] 她们的家也是一个休息的地方
[C] there is often much housework left behind	[C] 经常会有很多的家务等着她们
[D] they are both bread winners and housewives	[D] 她们既要养家糊口，又要照顾家务

【解析】选[D]

细节题。由题干定位到第三段最后一句。with引导伴随状语，指引到之前的那一句话，说明女性既要在外工作，又要忙于家务。

4. The word “moola” (Line4, Para.4) most probably means_____.	4. 单词“moola”（第 4 段，第 4 行）最有可能的意思是_____。
[A] skills	[A] 技能
[B] energy	[B] 能量
[C] earnings	[C] 收入
[D] nutrition	[D] 营养

【解析】选[C]

语义理解题。这一小段的主题很明确，就是work和make money的关系。题干所在的最后一句，前半句的labor对应work，后半句的moola对应money或者income。

5. The home front differs from the workplace in that_____.	5. 家庭这个大后方不同于工作场所的地方在于_____。
[A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut	[A] 家务的工作划分很少能够很明确
[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment	[B] 家里并不是一个更加舒适的工作环境
[C] household tasks are generally more motivating	[C] 家务活通常更能调动人的积极性
[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded	[D] 做家务经常可以得到丰厚的回报

【解析】选[A]

推理题。此题对应到倒数第二段第一句和第二句话。题干对应第一句，答案中的division of labor对应第二句，而原文中的rare倒装则正对应了选项中的seldom。

Text 2

For years，studies have found that first-generation college students–those who do not have a parent with a college degree–lag other students on a range of education achievement factors.Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher.But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education，colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them.This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students，but then watching many of them fail，means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen，rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class，according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is quite optimistic，as it outlines a potential solution to this problem，suggesting that an approach（which involves a one-hour，next-to-no-cost program）can close 63 percent of the achievement gap（measured by such factors as grades）between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities，and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students（who completed the project）at an unnamed private university.First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree.Most of the first-generation students（59.1 percent）were recipients of Pell Grants，a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need，while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis-that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact–was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education，learn the ‘rules of the game，’ and take advantage of college resources，” they write.And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences，many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

1.Recruiting more first-generation students has____.

[A]reduced their dropout rates

[B]narrowed the achievement gap

[C]depressed college students

[D]missed its original purpose

2.The authors of the research article are optimistic because____.

[A]their findings appeal to students

[B]the recruiting rate has increased

[C]the problem is solvable

[D]their approach is costless

3.The study suggests that most first-generation students____.

[A]study at private universities

[B]are from single-parent families

[C]are in need of financial support

[D]have failed their college

4.The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students____.

[A]are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

[B]can have a potential influence on other students

[C]may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[D]are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

5.We may infer from the last paragraph that____.

[A]universities often reject the culture of the middle-class

[B]colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

[C]social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D]students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

答案解析

1. Recruiting more first-generation students has _____.	1. 招收更多的第一代大学生已经_____。
[A] reduced their dropout rates	[A] 减少了他们的辍学率
[B] narrowed the achievement gap	[B] 缩小了成绩的差距
[C] depressed college students	[C] 使大学生很沮丧
[D] missed its original purpose	[D] 丢掉了这个行为的初衷

【解析】选[D]

推理题。此题根据题干定位在第一段第三句recruit more of them。后一句“this has created...”说明了D选项；但是正向较难推出答案，同学们在考场上更好的选择是利用排除法，[A]dropout rates定位在第二句，原文为higher，选项与其相悖；[B]achievement gap定位

到最后一句中间，根据前面的widen可知与选项中的narrow相悖；[C]选项不相干。

2. The authors of the research article are optimistic because _____.	2. 研究型文章的作者很乐观因为 _____。
[A] their findings appeal to students	[A] 他们的研究结果吸引大学生
[B] the recruiting rate has increased	[B] 招聘比率已经增加
[C] the problem is solvable	[C] 问题可以解决
[D] their approach is costless	[D] 他们的方法没有经济花销

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由题干对应到第二段第一句，原文中的as对应选项中的because，后面的solution和approach可得答案。

3. The study suggests that most first-generation students _____.	3. 研究表明大多数第一代大学生 _____。
[A] study at private universities	[A] 在私立学校上学
[B] are from single-parent families	[B] 来自于单亲家庭
[C] are in need of financial support	[C] 需要经济支持
[D] have failed their college	[D] 都辍学了

【解析】选[C]

细节题。定位在第三段第三句中间。后面一个插入语说明了什么是Pell Grants，由financial need可知答案。

4. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students _____.	4. 本文的作者相信第一代大学生 _____。
[A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap	[A] 实际上并不关心成绩的差距
[B] can have a potential influence on other students	[B] 会对其他学生产生潜在的影响
[C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects	[C] 也许缺乏申请研究项目的机会
[D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college	[D] 在处理大学事务方面缺乏经验

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的paper对应第四段第一句thesis，first-generation students定位到第一句，由but in practical...这样一个小转折定位到答案；其中deal with对应了选项中的handle。

5. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____.	5. 从文章的最后一段我们可以得出 _____。
[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class	[A] 大学通常拒绝中产阶级的文化
[B] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question	[B] 大学对正在讨论的这个问题有部分责任
[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences	[C] 社会阶层极大地促进了教育经验的丰富
[D] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources	[D] 大学生通常应该为他们的资源匮乏负责

【解析】选[B]

推理题。前两句提出了目前的现象，第三句开始解释原因，并成为本段的重心，说明学校负有一定的责任。

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, "The lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn.She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, and passion.There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy;we didn't talk about passion."

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented—and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal.It's not explicitly conscious, it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together.There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

These terms are intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations:Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance.The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home.But if your work is your "passion", you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak:everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it.As Nunberg said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

1.According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become____.

[A]more objective

[B]less energetic

[C]more emotional

[D]less strategic

2. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to____.

[A]sports culture

[B]gender difference

[C]historical incidents

[D]athletic executives

3.Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to____.

[A]promote company image

[B]strengthen employee loyalty

[C]foster corporate cooperation

[D]revive historical terms

4.It can be inferred that Lean In____.

[A]voices for working women

[B]appeals to passionate workaholics

[C]triggers debates among mommies

[D]praises motivated employees

5.Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

[A]Managers admire it but avoid it.

[B]Linguists believe it to be nonsense.

[C]Companies find it to be fundamental.

[D]Regular people mock it but accept it.

答案解析

1. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become _____.	1. 根据 Nancy Koehn，办公室语言已经变得 _____。
[A] more objective	[A] 更加客观
[B] less energetic	[B] 缺少活力
[C] more emotional	[C] 更加情绪化
[D] less strategic	[D] 缺少策略性

【解析】选[C]

细节题。由Nancy Koehn定位到第一段第一句。由第二句examples可知后面开始举例说明了，将关注点放在第一句话；more emotional对应答案。

2. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____.	2. 以"团队"为导向的公司术语紧密联系着 _____。
[A] sports culture	[A] 体育文化
[B] gender difference	[B] 性别差异
[C] historical incidents	[C] 历史事件
[D] athletic executives	[D] 体育教练

【解析】选[A]

推理题。本题需要对段落的核心概念进行一个抽离。全段反复出现的概念是sports、coach和team，可知答案为sports culture。

3. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to _____.	3. Khurana 认为术语的引进旨在 _____。
[A] promote company image	[A] 促进公司形象
[B] strengthen employee loyalty	[B] 加强员工忠诚度
[C] foster corporate cooperation	[C] 培养公司合作
[D] revive historical terms	[D] 复兴历史术语

【解析】选[B]

细节题。这里的the importance of terminology定位到第三段第二句。此处作为支持第一句的论据出现，我们往前看，increase allegiance to the firm增加对公司的忠诚度对应选项B。

4. It can be inferred that *Lean In* _____.	4. 我们可以推出 *Lean In* 这本书 _____。
[A] voices for working women	[A] 是声援职业女性的
[B] appeals to passionate workaholics	[B] 吸引充满激情的工作狂
[C] triggers debates among mommies	[C] 会引发妈妈间的争论
[D] praises motivated employees	[D] 赞扬积极的员工

【解析】选[A]

推理题。定位到第四段第二句。books同“mommy wars”是并列对应的，可知跟女性有关；再根据本段第一句的work-life balance，结合可知答案。

5. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?	5. 关于办公室语言，下面哪个陈述是正确的？
[A] Managers admire it but avoid it.	[A] 管理者们喜欢但是会避免它。
[B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.	[B] 语言学家认为这是胡话。
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.	[C] 公司认为这是基础性的。
[D] Regular people mock it but accept it.	[D] 一般人嘲讽但接受它。

【解析】选[D]

细节题。定位到最后一段第一句话。冒号后面进行了阐述，表明人们既make fun又充满love、depend on和absorb。

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288，000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for Jun，along with the drop in unemployment rate 6.1 percent，as good news.And they were right.For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace.We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment，but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However，there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked.There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time.This figure is now 830，000（4.4percent）above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare，it is worth making an important distinction.Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs.They take part-time work because this is all they can get.An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

They was an increase in involuntary part-time in June，but the general direction has been down.Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession，but it is down by 640，000（7.9percent）from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us.The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week.If the answer is“yes”，they are classified as working part-time.The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice.They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment.For many people，especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions，before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health conditions.

However，Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges.These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families.With Obamarace there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

1.Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

[A]The prospect of a thriving job market.

[B]The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.

[C]The possibility of full employment.

[D]The acceleration of job creation.

2.Many people work part-time because they____.

[A]feel that is enough to make ends meet

[B]cannot get their hands on full-time market

[C]haven’t seen the weakness of the market

[D]prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

3.Involuntary part-time employment in the US____.

[A]shows a general tendency of decline

[B]is harder to acquire than one year ago

[C]satisfies the real need of the jobless

[D]is lower than before the recession

4.It can be learned that with Obamacare，____.

[A]it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

[B]employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

[C]it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D]full-time employment is still essential for insurance

5.The text mainly discusses____.

[A]Obamacare’ s trouble

[B]part-timer classification

[C]insurance through Medicaid

[D]employment in the US

答案解析

1. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?	1. 就业形势的哪一部分被忽略掉了？
[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.	[A] 一个繁荣的工作市场的前景。
[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.	[B] 自愿兼职工作的增加。
[C] The possibility of full employment.	[C] 充分就业的可能性。
[D] The acceleration of job creation.	[D] 创造就业的加速。

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据jobs picture和neglect定位在第二段第一句；下一句说明了这个picture是自愿兼职工作的增加。

2. Many people work part-time because they _____.	2. 许多人做兼职工作因为他们 _____。
[A] feel that is enough to make ends meet	[A] 觉得那足以维持生活
[B] cannot get their hands on full-time market	[B] 无法得到全职工作
[C] haven’t seen the weakness of the market	[C] 没有看到市场的疲软
[D] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs	[D] 相比于全职工作更喜欢兼职工作

【解析】选[B]

细节题。定位在第三段第三句because后，“不是不想要，而是得不到”。

3. Involuntary part-time employment in the US _____.	3. 在美国非自愿的兼职工作 _____。
[A] shows a general tendency of decline	[A] 呈现了一个总体的下降趋势
[B] is harder to acquire than one year ago	[B] 比一年前更难获得
[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless	[C] 满足了无业人群的真实需求
[D] is lower than before the recession	[D] 比经济萧条之前更少

【解析】选[A]

细节题。定位在第四段；第二句一个小转折说明了重点：“it is down by.....”

4. It can be learned that with Obamacare, _____.	4. 我们可以得知，随着奥巴马医改 _____。
[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance	[A] 兼职人员将很难得到保险
[B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance	[B] 雇用不再是获得保险的前提条件
[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members	[C] 家庭成员获得保险仍然存在挑战
[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance	[D] 全职工作对于获得保险依然重要

【解析】选[B]

推理题。由最后两段的结构可知，重心在有however的最后一段；对应到最后一句话，可以找到直接依据，就业和保险不再关联。

5. The text mainly discusses _____.	5. 这篇文章主要谈论了 _____。
[A] Obamacare's trouble	[A] 奥巴马医改的困难
[B] part-timer classification	[B] 兼职劳动者的分类
[C] insurance through Medicaid	[C] 医疗补助计划的保险
[D] employment in the US	[D] 美国的就业情况

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。如果感觉这道主旨题从正面较难展开，可以利用排除法；[A]Obamacare' s trouble，虽然Obamacare屡次出现，但trouble却是没有的；[B]part-timer classification，显然只是文章中间的一部分内容；[C]insurance through Medicaid，Medicaid只在最后出现；相比之下，[D]最具有概括性。

Text 5

[A]You are not alone

[B]Don' t fear responsibility for your life

[C]Pave your own unique path

[D]Most of your fears are unreal

[E]Think about the present moment

[F]Experience helps you grow

[G]There are many things to be grateful for

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately，life is not a bed of roses.We are going through life facing sad experiences.Moreover，we are grieving various kinds of loss:a friendship，a romantic relationship or a house.Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time，but you should remember that they won' t last forever.

When our time of mourning is over，we press forward，stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life.Furthermore，these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness.I want to share these old truths I' ve learned along the way.

1._____

Fear is both useful and harmful.This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to

deal with it.Unfortunately，people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears.My favorite actor Will Smith once said，“Fear is not real.It is a product of thoughts you create.Do not misunderstand me.Danger is very real.But fear is a choice.”I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

2._____

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past，try to focus on the present moment.Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future.You may feel guilt over your past，but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change.Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive.Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you.Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past，but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

3._____

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times.You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have.Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

4._____

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is，you should always remember that you are not alone.Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life，especially your dearest and nearest people.You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor，help and companionship.If you have no friends or relatives，try to participate in several online communities，full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

5._____

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources.This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life.When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best.You live in your skin，think your own thoughts，have your own values and make your own choices.

答案解析

【解析】1.选[D]

第三段整体都在说“Fear is not real”，“It is a product of thoughts you create”和“fear is a choice”，最后一句“fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination”。

【解析】2.选[E]

第四段反复提到关键词“the present moment”，开头“try to focus on the present moment”，继而第四句话“Value the present moment”，结尾再次表示“Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past，but a mindset that can be designed into the present”。

【解析】3.选[G]

从第五段“that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have”和“Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life”很容易得出本段主题是“grateful”。

【解析】4.选[A]

第六段开头点出“No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is，you should always remember that you are not alone”，后文展开阐述主题“你不会孤独”。

【解析】5.选[C]

第七段正面点出主旨“you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best”，接着阐述“You live in your skin，think your own thoughts，have your own values and make your own choices”鼓励读者相信自己，走自己的路。

2014年真题详解

Text 1

What would you do with$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie，an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small，tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.The blogosphere is full of advice for this lucky Powerball pensioner.But if she hopes her new-found lucre will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment，she could do worse than read“Happy Money”by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics—she teaches psychology at the University of British Columbia;he lectures on marketing at Harvard Business School–use an array of behavioural research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive.Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and palatial homes on remote bluffs.Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly.What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat;remorse creeps in.It is far better to spend money on experiences，say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton，like interesting trips，unique meals or even going to the cinema.These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most“happiness bang for your buck”.It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work，spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television（something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing，and is hardly jollier for it）.Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself，and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly.This is apparently the reason McDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib—a marketing gimmick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of“Happy Money”are clearly a privileged lot，anxious about fulfillment，not hunger.Money may not quite buy happiness，but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones.Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world，and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people.Not everyone will agree with the authors’policy ideas，which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers.But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

1.According to Dunn and Norton，which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A]A rich meal

[B]A special tour

[C]A stylish car

[D]A big house

2.The author’ s attitude toward Americans’ watching TV is___.

[A]critical

[B]supportive

[C]sympathetic

[D]ambiguous

3.McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that___.

[A]popularity usually comes after quality

[B]consumers are sometimes irrational

[C]marketing tricks are often effective

[D]rarity generally increases pleasure

4.According to the last paragraph，Happy Money___.

[A]may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[B]has left much room for readers’ criticism

[C]has predicated a wider income gap in the US

[D]may give its readers a sense of achievement

5.This text mainly discusses how to___.

[A]balance feeling good and spending money

[B]spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C]obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D]become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

答案解析

1. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?	1. 根据邓恩和诺顿，以下哪种是最值得购买的？
[A] A rich meal	[A] 丰盛的大餐
[B] A special tour	[B] 特殊的旅行
[C] A stylish car	[C] 炫目的汽车
[D] A big house	[D] 豪华的房子

【解析】选[B]

细节题。定位于文章第二段“It is far better to spend money on experienceshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...like interesting trips，unique meals or even going to the cinema.”这句话意思是“钱花在经历上更好……比如说旅行……”，后文中紧接着一句话“These purchases often become more valuable

with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.”大意是“随着时间流逝，更能给人留下美好记忆的东西是最好的”。C、D文章没提到，虽然提到晚餐，但是特指“特殊的”，而不是“丰盛的”，丰盛的不一定能让人回味，所以B选项更符合题意。

2. The author’s attitude toward Americans’ watching TV is_____.	2. 对于看电视的美国人，作者的态度是?
[A] critical	[A] 批评的
[B] supportive	[B] 支持的
[C] sympathetic	[C] 共鸣的
[D] ambiguous	[D] 模棱两可的

【解析】选[A]

观点态度题。定位于文章第三段“something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing，and is hardly jollier for it”，意思是“普通美国人一年花两个月的时间看电视，并且看电视几乎不可能使人更愉快”，因此可以得知作者对于看电视的态度是A选项“批评的”。

3. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that_____.	3. 在第三段中提到麦克肋排堡是为了显示?
[A] popularity usually comes after quality	[A] 质量第一，受欢迎度第二
[B] consumers are sometimes irrational	[B] 消费者有时候是不理性的
[C] marketing tricks are often effective	[C] 营销手段总是有效的
[D] rarity generally increases pleasure	[D] 稀有总会增加乐趣

【解析】选[D]

观点例证题。大家需要读懂文章第三段。找到关键词McRib，定位于第三段这句话“and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly”，“sparingly”是“节俭的，保守的”，这句话大意是“有节制地消费奢侈品最令人愉悦”。对应的是答案D。虽然C在文中有所提及，但表明的是结果，并不是这个例子显示的原因。

4. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money_____.	4. 根据最后一段，Happy Money_____?
[A] may prove to be a worthwhile purchase	[A] 可能被证明是一项值得的花费
[B] has left much room for readers’ criticism	[B] 为读者的批评留下足够的空间
[C] has predicated a wider income gap in the US	[C] 已经预测了美国的收入差距变得更大
[D] may give its readers a sense of achievement	[D] 给读者提供了成就感

【解析】选[A]

细节题。首先在题干中找到关键词，即“Happy Money”，然后带着关键词回到原文中定位，最后一段的最后一句“most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent”，“money well spent”意思是“钱花的恰到好处”，所以这句话大意是“大多数人看完这本书后，认为物有所值”，对应答案是A。B，C，D文章中没有提及。

5. This text mainly discusses how to_____.	5. 这篇文章主要是讨论怎样_____。
[A] balance feeling good and spending money	[A] 平衡消费和心情愉悦之间的关系
[B] spend large sums of money won in lotteries	[B] 花大量的钱赢彩票
[C] obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent	[C] 从消费中获取持续的满足感
[D] become more reasonable in spending on luxuries	[D] 在消费奢侈品方面变得更加理性

【解析】选[A]

主旨题。掌握全文意思。文章第一段举例说明意外获取一大笔钱，怎样花钱是值得的。第二段说明消费于能给人留下美好记忆的事情是值得的。第三段说明稀有会增加消费乐趣，最后一段更直接说明，“yet the link between feeling good and spending money on othershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”，所以文章主要说明选项A。

Text 2

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that，actually，you think you’re more beautiful than you are.We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing（to use the psychological terminology）strategies to achieve this.Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the“above average effect”，or“illusory superiority”，and shown that，for example，70%of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership，93%in driving（across the ages and genders）and 85%at getting on well with others-all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations.We become defensive when criticized，and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem.We strut around thinking we’re hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness.Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others，he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been morphed to appear more and less attractive.Visual recognition，reads the study，is“an automatic psychological process，occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”.If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image-which most did-they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses.Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most（that is，the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real）were doing so to make up for profound insecurities.In fact，those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.“I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion，”says Epley.“It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves.”If you are depressed，you won’t be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley’s study，it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves so viscerally-on one level，they don’t even recognize the person in the picture as themselves.Facebook，therefore，is a self-enhancer’s paradise，where people can share only the flukiest of flattering photos，the cream of their wit，style，beauty，intellect and lifestyles.It’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest，says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University，“but they portray an idealized version of themselves”.（People are much more likely to out-and-out lie on dating websites，to an audience of strangers.）

1.According to the first paragraph，social psychologists have found that____.

[A]our self-ratings are unrealistically high

[B]illusory superiority is a baseless effect

[C]self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

[D]our need for leadership is unnatural

2.Visual recognition is believed to be people' s____.

[A]rapid matching

[B]intuitive response

[C]automatic self-defense

[D]conscious choice

3.Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to____.

[A]underestimate their insecurities

[B]cover up their depressions

[C]believe in their attractiveness

[D]oversimplify their illusions

4.The word "viscerally" (Line 2, Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to____.

[A]occasionally

[B]instinctively

[C]particularly

[D]aggressively

5.It can be inferred Face book is a self-enhancers paradise because people can____.

[A]present their dishonest profiles

[B]withholds their unflattering sides

[C]define their traditional lifestyles

[D]share their intellectual pursuits

答案解析

1. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that_____.	1. 根据第一段，社会心理学家已经发现_____。
[A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high	[A] 我们的自我评定异乎寻常得高
[B] illusory superiority is a baseless effect	[B] 虚幻的优越感是毫无根据的影响
[C] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective	[C] 自我提升的策略是无效的
[D] our need for leadership is unnatural	[D] 我们对领导力的需求是反常的

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据关键词“first paragraph”，“social psychologists”定位到文章第一段第三句：“Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the‘above average effect’，or‘illusory superiorityhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...all obviously statistical impossibilities’”，这句话大意是“社会心理学家对所谓的‘高于均数效应’或者‘虚幻的优越感’进行大量的研究，发现我们中70%的人认为自己的领导力在平均水平之上……这些数据明显都是不可能的。”总结这句话可以得出我们总是对自己评价过高的结论。

2. Visual recognition is believed to be people's_____.	2. 视觉识别被认为是人们的_____。
[A] rapid matching	[A] 快速匹配
[B] intuitive response	[B] 直觉反应
[C] automatic self-defense	[C] 自动防卫
[D] conscious choice	[D] 自觉选择

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据关键词“Visual recognition”定位到文章文章第三段第三句：“Visual recognition，reads the study，is‘an automatic psychological process，occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation’”。这句话大意是“视觉识别是自动的心理过程，这个过程依靠直觉快速发生，且并不是故意的。”“automatic”的意思和“intuitively”相近，对应的是B选项。

3. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to_____.	3. Epley 发现拥有更高自尊的人倾向于_____。
[A] underestimate their insecurities	[A] 低估他们的不安全感
[B] cover up their depressions	[B] 掩饰他们的抑郁
[C] believe in their attractiveness	[C] 笃信他们的魅力
[D] oversimplify their illusions	[D] 简化他们的幻想

【解析】选[C]

细节题。根据关键词“Epley”“higher self-esteem”定位到文章文章第四段第二句“those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem.”这句话的大意是“事实上，那些认为自己的形象高于吸引力标准的人就是那些表现出更高自尊的人”。“the images higher up the attractiveness scale”，就是C选项的同义改写。

4. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Paragraph 5) is closest in meaning to_____.	4. 单词“viscerally”（第五段第二行）最接近的意思是_____。
[A] occasionally	[A] 偶尔地
[B] instinctively	[B] 本能地，本质上地
[C] particularly	[C] 特别地
[D] aggressively	[D] 侵略地，攻击地

【解析】选[B]

词汇辨义题。关键词是“viscerally”，我们定位到文章最后一段，“viscerally”所在句子的大意是“许多人讨厌照片中的自己，从某种层面上说，他们甚至不承认照片中的人是他们自己。”而下文又讲到Facebook是自我提升者的天堂，在那里人们可以分享最满意的照片。所以副词viscerally表明的是一种程度，根据句子意思，应该是“事实上，实际上”，最接近的意思是B选项instinctively，本能地，本质上地。

5. It can be inferred Face book is a self-enhancers paradise because people can_____.	5. 可以推断 Facebook 是自我提升者的天堂，是因为人们可以_____。
[A] present their dishonest profiles	[A] 展示他们不真实的个人档案
[B] withholds their unflattering sides	[B] 保持他们坦率正直的一面
[C] define their traditional lifestyles	[C] 确定他们传统的生活方式
[D] share their intellectual pursuits	[D] 分享他们对知识的追求

【解析】选[B]

推理判断题。这道题承接4题，上文中提到“Facebook是自我提升者的天堂，在那里人们可以分享最满意的照片”，而后文中又紧接着说道“It’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest”，“but they portray an idealized version of themselves”，不是人们不诚实，而是人们展示了自己最理想的形象，所以答案选B。A选项直接否定，C、D均没有在文章中提及。

Text 3

The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution，but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries.And yet，it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle.Certain jobs have gone away for good，outmoded by machines.Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs，this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can’t immediately foresee.

When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology，jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened.This argument has attracted a lot of attention，via the success of the book Race Against the Machine，by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee，who both hail from MIT’s Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument，and a scary one.And yet，John Hagel，author of The Power of Pull and other books，says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S.that tend to be“tightly scripted”and“highly standardized”ones that leave no room for“individual initiative or creativity.”In short，these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings.That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers，Hagel says.

It’s time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted，since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work，Hagel says.In our rapidly changing economy，we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination“to respond to unexpected events.”That’s not something machines are good at.They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes，Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book.We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine.In other words，we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it.So then the problem is not really about technology，but rather，“how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

1.According to the first paragraph，economic downturns would____.

[A]ease the competition of man vs.machine

[B]highlight machines' threat to human jobs

[C]provoke a painful technological revolution

[D]outmode our current economic structure

2.The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that____.

[A]technology is diminishing man' s job opportunities

[B]automation is accelerating technological development

[C]certain jobs will remain intact after automation

[D]man will finally win the race against machine

3.Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S.are often____.

[A]performed by innovative minds

[B]scripted with an individual style

[C]standardized without a clear target

[D]designed against human creativity

4.According to the last paragraph，Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed____.

[A]the predictability of machine behavior in practice

[B]the formula for how work is conducted efficiently

[C]the ways machines replace human labor in modern times

[D]the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

5.Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A]How to Innovate Our Work Practices

[B]Machines will Replace Human Labor

[C]Can We Win the Race Against Machines

[D]Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

答案解析

1. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would_____.	1. 根据第一段，经济衰退会_____。
[A] ease the competition of man vs. machine	[A] 缓解人和机器之间的竞争
[B] highlight machines' threat to human jobs	[B] 强调机器对人类工作机会的威胁
[C] provoke a painful technological revolution	[C] 引起彻底的技术革命
[D] outmode our current economic structure	[D] 淘汰我们现有的经济结构

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据关键词“economic downturns”，我们定位到文章第一段的第一句。“The concept of man versus machinehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries.”注意重点副词“acutely”的意思是“尖锐地，剧烈地”。这句话的大意是“人和机器人之间的对应关系自工业革命开始就有了，但是这种现象在经济衰退和经济复苏中尤为尖锐”。表明的是二者之间的矛盾在经济衰退时更为剧烈。强调了机器对人类工作机会的威胁。B选项正确。

2. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that_____.	2. *Race Against the Machine* 的作者辩称_____。
[A] technology is diminishing man's job opportunities	[A] 科技正在减少人类的工作机会
[B] automation is accelerating technological development	[B] 自动化正在加速科技发展
[C] certain jobs will remain intact after automation	[C] 某些工作经过自动化后仍保持不变
[D] man will finally win the race against machine	[D] 人类最终会赢过机器

【解析】选[A]

细节题。根据关键词“Race Against the Machine”，我们定位到文章第二段。第二段一开始就提到：当价格的指数增长或者科技进步时，曾经一度不受自动化科技影响的工作突然受到威胁。这种争论受到了很多关注，其中这本书“Race Against the Machine”就阐述了这种情况。根据题意，工作会受到机器的影响。所以A选项符合题意。

3. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often_____.	3. Hagel 争论称美国的工作总是_____。
[A] performed by innovative minds	[A] 由具有创新头脑的人做出
[B] scripted with an individual style	[B] 由独特的风格渲染
[C] standardized without a clear target	[C] 标准化，但是没有清晰的目标
[D] designed against human creativity	[D] 没有涉及人类创造力

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据“Hagel”，“jobs in the U.S”定位到文章第四段。“Hagel sayshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...tend to be ‘tightly scripted’ and ‘highly standardized’ http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/... ‘individual initiative or creativity.’”这句话的意思是“Hagel表示美国的工作趋向于标准化和产业化，而没有给个体创造力和能动力留下空间。”下一句又说道：这些工作，机器比人类做得更好。就是因为没有个体创造力参与其中。D选项符合题意。A和B选项与文章意思相反。C选项是文章的断章取义，文章没有提到“a clear target”。并且“标准化”本身就是不对的。

4. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed_____.	4. 根据最后一段，Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 讨论到_____。
[A] the predictability of machine behavior in practice	[A] 实际中，机器行为的可预见性
[B] the formula for how work is conducted efficiently	[B] 怎样实施有效工作
[C] the ways machines replace human labor in modern times	[C] 在现代社会，机器代替人类劳动的方式
[D] the necessity of human involvement in the workplace	[D] 人类参与工作场所的必要性

【解析】选[B]

细节题。文章倒数第二段提到“It’s time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted”，我们应该重置我们的工作方式了，

接着表明原因支持这一观点，文章最后一段最后一句说道：现在的问题并不在于科技，而是我们怎样创新我们的体系和工作准则。B选项符合题意。

5. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?	5. 以下哪一项是文章最适合的标题?
[A] How to Innovate Our Work Practices	[A] 如何创新我们的工作
[B] Machines will Replace Human Labor	[B] 机器将会代替人类劳力
[C] Can We Win the Race Against Machines	[C] 我们能够赢过机器吗
[D] Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations	[D] 经济衰退刺激创新力

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。纵观全文，文章开篇提到自从工业革命开始，机器就开始威胁人类的工作机会。接着以Hagel等人的观点支持这一论点。接着表明原因：人类的工作没有创新力，因此能轻易被取代。第五段开始表示人类应该重置工作方式：让人而不是机器在工作中变得越来越重要。另外文章最后一段点题：“We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine.”通过分析C选项符合题意。A选项以偏概全，文章提到需要创新工作，但是没有陈述“how”，B选项太过绝对化，本身语言太过绝对。D选项文章没有提及。

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads，railways，broadband and energy.Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame.We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth.Then there is the scale of the typical housing project.It is hard to jostle for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects，so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere.But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.This government does not want to see a return to large-scale provision of council housing，so it is naturally wary of measures that will lead us down that route.

Nevertheless，the affordable housing situation is desperate.Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this.It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that.The communities minister，Don Foster，has hinted that George Osborne may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt.The cap，introduced in 2012 as part of the Housing Revenue Account reform，has been a major issue for the sector.Evidence shows that 60，000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted，increasing GDP by 0.6%.Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment，which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government.While these measures would be welcome in the short term，we must face up to the fact that the existing? 4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing，set to expire in 2015，is unlikely to be extended beyond then.The Labor party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition’s spending plans if it returns to power.The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants.We need to adjust to this changing climate.

1.The author believes that the housing sector____.

[A]has attracted much attention

[B]has lost its real value in economy

[C]shoulders too much responsibility

[D]involves certain political factors

2.It can be learned that affordable housing has____.

[A]suffered government biases

[B]increased its home supply

[C]offered spending opportunities

[D]disappointed the government

3.According to Paragraph 5，George Osborne may____.

[A]prepare to reduce housing stock debt

[B]release a lifted GDP growth forecast

[C]allow greater government debt for housing

[D]stop local authorities from building homes

4.It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would____.

[A]lower the costs of registered providers

[B]relieve the minister of responsibilities

[C]contribute to funding new developments

[D]lessen the impact of government interference

5.The author believes that after 2015，the government may____.

[A]implement more policies to support housing

[B]stop generous funding to the housing sector

[C]renew the affordable housing grants programme

[D]review the need for large-scale public grants

答案解析

1. The author believes that the housing sector_____.	1. 作者认为房产业_____。
[A] has attracted much attention	[A] 受到了很多关注
[B] has lost its real value in economy	[B] 在经济中已经损失了它的实际价值
[C] shoulders too much responsibility	[C] 承担了太多的责任
[D] involves certain political factors	[D] 包括某些政治因素

【解析】选[D]

细节题，观点题。题目要求给出作者关于房地产的态度，根据题干的关键词“the housing sector”，定位到文章第二段末，最后一句

话“but”转折给出了作者关于房地产的意见“But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.”。用“the most significant reason”表明最重要的原因是政治原因，对应的是D选项。A选项文章中没有提及，B项说的丧失价值，原文说的是不善于表明真正价值“not been good at communicating the real value”，C项的承担太多责任，原文说的shoulder the blame。

2. It can be learned that affordable housing has_____.	2. 可以获知支付得起的房子已经_____。
[A] suffered government biases	[A] 遭受了政府的偏见
[B] increased its home supply	[B] 增加了房屋供应量
[C] offered spending opportunities	[C] 提供了支出机会
[D] disappointed the government	[D] 使政府失望了

【解析】选[A]

推断题。根据关键词“affordable housing”定位到文章第三段。第三段讲到因为没有足够的房源，我们不得不排队买房。B选项不对。C、D选项没有提及，第三段最后一句“It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.”，这句话的意思是：政府需要把历史的偏见放在一边并且采取一些策略解决我们迫切的住房需求，政府应该怎么样，说明政府过去对它是存在偏见的。“prejudices”是“biases”的同义词，所以A选项正确。

3. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may_____.	3.根据第五段，George Osborne 可能_____。
[A] prepare to reduce housing stock debt	[A] 准备减少建房借贷
[B] release a lifted GDP growth forecast	[B] 发布国内生产总值增长的预报
[C] allow greater government debt for housing	[C] 允许政府更大的建房借贷
[D] stop local authorities from building homes	[D] 禁止当地政府建房

【解析】选[C]

细节题。根据人名George Osborne，定位到倒数第二段第二句。“George Osborne may introduce more flexibilityhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...their housing stock debthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...Evidence shows that 60000 extra new homeshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...increasing GDP by 0.6%”。这句话的大意是“他将会让当地政府用来偿还建房借贷的限额变得更加宽松，并且在借贷限额放宽的情况下，在未来的五年中将会另有60000所房屋建立，并由此拉动国内生产总值的0.6%。”由此可以推断，政府对建房借贷的限额更加宽松，对应的是答案C。

4. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would_____.	4. 可以推断，稳定的租房环境会_____。
[A] lower the costs of registered providers	[A] 减少注册供应者的成本
[B] relieve the minister of responsibilities	[B] 减轻政府官员的责任
[C] contribute to funding new developments	[C] 有助于为新发展提供资金支持
[D] lessen the impact of government interference	[D] 减少政府介入的影响

【解析】选[C]

推断题。这题考查的是对稳定租房环境的理解，定位于文章第四段最后一句“http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...greater certainty in the rental environment，which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.” “stable”对应的是单词“certainly”，前半句对应的是题干，后半句是题目答案，即“这种稳定的租房环境会对注册供应者提供资金支持产生很大的影响。”A选项是断章取义，并没有提到成本问题。B、D文章中并没有提及。“contribute to”（有助于）对英文中的have a significant impact（有重要影响），C选项是正确答案。

5. The author believes that after 2015, the government may_____.	5. 作者认为，2015 年后，政府会_____。
[A] implement more policies to support housing	[A] 推行更多的政策来支持住房
[B] stop generous funding to the housing sector	[B] 停止对住房部门的大额资助
[C] renew the affordable housing grants programme	[C] 更新可负担的住房拨款项目
[D] review the need for large-scale public grants	[D] 重新审视大规模公共拨款的需求

【解析】选[B]

推断题。关键词“after 2015”定位到文章最后一段，“the existing? 4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing，set to expire in 2015，is unlikely to be extended beyond then.”这段的意思是？4.5bn支持项目将会在2015年到期，并且这之后不大有可能追加款项。B选项为正确答案。

Text 5

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies，Land Art was one of a range of new forms，including Body Art，Performance Art，Action Art and Installation Art，which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery.Rather than portraying landscape，land artists used the physical substance of eland itself as their medium.

The British land artist，typified by Richard Long’s piece，was not only more domestically scaled，but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart.Indeed，while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves，Long’s photograph of his work is the work.Since his“action”is in the past the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point，but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.Long is Britain’s best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle，a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor，represents the elegant，rarefied side of the form.The Boyle Family，on the other hand，stands for its dirty，urban aspect.Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children，they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls.Their Olaf Street Study，a square of brick-strewn waste ground，is one of the few works here to embrace the mundanity that characterizes most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature，particularly in the earlier works，such as John Hilliard’s very funny Across the Park，in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns，gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs.While it probably wasn’t apparent at the time，much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood.Derek Jarman’s yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury，a collection of long，mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape，evokes a tradition of English landscape pain ting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton，you can’t help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay.A typical work，such as Seven Days，consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic

walk，with the mileage and number of days taken listed beneath.British Land Art as shown in this well selected，but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn’t about imposing on the landscape，more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through.It had its origins in the great outdoors，but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A] originates from a long walk that the artist took
1. Stone Circle	[B] illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art
2. Olaf Street Study	[C] reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition
3. Across the Park	[D] represents the elegance of the British land art
4. Towards Avebury	[E] depicts the ordinary side of the British land art
5. Seven Days	[F] embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors
	[G] contains images from different parts of the same photograph

答案解析

【解析】1.选[D]

根据关键词“Stone Circle”，定位到文章第三段第三行。“Stone Circlehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...represents the elegant.”中间省略部分是对Stone Circle的描述和解释，插入语可以省略不看。它代表的是一种优雅。和D选项“elegance”对应。

【解析】2.选[E]

根据关键词“Olaf Street Study”，定位到文章第三段第六行。“Olaf Street Studyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...is one of the few works here to embrace the mundanityhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”。同样，插入语和后面that从句可省略不看，句子主干是Olaf Street Study is one of the few works here to embrace the mundanity.“mundanity”的意思是“尘俗，世俗”，和E选项“the ordinary side”相对应。

【解析】3.选[G]

根据关键词“Across the Park”，定位到文章第四段第一行。“Across the Parkhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.”中间省略部分仍是对“Across the Park”的描述，表明是的同一幅画的不同部分。对应的是G选项“from different parts of the same photograph”。

【解析】4.选[C]

根据关键词“Towards Avebury”，定位到文章第五段第四行。“Towards Aveburyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.” “Towards Avebury”唤起了英国风景画的传统，对应的是C选项“the English landscape painting tradition”，“evoke”对应“remind”。

【解析】5.选[A]

根据关键词“Seven Days”，定位到文章最后一段第二行。“the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay”，“Seven Days，consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk”。艺术家们喜欢

行走，Seven Days呈现的就是这种行走的画面，所以A选项正确。

2013年真题详解

Text 1

In an essay entitled“Making It in America”，the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated:The average mill only two employees today，“a man and a dog.The man is there to feed the dog，and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession，but it is also because of the advantages in both globalization and the information technology revolution，which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past，workers with average skills，doing an average job，could earn an average lifestyle.But，today，average is officially over.Being average just won’t earn you what it used to.It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor，cheap robotics，cheap software，cheap automation and cheap genius.Therefore，everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes，new technology has been eating jobs forever，and always will.But there’s been an acceleration.As Davidson notes，“In the 10 years ending in 2009，[U.S.]factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years;roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total-disappeared.”

There will always be changed-new jobs，new products，new services.But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T.revolution，the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over，there are many things we need to do to support employment，but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

1.The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate____.

[A]the impact of technological advances

[B]the alleviation of job pressure

[C]the shrinkage of textile mills

[D]the decline of middle-class incomes

2.According to Paragraph 3，to be a successful employee，one has to____.

[A]adopt an average lifestyle

[B]work on cheap software

[C]contribute something unique

[D]ask for a moderate salary

3.The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that____.

[A]gains of technology have been erased

[B]job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed

[C]factories are making much less money than before

[D]new jobs and services have been offered

4.According to the author，to reduce unemployment，the most important is____.

[A]to accelerate the I.T.revolution

[B]to ensure more education for people

[C]to advance economic globalization

[D]to pass more bills in the 21st century

5.Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A]Technology Goes Cheap

[B]New Law Takes Effect

[C]Recession Is Bad

[D]Average Is Over

词汇应用

textile n.1.纺织品，织物

2.纺织业

automate vt.&vi.（使）自动化，使自动操作

Great Recession n.大萧条（经济危机）

Access vt.1.接近，进入

2.使用

3.获取

n.1.入口，出口

2.接近，进入

3.增长

robotics n.机器人技术

acceleration n.1.加速

2.<物>加速度

3.（优秀学生的）跳级

gain vt.&vi.1.获得，赢得

2.增加

n.1.利润，收益

2.成就，成绩

难句解析

1.Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession，but it is also because of the advantages in both globalization and the information technology revolution，which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

【结构分析】整篇文章最难最长的句子，一句即为一段。该句可拆分为：Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the pointthat the reason（we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today）is largely because of the big drop in demand（because of the Great Recession），but it is also because of the advantages（in both globalization and the information technology revolution），“which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.”

该句有非常复杂的复合结构，句子的主干是Davidsonhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...pieces，斜体部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...the point做pieces的定语从句，整个画线部分that the reasonhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...foreign worker做point的同位语从句。

同位语从句又嵌套了其他的复合结构。同位语从句由the reasonhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...Great Recession和but it ishttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...worker的并列句结构构成。第一个并列结构中句子的主语是the reason，括号部分we havehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...today做reason的同位语从句，省略了that，句子的谓语是is，because ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...Great Recession做原因状语。括号部分because of the Great Recession又做the big drop in demand的原因状语；第二个并列结构句子的主语是it，谓语是is，because ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...worker做原因状语。括号部分in bothhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...revolution做advantages的定语，引号部分whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...worker做advantages的非限定定语从句。

【参考译文】戴维森的文章只是最近出现的，指出我们今天难以应对的高失业和中产阶级收入下降的主要原因不仅在于大萧条导致的需求下降，更在于比以前更迅速地用机器和外国工人代替人工的全球化和信息技术革命进步这一观点的文章之一。

2.Therefore，everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

【结构分析】该句可以拆分为：Therefore，everyone needs to find their extra-their unique value contributionthat makes them

stand out in（whatever is their field of employment）.

该句的主语是everyone，谓语是needs to find，contribution做find的宾语。画线部分that makeshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...employment做contribution的定语从句。定语从句的先行词是contribution做定语从句的主语，谓语是makes them stand out。斜体部分Inhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...employment做地点状语，括号部分whateverhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...employment宾语从句做in的介宾结构。

【参考译文】因此，每个人都需要找到他们高于平均水平的特殊贡献，使他们在任何劳动力市场脱颖而出。

3.But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T.revolution，the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

【结构分析】该句可以拆分为：But the one thing（we know for sure）isthat with each advance（in globalization and the I.T.Revolution），the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

该句的主语是one thing，谓语是is，画线部分that withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...above average做表语从句。括号部分we know for sure做one thing的定语从句。表语从句中withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...revolution做伴随状语，括号部分inhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...revolution做advance的定语，表语从句的主语是the best jobs，谓语是require，workers做宾语，to havehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...average做宾语补足语，斜体部分to makehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...average做目的状语。

【参考译文】但是我们可以肯定的事情就是，随着全球化和信息技术革命的每次进步，最好的工作要求工人具备更多更好的教育，从而脱颖而出。

4.In a world where average is officially over，there are many things we need to do to support employment，but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In a world（where average is officially over），there are many things（we need to do to support employment），but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st centurythat ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

该句的主干是由but引导的两个并列句结构构成。前句用了there arehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...的倒装结构，in a worldhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...over做地点状语，wherehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...over做world的定语从句，括号部分we needhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/..employment做things的定语从句。后句的主语是nothing，用了一个no more than句型和passinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...G.I.Bill做比较结构，画线部分that

ensureshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...education做G.I.Bill的定语从句，而定语从句中斜体部分that everyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...education又做ensures的宾语从句。

【参考译文】在今天平庸者已无法生存的世界上，我们还要做很多事情来鼓励就业，但是没有哪个能比通过类似与G.I.Bill（退伍军人权利法案）这样的议案更重要，它保证了21世纪每个美国人都可以接受高中后教育。

答案解析

1. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate_____.	1. 第一段的笑话是用来例证_____。
[A] the impact of technological advances	[A] 技术进步的影响
[B] the alleviation of job pressure	[B] 工作压力的缓解
[C] the shrinkage of textile mills	[C] 纺织场的萎缩
[D] the decline of middle-class incomes	[D] 中产阶级收入的减少

【解析】选[A]

例证题。题干中的illustrate告诉我们本题为例证题（其他标志性词汇还包括example，quote，mention等），根据例证题的出题思路可知，例证题的答案指向例子所支持的观点或论点，例子本身作为论据出现不是正确答案，也就是说任何关于例子本身细节的选项都不正确。第1段整个都是在描述纺织场的一个笑话，其中出现了textile mills，这个词属于例子本身细节的内容，因此首先排除[C]选项，不需要知道其意思，可直接排除。由于第1段都是例子的描述，因此答案指向第2段，第2段是个长难句（见前面长难句分析）可知出现了but also的结构，也就是高失业和收入减少的原因更在于but also后面的原因，因此答案指向but also后面的内容。分析长难句可知后面句子的主干是advantages，因此[A]选项正确。[B]选项是第2段从来没有提到过的概念，属于无中生有。[D]选项是干扰项，首先[D]选项出现在but also之前，根据出题思路，but之前的选项都不应该是正确答案，其次[D]选项在长难句做reason的定语成分，句子的主语是reason，因此[D]选项更不可能是正确答案。

2. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to_____.	2. 根据第 3 段内容，成为成功的雇员，一个人需要_____。
[A] adopt an average lifestyle	[A] 接受平凡的生活方式
[B] work on cheap software	[B] 使用便宜的软件
[C] contribute something unique	[C] 做出突出贡献
[D] ask for a moderate salary	[D] 要求平均工资水平

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干定位在第3段，但是题干中的to be a successful employee在原文没有找到出处，说明题干是原文部分的同义改写，但是根据出题思路，第3段第2句用了but，因此可知答案指向but之后的内容，而[A]选项中的average lifestyle在原文but之前出现，首先被排除了。

分析but后面的内容可知，题干的to be a successful employee对应原文makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment的意思。因此答案指向最后1句，因此[C]选项为正确答案。[B]选项和[D]选项在原文对应cheap software，cheap foreign labor，好像跟题干有关，但是分析语法结构可知，在原文中它们所对应的主语是employers而非题干要求的employee，这两个选项偷换了主语，所以错误。

3. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that_____.	3. 第 4 段的引用解释了_____。
[A] gains of technology have been erased	[A] 技术成就已经被抹杀
[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed	[B] 工作机会以很快的速度消失
[C] factories are making much less money than before	[C] 工厂比以前赢利低
[D] new jobs and services have been offered	[D] 新工作和新服务方式已经得到提供

【解析】选[B]

例证题。题干定位在第4段，题干中的quotation表示引用，说明该题为例证题。第4段中出现了Davidson note以及一系列的引号表示某人的观点即为引用部分。而引用部分之前出现了but表示作者的观点，根据例证题的解题思路，答案指向例子所支持解释的论点。因此答案是新技术吞噬者工作机会，但是现在有加速的趋势。原文中的acceleration对应[B]选项中的at a high speed，原文中but之前的内容对应选项中的job opportunities are disappearing。[C]选项中的factories出现在引用部分，属于例子本身的细节，该选项直接排除。而[A]选项和[D]选项的内容在本段没有出现，属于无中生有。

4. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is_____.	4. 根据作者的观点，降低失业最重要的是_____。
[A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution	[A] 加速信息技术革命
[B] to ensure more education for people	[B] 保证人们获得更多的教育
[C] to advance economic globalization	[C] 促进经济全球化
[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century	[D] 21 世纪通过更多的议案

【解析】选[B]

细节题。根据出题顺序原则，该题题干定位指向最后两段，而题干中出现的the most important正好对应原文最后一段中but后面的nothing would be more important than，这句话可以翻译为“没有什么比什么更重要”，也就是说than后面的内容是最重要的，因此答案指向本文最后一句but后面的内容。根据理解可知，than后面的意思是通过法案来保证美国人接受高中后的教育。所有排除了[A]选项和[C]选项，它们的意思和内容根本没有在本段体现，而在第5段有提及，属于定位错误。同时细心的考生会发现由于这两个选项在第5段中是并列关系，因此选哪个都不合适。[D]选项曲解了原文的意思，原文是通过法案来保证受教育，而[D]选项强调通过更多的法案，这是原文没有体现的。

5. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?	5. 下面哪个是本文最恰当的题目？
[A] Technology Goes Cheap	[A] 技术变得廉价
[B] New Law Takes Effect	[B] 新法律发挥效力
[C] Recession Is Bad	[C] 经济衰退不好
[D] Average Is Over	[D] 平凡已经过时

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。本题较历年真题的主旨而言较为简单，从文章开始的笑话到最后一段的内容都涉及了技术革命对工作机会的影响，并要求人们不断丰富知识接受教育从而具备独特的技能。因此答案显而易见是[D]选项。

全文翻译析

在《美国制造》这部小说中，作者亚当·戴维森用棉花开了个关于现代纺织场自动化程度的玩笑：今天的纺织场只有2个员工，一个人和一条狗。人的任务是喂狗，狗的任务是让人远离机器设备。

戴维森的文章只是最近出现的，指出我们今天难以应对的高失业和中产阶级收入下降的主要原因不仅在于大萧条导致的需求下降，更在于比以前更迅速地用机器和外国工人代替人工的全球化和信息技术革命进步这一观点的文章之一。

过去，具有一般技能，做平凡工作的工人可以获得平均水平的生活方式。但是，今天平均水平已经正式终结了。平庸不能让你获得过去所能获得的东西。原因在于更多的雇主可以有机会获得更多的高于平均水平的廉价国外劳动力、机器人技术、软件、自动化和人才。因此，每个人都需要找到他们高于平均水平的特殊贡献，使他们在任何劳动力市场脱颖而出。

新技术已经永久性地吞噬了工作机会，在未来也会一样。但是现在有了加速化的趋势。如同戴维森所言，“从2009年算起的前10年，美国工厂如此之快的裁员以至于他们抹去了几乎过去70年来的所有雇用的员工量；相当于每3个制造业工作岗位就有1人失业，总计600万个工作岗位消失。”

总是有变化发生，如新工作、新产品和新服务方式。但是我们可以肯定的事情就是，随着全球化和信息技术革命的每次进步，最好的工作要求工人具备更多更好的教育，从而脱颖而出。

在今天平庸者已无法生存的世界上，我们还要做很多事情来鼓励就业，但是没有哪个能比通过类似与G.I.Bill（退伍军人权利法案）这样的议案更重要，它保证了21世纪每个美国人都可以接受高中后的教育。

Text 2

A century ago，the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners.Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay，and who would make some money and then go home.Between 1908 and 1915，about 7million people arrived while about 2 million departed.About a quarter of all Italian immigrants，for example，eventually returned to Italy for good.They even had an affectionate nickname，“uccelli di passaggio，”birds of passage.

Today，we are much more rigid about immigrants.We divide newcomers into two categories:legal or illegal，good or bad.We hail them as Americans in the making，or brand them as aliens to be kicked out.That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it.We don’t need more categories，but we need to change the way we think about categories.We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal.To start，we can recognize the new birds of passage，those living and thriving in the gray areas.We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers，violinists，construction workers，entrepreneurs，engineers，home health-care aides and physicists are among today’s birds of passage.They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work，money and ideas.They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them.They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission，they straddle laws，jurisdictions and identities with ease.We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle.Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes，including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

1.“Birds of passage”refers to those who____.

[A]find permanent jobs overseas

[B]leave their home countries for good

[C]immigrate across the Atlantic

[D]stay in a foreign temporarily

2.It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US____.

[A]needs new immigrant categories

[B]has loosened control over immigrants

[C]should be adapted to meet challenges

[D]has been fixed via political means

3.According to the author，today’s birds of passage want____.

[A]financial incentives

[B]a global recognition

[C]opportunities to get regular jobs

[D]the freedom to stay and leave

4.The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated____.

[A]as faithful partners

[B]with legal tolerance

[C]with economic favors

[D]as mighty rivals

5.the most appropriate title for this text would be____.

[A]Come and Go:Big Mistake

[B]Living and Thriving:Great Risk

[C]Legal or Illegal:Big Mistake

[D]With or Without:Great Risk

词汇应用

sojourner n.旅居者，寄居者

folk n.1.民族

2.人们

permanent a.1.耐久的，持久的，经久的

2.稳定的

3.常务的，常设的

depart vi.1.离开，出发

2.去世

3.离职

for good 永远

affectionate adj.1.深情的，挚爱的

2.慈爱的

3.有感情的

4.亲切的

nickname n.绰号，昵称

rigid adj.1.严格的

2.僵硬的

3.（规则、方法等）死板的

4.刚硬的，顽固的

hail vt.1.致敬

2.打招呼

3.赞扬（或称颂）……为

alien n.1.外国人

2.外星人

paralysis n.1.麻痹，瘫痪

2.中风

3.无能，没气力

entrepreneur n.1.企业家

2.主办人

3.承包人

straddle vi.1.叉开腿

2.跨坐

3.不表明态度

jurisdiction n.1.司法权

2.管辖权

3.管辖范围

4.权限

accommodate vt.1.容纳

2.使适应

3.向……提供住处

4.帮忙

难句解析

1.Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay，and who would make some money and then go home.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Along with the many folks（looking to make a permanent home in the United States）came thosewho had no intention to stay，and who would make some money and then go home.

该句的意思不难，但是语法结构较为复杂，该句用了倒装结构来表示强调，将句子的状语部分（画线部分）提前，句子正常的结构是：those who had no intention to stay，and who would make some money and then go home came along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States.该句的主语是those，后面用了连续的whohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...做those的定语从句，谓语是came，斜体部分withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...United States是came的伴随状语。在伴随状语中括号部分lookinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...United States是非谓语，做folks的定语。

【参考译文】和试图在美国永久定居的人一起来的，还包括没有定居目的的和赚完钱就回国的人。

2.Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes，including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Looking beyond the culture war logic（of right or wrong）means opening up the middle groundand understandingthat managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes，including some（that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system）.

该句的结构较为复杂，黑体部分lookinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...wrong是句子的主语，其中括号部分of right or wrong做logic的定语。句子的谓语是means，后面用openinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...和understandinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...非谓语并列结构做宾语。画线部分是understanding非谓语动词的宾语从句。该宾语从句的主语是managinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...today，谓语是requires，宾语是multiple paths and multiple outcomes。Includinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...system做伴随状语，其中括号部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...system做some的定语从句。

【参考译文】超越文化（对错）逻辑争论的观点意味着开辟中间地带，并理解今天管理移民需要多条通路和多重结果，包括在现有系统中

不容易合法化实现的部分。

答案解析

1. “Birds of passage” refers to those who_____.	1. “Birds of passage” 指的是那些_____的人。
[A] find permanent jobs overseas	[A] 在国外找到永久性工作
[B] leave their home countries for good	[B] 永远离开他们祖国
[C] immigrate across the Atlantic	[C] 穿越大西洋移民
[D] stay in a foreign temporarily	[D] 暂时居住在国外

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。题干定位在原文第1段最后，用了they hadhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...nicknamehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...birds of passage的结构，通过语法分析可知，birds of passage是nickname的同位语，也就是绰号的意思，而这个绰号指的是they，而they又指代前句。因此答案指向原文第1段前面的内容。第1段倒数第2、3句用数据的方式描述了移民的状态，他们有些人留下有些人赚了钱就回家。通过这两点可知他们只是暂时留在美国，因此对应[D]选项。[C]选项对应第1段首句，定位不正确，而且是1个世纪之前发生的事情。[A]选项和[B]选项原文第1段根本没有提及。

2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US_____.	2. 第 2 段作者暗示美国当前的移民系统_____。
[A] needs new immigrant categories	[A] 需要新的移民类型
[B] has loosened control over immigrants	[B] 对移民管控放松
[C] should be adapted to meet challenges	[C] 应该适应挑战
[D] has been fixed via political means	[D] 通过政治手段修复

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的imply明确了本题为推理题，定位在第2段。题干中的the current immigration system对应第2段第4句中的our broken immigration system。后面作者的主要观点是①第4句指出政治上无力修复这个系统，而[D]选项指出已经通过政治手段修复了，与原文意思相反，而非并没有做出任何推理，因此排除[D]选项。②第5句指出我们不需要更多的类型，与[A]选项的意思相反，因此[A]选项错误。③第7、8句指出我们需要认可新移民，这样才能开始解决移民挑战，因此可以推理出认可新移民是解决问题的前提，对应[C]选项。而[B]选项的loosened control与第1句中的more rigid意思相反，因此也错误。

3. According to the author, today’s birds of passage want_____.	3. 根据作者意思，今天的候鸟（新移民）希望得到_____。
[A] financial incentives	[A] 财务激励
[B] a global recognition	[B] 全球认可
[C] opportunities to get regular jobs	[C] 得到稳定工作的机会
[D]the freedom to stay and leave	[D] 进出的自由

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的todays’ birds of passage定位在第3段的首句，后面3句话用they指代他们，因此答案指向这3句。①他们是全球经济

的积极参与者；②只要机会召唤他们，他们就愿意进出一个国家；③他们可以处理好异地工作与家庭的关系。只有[D]选项进出的自由与原文意思相符。[A]选项的financial部分与flow of work，money and ideas有关系，但是这是推动全球化的力量，与新移民无关。[B]选项曲解了原文的意思，原文是他们是全球化参与者，是否要获得全球认同无从可知。[C]选项好像与opportunity calls them这句有关，但是曲解了原文意思，原文是机会召唤他们，他们就进入或离开一个国家，而非有机会得到稳定工作，在原文没有体现出稳定的意思。

4. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated_____.	4. 作者认为今天的候鸟应该当作_____。
[A] as faithful partners	[A] 作为真诚的伙伴
[B] with legal tolerance	[B] 合法的宽容
[C] with economic favors	[C] 给予经济优待
[D] as mighty rivals	[D] 神圣的对手

【解析】选[B]

主旨题。题干问及如何对待新移民，也就是涉及移民政策问题，定位在最后1段末句。作者指出管理移民需要新思维，多种通路与结果，甚至是现有法律系统无法合法解决的部分。[B]选项中的tolerance与多种通路、结果已经无法合法解决部分有关。而其他选项原文都没有体现。

5. the most appropriate title for this text would be_____.	5. 本文最恰当的题目是_____。
[A] Come and Go: Big Mistake	[A] 往来：大错误
[B] Living and Thriving : Great Risk	[B] 生活与繁荣：巨大的风险
[C] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake	[C] 合法或不合法：大错误
[D] With or Without : Great Risk	[D] 有或没有：巨大的风险

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。文章第2段批判了合法与不合法这种分类方式，指出我们需要先认可这些新移民然后才能解决移民挑战。第3段和第4段作者系统地描述了新移民的特征与诉求，最后1段作者首先指出包容这些新移民需要新态度，其次又用了Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong meanshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/..http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/..也就是超越对错逻辑看问题，又一次强调了合法与不合法分类是错误的，需要超越。因此本文一直在批评传统的分类方法并唤起公众对新移民的新认识，因此[C]选项正确。[A]选项指出短暂移民是个错误，偏离了文章主旨。[B]选项和[D]选项中Great Risk巨大的风险在原文中根本没有涉及。

全文翻译析

一个世纪之前，穿过大西洋的移民包括定居者和旅居者。和试图在美国永久定居的人一起来的，还包括没有定居目的的和赚完钱就回国的人。1908~1915年，大约700万人到达美国，而同时有200万人离开。例如，所有意大利移民中的1/4最终永远回到意大利了。他们甚至有个亲切的绰号，“候鸟”（uccelli di passaggio）。

今天对移民的要求更为严格。我们将移民划分为两种类型：合法与非法，好与坏。我们称呼他们为美国人或者标签化他们为被踢出的外国人。这个框架很大程度上形成了我们饱受诟病的移民系统，以及长期关于如何修复该系统的政治无力。我们不需要更多的类型，但是我们确实需要转变思考类型的方式。我们必须超越那种严格界定的合法和非法移民的观点。我们应首先认可那些新候鸟，那些在灰暗地带生存和繁荣的移民，然后才可能解决移民挑战。

粮食收割者、小提琴家、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭护理助理和内科医生是今天主要的候鸟类型。他们是由工作、资本和思想流动性驱动的全球经济的积极参与者。当机会召唤他们的时候，他们更愿意自由地出入美国。他们可以处理好异地工作与家庭的关系。

无论是否有许可，他们很容易地横跨法律、司法和身份。我们需要他们认为美国是在一段时期内可以发挥生产力的地方而不是永久居住的国家。同时我们需要他们感受到美国和其祖国都是他们的家园，并为此而自豪。

包容这些流动的新移民需要对移民争论的双方都持有新的态度。超越文化（对错）逻辑争论的观点意味着开辟中间地带，并理解今天管理移民需要多条通路和多重结果，包括在现有系统中不容易合法化实现的部分。

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions，if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react，we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick，hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms;if we are judging whether someone is dangerous，our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly，within milliseconds.But we need more time to assess other factors.To accurately tell whether someone is sociable，studies show，we need at least a minute，preferably five.It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality，like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren’t exclusive to the interpersonal realm.Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster，even though reading has little to do with eating.We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we’re doing.Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences.If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face（one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling），we can take a moment before buying.If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants，we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman，the marriage expert，explains that we quickly“thin slice”information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in“thick sliced”long-term study.When Dr.Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together，he invites them to his island retreat for a muck longer evaluation;two days，not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals:dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term.Although technology might change the way we react，it hasn’t changed our nature.We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

1.The time needed in making decisions may____.

[A]vary according to the urgency of the situation

[B]prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C]depend on the importance of the assessment

[D]predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

2.Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions____.

[A]can be associative

[B]are not unconscious

[C]can be dangerous

[D]are not impulsive

3.To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions，we should____.

[A]trust our first impression

[B]do as people usually do

[C]think before we act

[D]ask for expert advice

4.John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on____.

[A]critical assessment

[B]“thin sliced”study

[C]sensible explanation

[D]adequate information

5.The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is____.

[A]tolerant

[B]uncertain

[C]optimistic

[D]doubtful

词汇应用

Snap vt.&vi.1.猛地咬住

2.呵斥

3.折断

adj.1.容易的

2.咔嗒一声扣下的

3.仓促的

eliminate vt.1.排除，消除

2.淘汰

3.除掉

hard-wired adj.基本的，固有的，无法改变的

mechanism n.1.<生>机制，机能

2.<乐>机理

3.（机械）结构，机械装置[作用]

4.（故事的）结构

accurate adj.1.精确的，准确的

2.正确无误的

sociable adj.1.随和的

2.好交际的

3.友善的

neuroticism n.神经过敏症

stimuli n.1.刺激

2.刺激物

exclusive adj.1.专用的

2.高级的

3.排外的

4.单独的

realm n.1.领域，范围

2.王国

prime adj.1.最好的

2.首要的

3.最初的

4.基本的

n.1.精华

2.初期

3.全盛时期

4.青年

vt.1.使准备好

2.填装

3.事先指导

impulse n.1.凭冲动行事

2.突如其来的念头

vt.推动

subject n.1.主题，话题

2.学科，科目

3.实验对象，受访者

adj.1.须服从……的

2.（在君主等）统治下的

vi.1.提供，提出

2.使……隶属

flash n.1.闪光

2.霓虹灯

slice vt.1.切成片

2.划分

n.1.薄片

2.一部分

retreat vi.1.撤退，后退

2.撤销，作罢

n.1.撤回

2.静居处

3.引退期间

4.静思，静修

intermittent adj.间歇的，断断续续的

contemplate vt.&vi.1.注视，凝视

2.深思熟虑

temptation n.1.诱惑，引诱

2.诱惑物

reverse vt.&vi.1.（使）反转

2.（使）颠倒

3.调换，交换

adj.1.反面的

2.颠倒的

n.倒转，反向

难句解析

1.Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions，if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react，we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick，hard-wired responses.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Scientists have foundthat（although we are prone to snap overreactions，）if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react，we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of（our quick，hard-wired responses）.

该句的主语是scientists，谓语是have found，画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...responses做found的宾语从句。宾语从句中又出现了复合结构，由although引导的让步状语从句，括号部分althoughhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...overreactions是从句部分，ifhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...responses是主句部分。而主句又是由if引导的条件状语从句构成的。

【参考译文】科学家发现，尽管我们更容易仓促过度反应，但是如果花时间思考反应的可能性，我们可以降低甚至避免快速固有反应的负面效应。

2.Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster，even though reading has little to do with eating.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Psychologists at the University of Toronto foundthat viewing a fast-food logo for just a few millisecondsprimes us to read 20 percent faster，（even though reading has little to do with eating.）

该句的主语是psychologists，谓语是found，画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...eating做found的宾语从句。宾语从句又是由even though引导的让步状语从句构成的。主句的主语是viewinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...logo，斜体部分for a few milliseconds做viewing的时间状语，主句的谓语是primes，宾语是us，to readhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...faster做宾语补足语。括号部分even thoughhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...eating是让步状语的从句部分。

【参考译文】多伦多大学的心理学家发现，注视快餐标示几毫秒会使我们阅读速度加快20%，尽管阅读与吃饭毫无关系。

3.John Gottman，the marriage expert，explains that we quickly“thin slice”information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in“thick sliced”long-term study.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:John Gottman，（the marriage expert），explains that we quickly“thin slice”information reliablyonly after we ground such snap reactions in“thick sliced”long-term study.

该句的主语是John Gottman，括号部分the marriage expert是它的同位语，句子的谓语是explains，thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...study做explains的宾语从句。宾语从句是由only after引导的时间状语从句构成的复合结构。主句是wehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...reliably，从句是wehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...study。

【参考译文】婚姻专家John Gottman解释道，只有基于粗劣划分的长期研究，我们才可能迅速可靠地细分信息。

4.Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals:dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Our ability（to mute our hard-wired reactions）by pausing iswhat differentiates us from animals:dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes.

该句的主语是our ability，括号部分to mutehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...reactions做ability的定语，斜体部分by pausing做mute的方式状语。句子的谓语是is，画线部分whathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...animals做is的表语从句。

【参考译文】通过暂停来削弱根深蒂固反应的能力将我们和动物区分开来：狗只有间歇性地或在几分钟内思考未来。

答案解析

1. The time needed in making decisions may_____.	1. 决策所需时间可能_____。
[A] vary according to the urgency of the situation	[A] 根据情境紧迫性而变化
[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction	[B] 验证我们大脑反应的复杂性
[C] depend on the importance of the assessment	[C] 依赖评价的重要性
[D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment	[D] 预先决定我们评价的准确性

【解析】选[D]

推理题。该题继承了2012年真题出题的方式，既往的推理题经常在题干中出现infer或imply等标志性引导词汇告诉考生推理题题型，而近两年开始在题干中用may作为标志词，值得关注。题干中的time表示时间概念，可以定位在第2段，对应原文中的within milliseconds，more time，a while等。作者在第2段首先提出快速反应是重要防御机制的观点，然后转折指出我们不仅要迅速做出反应，而且需要更多时间考虑其他因素。然后用举例的方式指出评价一个人的友善程度需要5分钟，更复杂的个性则需要更久。因此可以推理出评判时间与评价事物的复杂程度和结果准确性有关。[A]选项提及了situation，好像跟原文意思接近，但是原文指出的是事情的复杂程度，不是[A]选项提到的紧迫程度，因此排除[A]选项。[B]选项搭配错误，complexity在原文搭配的personality而非brain reaction，这个选项是胡乱拼凑的结果。[C]选项提到了评价问题，说的是评价的重要性而非复杂性和准确性，与原文意思不符。只有[D]选项指出了评价的准确性，为正确答案。

2. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions_____.	2. 对快餐标示反应显示出快速决策_____。
[A] can be associative	[A] 可以有联想性
[B] are not unconscious	[B] 并非无意识
[C] can be dangerous	[C] 会有危险
[D] are not impulsive	[D] 不是冲动性的

【解析】选[A]

推理题。该题表面看好像是细节题，但是发现4个选项是由4个形容词构成的，而原文无法找到对应。因此该题是对原文细节的再次抽象概括，应归为推理题中的归纳型。题干的a fast food logo定位在第3段，心理学家首先指出注视快餐标示会让我们阅读加速，然后指出我们无意识地将快餐与速度、与心急联系在一起，并将这种冲动带到我们做的其他事情中。[A]选项中的associative对应原文associatehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...结构，为正确答案。[B]选项not unconscious与原文unconsciously意思相反。[C]选项dangerous定位在第2段，在本段没有提及，属于无中生有。[D]选项not impulsive与原文carry those impulses意思相反。

3. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should_____.	3. 逆转快速决策负面效应，我们应该_____。
[A] trust our first impression	[A] 相信我们的第一印象
[B] do as people usually do	[B] 跟其他人平时做的一样
[C] think before we act	[C] 三思而后行
[D] ask for expert advice	[D] 要求专家意见

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干定位到第4段。作者通过两个例子说明我们应该怎样克服负面影响，第一个例子表示如果我们会对消费产品或者房产选择做出“过度反应”，我们可以在购买之前先思考一会儿，由此可说明我们应该在行动之前先思考，来消除负面影响，因此[C]选项为正确答案。其他选项均不符合题意。

4. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on_____.	4. John Gottman 认为可靠快速决策基于_____。
[A] critical assessment	[A] 评判性评价
[B] “thin sliced” study	[B] 细分研究
[C] sensible explanation	[C] 明智的解释
[D] adequate information	[D] 充足信息

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干John Gottman定位到第5段。第1句中John Gottman指出，我们快速反应的信息的可靠性是建立在这种快速反应行为是以长期的研究为基础的。其中ground是题干中base on的同义改写，long-term study长期的研究与[D]选项adequate information对应。该段第2句话是用举例方式指出一对夫妻是否应该继续生活，他会邀请他们到岛上进行一个更为长期的调查，是两天而不是两秒。例子中也强调了时间概念，表示需要充足时间来获得更多的信息。[A]选项中的critical和[C]选项的sensible在原文中没有对应。[B]选项是因果倒置，原文指出基于thick sliced study来做thin slice，而[B]选项是基于thin slice。

5. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is_____.	5. 作者对逆转高速趋势的态度_____。
[A] tolerant	[A] 宽容
[B] uncertain	[B] 不确定
[C] optimistic	[C] 乐观
[D] doubtful	[D] 怀疑

【解析】选[C]

态度题。题干reversing the high-speed trend定位在原文最后1句，所以解此题可先定位到全文的最后1段。最后两句，作者指出技术并没有改变我们的本性。我们仍然有能力去克服诱惑并扭转这种高速度的趋势。同时We still have the imaginative capacity...表明作者对于我们的能力是有信心的，因此[C]选项为正确答案。一般情况下都不会选择[B]选项不确定，因此可以首先排除。其他选项属于无中生有。

全文翻译析

科学家发现，尽管我们更容易仓促过度地反应，如果花时间思考反应的可能性，我们可以降低甚至避免快速固有反应的负面效应。

仓促决策是重要的防御机制；当我们评估某人是否危险时，我们的大脑和身体在几毫秒里会很自然地做出快速反应。但是我们需要时间来评估其他因素。研究表明，为了更准确地知道某人是否友善，我们至少需要1分钟，最好是5分钟做出评判。评价例如神经过敏或开放思想等个性中更复杂的部分需要花更多时间。

对快速刺激做出反应的仓促决策并不只限于人际交往领域。多伦多大学的心理学家发现，注视快餐标示几毫秒会使我们阅读速度加快20%，尽管阅读与吃饭毫无关系。我们无意识地将快餐与速度、与心急联系在一起，并且将这种冲动带到我们所做的其他事情中。那些接触到快餐霓虹灯的受访者也倾向于认为音乐片段持续的时间过长。

我们可以回避这些影响。当看到了笑脸，知道我们对消费产品或房屋选择过度反应了的时候（优秀的销售代表和地产中介总是笑容可掬的原因），在购买之前就要花时间思考。如果知道女性工作审核员更可能拒绝有吸引力的男性申请者时，我们可以帮助审核员了解他们自己的偏见或者雇用外来审核员。

婚姻专家John Gottman解释道，只有我们在粗劣划分的长期研究中为这些仓促反应打下基础之后，我们才可能迅速可靠地细分信息。当Gottman博士真正想评价一对夫妻是否能生活在一起时，他要求他们去他的小岛疗养院做长期评判；周期为两天而非两秒钟。

通过暂停来削弱根深蒂固反应的能力将我们和动物区分开来：狗只有间歇性地或在几分钟内思考未来。但是从历史角度上讲，我们一生时间的12%为将来仔细思量。尽管技术可能改变我们反应的方式，但是它不能改变我们的本性。我们仍然有想象力超越诱惑，化解高速趋势。

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven.In particular，the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions，and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.Indeed，women hold only 14 per cent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 per cent.This proposed mandate was born of frustration.Last year，Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action.Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 per cent female board membership.But her appeal was considered a failure:only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally，I don’t like quotas，” Reding said recently.“But I like what the quotas do.”Quotas get action:they“open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling，” according to Reding，a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration.I don’t like quotas either;they run counter to my belief in meritocracy，government by the capable.But，when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal，it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all，four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much“soft pressure”is put upon them.When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as，for example，Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate pubic policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families，Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

1.In the European corporate workplace，generally____.

[A]women take the lead

[B]men have the final say

[C]corporate governance is overwhelmed

[D]senior management is family-friendly

2.The European Union’s intended legislation is____.

[A]a reflection of gender balance

[B]a reluctant choice

[C]a response to Reding’s call

[D]a voluntary action

3.According to Reding，quotas may help women____.

[A]get top business positions

[B]see through the glass ceiling

[C]balance work and family

[D]anticipate legal results

4.The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of____.

[A]skepticism

[B]objectiveness

[C]indifference

[D]approval

5.Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of____.

[A]more social justice

[B]massive media attention

[C]suitable public policies

[D]greater “soft pressure”

词汇应用

equality n.同等，平等

governance n.1.统治

2.管理

3.支配

4.统治方式

overwhelmingly adv.压倒地，无法抵抗地

compel vt.1.强迫，迫使

2.强制发生

mandate n.1.授权

2.任期

3.命令

vt.&vi.1.托管

2.批准

frustration n.挫折，失意

appeal n.1.上诉

2.呼吁

3.（迫切的）要求（帮助、同情等）恳求

vi.1.（迫切）要求

2.有吸引力

3.求助（于）

quota n.1.（正式限定的）定量，定额

2.配额

3.指标

ladder n.1.梯子，阶梯

2.途径

reluctance n.不愿意，勉强

meritocracy n.精英阶层管理

evade vt.&vi.1.逃避

2.规避

3.逃脱

newsworthy adj.有新闻价值的

难句解析

1.In particular，the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions，and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:In particular，the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendlyuntil women are part of senior management decisions，and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male.

该句很长，但是结构简单，该句是由not（never）http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...untilhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...的句型与and构成的并列句结构组成的。And之前半句主句是the corporatehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...family-friendly，从句是untilhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...decisions。

【参考译文】没有女性参与到高管决策中时，公司工作场所不能完全体现家庭友善，欧洲顶级公司治理岗位仍然由占统治地位的男性把持。

2.Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:Do we need quotas to ensurethat women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

该句的主干是we needhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...to ensure，画线部分做ensure的宾语从句，从句中斜体部分theyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...family做as引导的条件状语从句，主句是womenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...fairly。

【参考译文】我们需要定额来保证当女性需要平衡工作和家庭时，她们可以持续公平地爬上公司晋升阶梯吗?

3.After all，four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position-no matter how much“soft pressure”is put upon them.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:After all，four decades of evidence has now shownthat corporations（in Europe as well as the US）are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion（of women to top position）-no matter how much“soft pressure”is put upon them.

该句的主干是four decadeshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...has now shown，画线部分做show的宾语从句，宾语从句中斜体部分no matterhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...them做条件状语从句，主句的主语是corporations，括号部分inhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...US做主语的定语，主句的谓语是are evading，the meritocratichttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...promotion做evade的宾语，括号部分ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...position做定语。

【参考译文】毕竟过去40年的证据表明，欧洲和美国的公司——不管多少“软压力”施加于它们，它们一直回避雇用和晋升能者居之的女性到高级岗位。

答案解析

1. In the European corporate workplace, generally_____.	1. 在欧洲公司场所，一般来讲_____。
[A] women take the lead	[A] 女性是领导
[B] men have the final say	[B] 男性有最终话语权
[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed	[C] 公司治理是普遍的
[D] senior management is family-friendly	[D] 高级管理者是家庭友善的

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的European corporate workplace定位在第1段，作者首先用了neverhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...until的句型指出女性很少能成为高管，并且男性高管还是占统治地位，最后用14%的数据说明了女性占高管比例少的现实。因此本段所有信息都指向女性高管数量少，对应[B]选项。[A]选项的意思与原文正好相反，因此排除。[C]选项是拼凑选项原文中的overwhelmingly修饰的是male而非corporate governance。[D]选项与第1段第二句的意思相反。本题主要考察not until句型的理解，所有干扰项都是围绕该句型做文章的。

2. The European Union's intended legislation is_____.	2. 欧盟试图立法是_____。
[A] a reflection of gender balance	[A] 性别平衡的反映
[B] a reluctant choice	[B] 不情愿的选择
[C] a response to Reding's call	[C] 对 Reding 呼吁的反应
[D] a voluntary action	[D] 自愿行动

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干很容易定位在第2段开始，作者指出欧盟立法的目的是迫使公司董事会保证一定比例的女性，因此答案指向[A]选项。[B]选项中的reluctant出现在第5段，定位错误。[D]选项a voluntary action是Reding号召的，不是立法的目的，搭配错误。[C]选项最具干扰性。作者先陈述了欧盟立法，然后指出Reding的呼吁。但是Reding的呼吁是对第2句这个法案天生就令人失望的具体解释说明，跟欧盟立法没有因果关系。它们两者是类比关系，说明欧盟立法和Reding的呼吁都令人失望，不会成功。而[D]选项将两者变成了因果关系，该选项属于逻辑错误。

3. According to Reding, quotas may help women_____.	3. 根据 Reding，定额有可能帮助女性_____。
[A] get top business positions	[A] 得到高管职位
[B] see through the glass ceiling	[B] 看穿限制
[C] balance work and family	[C] 平衡工作和家庭
[D] anticipate legal results	[D] 预测法律结果

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干Reding和quotas定位在第4段。题干中quotas help与what the quotas do相对应，作者指出定额促进行动，然后用法国和其他国家法律举例女性进入高管层，因此答案指向[A]选项。[C]选项和[D]选项都在本段没有提及，属于无中生有。最具干扰性的是[B]选项与原文break through the glass ceiling非常形近，但是break through是突破的意思，而see through是看穿的意思。

4. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of_____.	4. 作者对 Reding 呼吁的态度是_____。
[A] skepticism	[A] 质疑
[B] objectiveness	[B] 客观
[C] indifference	[C] 冷漠
[D] approval	[D] 赞同

【解析】选[D]

态度题。题干提到作者对Reding呼吁的态度而非通常所考的全文态度，定位有些困难，但是第5段开始作者就用第一人称告诉考生这是作者本人的观点，因此该题应该在第5段寻找答案。作者开始就用understand表明了对Reding不情愿和挫败感的理解，因此指向[D]选项。

5. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of_____.	5. 女性进入高管层会变成头条新闻因为缺少_____。
[A] more social justice	[A] 更多的社会公平
[B] massive media attention	[B] 大众媒体关注
[C] suitable public policies	[C] 恰当的公共政策
[D] greater "soft pressure"	[D] 巨大的软压力

【解析】选[C]

推理题。该题的难点在于定位，题干中出现的headlines很多考生不理解意思因此找不到对应的段落。其实考生可以另辟蹊径换一种思维方式来定位，所有选项都是围绕题干出题的，也就是选项出现的名词都距离题干定位处不远。按照这种思维我们发现[A]、[B]、[C]选项都指向最后1段，而[D]选项指向倒数第2段，因此可以排除[D]选项。Headlines是新闻标题的意思，对应最后1段中的newsworthy。而最后1段的难点是一个非常复杂的长难句，剖析其结构可知该句的意思是，如果有恰当的公共政策发挥作用帮助女性，那么Sandberg就不会比那些生活在公平社会的能人更具新闻价值了。除了句子意思外，从语法结构上我们可以观察到作者用了ifhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/..http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/..were，http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...wouldhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...的虚拟语气句型，而虚拟语气的句子一定是推理假设，也就是该句的意思不是真实发生的。因此反推该句的意思就是Sandberg具有新闻价值是因为缺少公共政策发挥效力帮助女性，这样与题干的顺序和意思是完全吻合的，答案指向缺少公共政策[C]选项。[A]选项的more social justice与newsworthy同属于结果，而题干问的是原因，因此该选项是因果倒置。[B]选项对应倒数第2段最后1句they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule，这里指出她们获得媒体的关注而非[B]选项提到的没有关注，并且它是法则例外的结果，跟是否是新闻头条没有关系。

全文翻译

欧洲不是性别平等的天堂。没有女性参与到高管决策中时，公司工作场所不能完全体现家庭友善，欧洲顶级公司治理岗位仍然由占统治地位的男性把持。实际上，女性只占欧洲公司董事会职位的14%。

欧盟正在考虑立法强制公司董事会保持一定女性比例——最高到60%。这种法令注定令人失望。去年欧洲理事会副主席Viviane Reding发出自愿行动的号召。Reding邀请公司签署性别平等承诺书达到董事会成员有40%女性的性别平衡目标。但是她的呼吁是失败的：只有24家公司真正做到了。

我们需要定额来保证当女性需要平衡工作和家庭时，她们可以持续公平地爬上公司晋升阶梯吗？

最近Reding指出，“个人而言我不喜欢定额，但是我喜欢定额起的作用”。定额引发了行动：这些公司打开了公平之路，击碎了玻璃天花板（女性晋升的限制）。法国和其他国家所见的结果就是女性公司高管职位受法律约束的规定。

我了解Reding的不情愿和她的失望。我也不喜欢定额；这与我所信仰的能者居之理念相违背。但是当考虑到获得能者居之理想的阻碍时，看来更公平的世界必须暂时受到规范。

毕竟过去40年的证据表明，欧洲和美国的公司——不管多少“软压力”施加于它们，它们一直回避雇用和晋升能者居之的女性到高级岗位。当女性真的跨越到公司权力顶峰时——如Sheryl Sandberg在脸谱公司做的那样——她们吸引大量的关注因为她们仍然是法则的例外。

如果有恰当的公共政策能帮助所有女性——无论是CEO、他们孩子的保姆还是全部家庭，那么Sandberg就不会比任何其他在更公平社会生活的能人更具新闻价值了。

Text 5

[A]Live like a peasant

[B]Balance your diet

[C]Shopkeepers are your friends

[D]Remember to treat yourself

[E]Stick to what you need

[F]Planning is everything

[G]Waste not，want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits.After bills，Tony has£60 a week to spend，£40 of which goes on food，but 10 years ago he was earning£130，000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London’s best restaurants at least twice a week.Then his marriage failed，his career burned out and his drinking became serious.“The community mental health team saved my life.And I felt like that again，to a certain degree，when people responded to the blog so well.It gave me the validation and confidence that I’d lost.But it’s still a day-by-day thing.Now he’s living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents.”He’s feeling positive，but he’ll carry on blogging—not about eating as cheaply as you can—“there are so many people in a much worse state，with barely any money to spend on food”-but eating well on a budget.Here’s his advice for economical foodies.

1._____

Impulsive spending isn’t an option，so plan your week’s menu in advance，making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities.I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast，lunch and dinner.Stop laughing:it’s not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet.It’s also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly，because，being human，you’ll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

2._____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy.With them，there’s not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer.And if you plan properly，you’ll know that you only need，say，350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon，not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

3._____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer-that’s not good enough.Mine is filled with leftovers，bread，stock，meat and fish.Planning ahead should eliminate wastage，but if you have surplus vegetables you’ll do

a vegetable soup，and all fruits threatening to“go off”will be cooked or juiced.

4._____

Everyone says this，but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters.Shop at butchers，delis and fish-sellers regularly，even for small things，and be super friendly.Soon you’ll feel comfortable asking if they’ve any knuckles of ham for soups and stews，or beef bones，chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which，more often than not，they’ll let you have for free.

5._____

You won’t be eating out a lot，but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant—£1.75 a week for three months givesyou£21—more than enough fora three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus.It’s£16.95 there—or£12.99 for a large pizza from Domino’s:I know which I’d rather eat.

词汇应用

chronicle n.1.编年史

2.记录

vt.1.将（某事物）载入编年史

2.记录

validation n.确认，认可

council n.1.委员会

2.市政

flat adj.1.平的

2.单调的

3.不景气的

4.干脆的

n.1.平地

2.公寓楼

vt.使变平

impulsive adj.冲动的，任性的

template n.样板，模板

fancy vt.&vi.1.想象

2.设想

n.想象力

adj.（构思者）奇特的

embarrassment n.窘迫，难堪

carrot n.胡萝卜

greengrocer n.蔬菜水果商

shin n.1.胫，胫骨

2.小腿肉

rasher n.咸肉（或火腿）的薄片

frugal adj.节省的，节俭的

butcher n.1.屠夫，屠户

2.屠杀者，刽子手

3.肉铺

deli n.熟食品，熟食店

knuckle n.1.（指人）指关节

2.（指动物）膝关节，肘

stew vt.&vi.1.炖，煨

2.闷热

3.担忧

n.1.炖煮的菜肴

2.烦恼，焦虑

carcass n.1.（人或动物的）尸体

2.（家畜屠宰后的）躯体；骨架，遗骸、残迹等

难句解析

1.Tony has£60 a week to spend，£40 of which goes on food，but 10 years ago he was earning£130，000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London’s best restaurants at least twice a week.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:Tony has£60 a week to spend，（£40 of which goes on food），but 10 years ago he was earning£130，000 a yearworking in corporate communicationsand eating at London’s best restaurantsat least twice a week.

该句是主干由but连接的2个并列句构成，画线部分是由and连接的working和eating非谓语，做but后面句子的伴随状语。括号部分插入成分做£60的定语从句。

【参考译文】托尼每周有60英镑可花，其中40英镑用来买食物，但是10年前供职于公司公关部的他年收入达13万英镑，并且每周至少在伦敦最好的餐厅就餐2次。

2.If you plan properly，you’ll know that you only need，say，350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon，not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller。

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:If you plan properly，you’ll know that you only need，（say，350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon，not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller）。

该句词汇较为复杂，但是结构较为简单。由if引导的条件状语从句构成，画线部分为主句。注意“,say,”的结构等同于for example，因此句子后面是举例部分。

【参考译文】如果规划周全，你就知道只需要350克牛小腿肉和6片培根，而不是放在超市冰柜中预先包装好的不知多重的肉类。

答案解析

[A] Live like a peasant	[A] 像农民一样生活
[B] Balance your diet	[B] 平衡你的饮食
[C] Shopkeepers are your friends	[C] 店员是你的朋友
[D] Remember to treat yourself	[D] 记得对自己好点儿
[E] Stick to what you need	[E] 坚持你需要的东西
[F] Planning is everything	[F] 计划很重要
[G] Waste not, want not	[G] 不浪费，不愁缺

1.选[F]

【解析】段落首句谈到“Impulsive spending isn’t an option，so plan your work’s menu in advancehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”，其表达的含义是：冲动消费不是一个好的选择，所以提前计划你一周的菜单，为你所需材料的具体数量做一个购物清单。首句中出现了因果逻辑关联词so，而下文又没有出现明显转折，因此首句是本段的中心句。文章进而提及作者为此专门做一个Excel表格，并且认为这样做不仅花钱少并且有助于均衡饮食。显然文章的中心在于首句谈到的“plan”，而中心不是表达的“balance your diet”。

2.选[E]

【解析】段落第2句话中的代词“them”指代第1句中的“supermarkets and their anonymity”。该句通过指代顺接第一句，表达了一个否定的含义，即你不需要在小贩那里感到尴尬。第3句用肯定的语气指出“if you plan properly，you’ll know that you only needhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...350g of shin of beefhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”即如果你合理地规划，就会清楚知道自己想要什么。作者通过语义上层层递进的方式指出了这一段的中心：你需要什么就买什么，要坚持你需要购买的东西的分量。

3.选[G]

【解析】本段内容首先谈到“你可能骄傲地说冰箱里只有冷冻的青豆，但是这还不够”。这句话中虽然没有明显的转折词，但在语义上属于隐性转折，因此段落的重点应该在后面。第二句提到“Mine is filled withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”，其中Mine等于my freezer，通过指代顺接上一句话。接着第3句前半句指出“提前做好计划可以避免浪费”，后半句具体陈述了怎样避免浪费。其中“eliminate wastage”与选项“waste not”构成同义替换。虽然该句中出现了planning，但是本段的主要内容是谈到对于剩余的食物要尽可能地充分利用，从而避免浪费。

4.选[C]

【解析】该段首句的句内出现转折，重点在转折之后。第1句but转折之后提到“it really is a top tip”，即这真是一个好的提议。那么首先要还原it所指代的内容。句前没有提供信息，句后第二句提到“shop at butchers...regularly...and be super friendly”。其中“be friendly”通过词性转换，和选项“are your friends”构成同义替换。同时，根据就近指代原则，这也是it所指代的内容。最后一句通过具体

的信息描述了购物时表现出友好的态度所带来的好处：they will let you have for free（通常他们都会免费给你）。

5.选[D]

【解析】该段首句句内出现转折，重点在转折之后。第1句but后提到“save your pennis and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch”，其表达的含义是要节省钱，但可以每几个月款待自己一次。而该句也是本段落的中心句。段落余下的信息都是在用数据来解释这个道理。选项D中出现了“treat yourself”，属于原词复现。

全文翻译

极受欢迎的博客“不名一文的食物”记录了托尼如何平衡对美味食物的热爱与有益生活的故事。扣除账单后，托尼每周有60英镑可花，其中40英镑用来买食物，但是10年前供职于公司公关部的他年收入达13万英镑，并且每周至少在伦敦最好的餐厅就餐2次。后来他的婚姻破裂了，事业也完蛋了，还养成了严重的酗酒习惯。“社区精神健康团队挽救了我的生命。当人们积极在博客上回帖时，在某种程度我感到又喜欢上它了。它赋予我曾经失去的认可与自信。现在这仍然是每一天的事情。”现在他居住在政府的公寓大楼中，不断地收到书商代理的合同。他感觉良好，但是仍会继续写博客——不写如何尽可能地在吃饭上少花钱——“还有很多人处于更糟糕的状况，几乎没有钱买食物”，但是可以在预算内吃得更好。下面就是他对经济适用食物的建议。

冲动型消费不是好的选择，因此提前计划好你的周食谱，为准确数量的原材料列表。我有1个每周早中晚三餐的Excel模板。千万别觉得可笑：这不仅能节约成本，而且有助平衡你的饮食。每天购买食物比每周购买更好，因为人有时会为喜欢的东西改变主意的。

这就是超市及类似形式的商店的好处。在那些地方，就不会有在一个小蔬菜店买1根胡萝卜时的尴尬感了。如果规划周全，你就知道只需要350克牛小腿肉和6片培根，而不是放在超市冰柜中预先包装好的不知多重的肉类。

你可能骄傲地说冰柜中只有冷冻豆子——这还不够。我的冰柜中塞满了剩菜剩饭、面包、高汤、肉类和鱼。提前规划可以消除浪费，但是如果你有多余的蔬菜，那就做个蔬菜汤吧，所有快过期的水果都应该烹调或榨汁。

每个人都这么说，但是它是节俭者的首要建议。如果经常在肉贩那里、小商贩那里和鱼贩那里买食物，甚至是其他小东西，他们会非常友善。不久你就可以很舒服地问他们是否有用来做汤和炖肉的猪肘，或是用来做高汤的牛骨、鸡架和鱼头。更多时候，他们会白送你这些东西。

你不需要经常外出就餐，但是每几个月用你省下的钱在餐厅犒劳自己一下——每周存1.75英镑，3个月就是21英镑，足够在Arbutus米其林餐厅享受一次3道菜的午餐了。那里收费16.95英镑，或者从多米诺花12.99英镑买个大号比萨饼：我知道我应该吃哪个。

2012年真题详解

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents，but in recent years it has been particularly scorned.School districts across the country，most recently Los Angeles Unified，are revising their thinking on his educational ritual.Unfortunately，L.A.Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses，homework may no longer count for more than 10%of a student’s academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework.But the policy is unclear and contradictory.Certainly，no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment.But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives，it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a pat of schooling:teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want.But with homework counting for no more than 10%of their grades，students can easily skip half their homework and see

very little difference on their report cards.Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework，but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework?It is quite possible that the homework helped.Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students，the policy imposes a flat，across-the-board rule.

At the same time，the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework.If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement，it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments，not make them count for almost nothing.Conversely，if homework matters，it should account for a significant portion of the grade.Meanwhile，this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject，or that teachers aren't assigning more than they're willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board，which is responsible for setting educational policy，looks into the matter and conducts public hearings.It is not too late for L.A.Unified to do homework right.

1.It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework____.

[A]is receiving more criticism

[B]is no longer an educational ritual

[C]is not required for advanced courses

[D]is gaining more preferences

2.L.A.Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students____.

[A]tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B]have asked for a different educational standard

[C]may have problems finishing their homework

[D]have voiced their complaints about homework

3.According to Paragraph 3，one problem with the policy is that it may___.

[A]discourage students from doing homework

[B]result in students' indifference to their report cards

[C]undermine the authority of state tests

[D]restrict teachers' power in education

4.As mentioned in Paragraph 4，a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.

[A]it should be eliminated

[B]it counts much in schooling

[C]it places extra burdens on teachers

[D]it is important for grades

5.A suitable title for this text could be_____.

[A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy

[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C]Thorny Questions about Homework

[D]A Faulty Approach to Homework

词汇应用

scorn v./n.1.蔑视，嘲笑，侮弄

2.不屑，看不起，瞧不起，拒绝

reverse v.1.使颠倒，使翻转

2.<法>撤销，推翻

3.使彻底改变

4.<机>使倒退，使绕行，使倒开

adj.颠倒的；相反的；背面的；反转的；

n.1.倒转，颠倒

2.反面，背面

3.逆境，倒霉，失败

ritual n.1.宗教仪式，典礼

2.例行公事，老规矩

adj.仪式的，礼仪的；典礼的；宗教仪式的

inflexible adj.1.易弯的，弹性的

2.温顺的，顺从的

3.灵活的

mandate n./vt.1.授权

2.命令，训令

3.委托管理，财产委托

count for 有价值，有重要性

impoverish vt.1.使穷困

2.使枯竭

contradictory adj.1.矛盾的，相反的

2.反驳的，反对的，抗辩的

impose v.1.征（税等）；加（负担等）于

2.把……强加于

3.把（次品，赝品）强卖给

thorny adj.1.多刺的，刺一般的

2.棘手的，困难多的

account for1.证明，说明，由于

2.占

难句解析

1.Unfortunately，L.A.Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses，homework may no longer count for more than 10%of a student’s academic grade.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Unfortunately，L.A.Unified has produced an inflexible policywhich mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses，homework may no longer count for more than 10%of a student’s academic grade.

句子的主干是L.A.Unified has produced an policy，画线部分是由which引导的一个定语从句，做policy的定语，在从句中又包含一个由that引导的宾语从句，说明这项政策的具体内容。

【参考译文】不幸的是，洛杉矶学区通过了一项不可变更的政策：除了高等课程，家庭作业在学分中所占比例不可以超过10%。

2.This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：This rule is meant to address the difficultythat students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework.

本句的主干是前半句This rule is meant to address the difficulty，画线部分是由that引导的定语从句，修饰限定difficulty。在该从句中涉及一个固定搭配have difficulty in doing sth，表示“做……有困难”。

【参考译文】这个规定旨在提出：来自贫穷家庭或混乱家庭的学生有困难，不能完成家庭作业。

3.But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives，it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But if the district is essentially giving a pass to studentswho do not do their homework because of complicated family lives，it is going riskily close to the implicationthat standards need to be lowered for poor children.

本句是一个由条件状语从句、定语从句、同位语从句组成的长难句。首先，它是由if引导的条件状语从句，在从句中画线部分是由who引导的定语从句、修饰限定students，主句中画线部分是一个同位语从句，表示implication的具体内容。

【参考译文】但如果该学区因为学生家庭复杂而不做家庭作业就给他通过的话，那么这就意味着对于贫穷孩子标准要降低。

4.Meanwhile，this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject，or that teachers aren’t assigning more than they're willing to review and correct.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Meanwhile，this policy does nothing to ensurethat the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject，or that teachers aren’t assigning more than they're willing to review and correct.

该句主语是this policy，谓语是does nothing to ensure。画线部分是两个并列的宾语从句，做ensure的宾语，在第一个画线部分中，students receive又是省略了引导词的定语从句，做homework的定语。

【参考译文】同时，该政策没有确保学生做的家庭作业是否是有意义的，或者是否适合他们的年龄和所上学科，或者老师是否不过量布置

作业。

答案解析

1．It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____.	1．第一段中暗指如今家庭作业_____。
[A] is receiving more criticism	[A] 受到更多批评
[B]is no longer an educational ritual	[B] 不再是教育的惯例
[C]is not required for advanced courses	[C] 不是后续课程的必备
[D]is gaining more preferences	[D] 获得更多偏爱

【解析】选[A]

推理题。定位在第一段，该题出题词为imply，“暗指，暗示”的意思，通常情况下这类推断题文中提到的选项应该排除，选项B，文中提到过，而且表述太绝对，与文中“School districts across the country，most recently Los Angeles Unified，are revising their thinking on his educational ritual”（全国的学校都在修改家庭作业的相关惯例做法）的意思不完全一致；选项C与文中意思相反，文中提到“with the exception of some advanced courses，homework may no longer count for more than 10%of a student’s academic grade。”（除了高等课程，家庭作业在学分中所占比例不可以超过10%）；选项D与文中体现的意思正相反，从文中第一句可以看出，家庭作业一直是受批判的。

2．L.A.Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____.	2．L.A.Unified 制定这个关于家庭作业的规定主要是因为贫穷的学生_____。
[A]tend to have moderate expectations for their education	[A] 往往对他们的教育存在适度的期望
[B]have asked for a different educational standard	[B] 要求不同的教育标准
[C]may have problems finishing their homework	[C] 完成作业可能有困难
[D]have voiced their complaints about homework	[D] 对家庭作业有抱怨

【解析】选[C]

细节题。定位在第二段第一句，意为“这个规定旨在提出：来自贫穷家庭或混乱家庭的学生有困难，不能完成家庭作业”。“be meant to”表示“目的是”，该词组为解题的线索，题干中poor students与students from impoverished or chaotic homes相对应。

3．According to Paragraph 3,one problem with the policy is that it may____.	3．根据第三段，这个政策存在的一个问题是它会_____。
[A]discourage students from doing homework	[A] 鼓励学生不做作业
[B]result in students’ indifference to their report cards	[B] 导致学生不关心他们的成绩报告单
[C]undermine the authority of state tests	[C] 伤害到国家考试的权威性
[D]restrict teachers’ power in education	[D] 限制教师们的教育权力

【解析】选[A]

细节题。定位在第三段，But with homework counting for no more than 10%of their grades，students can easily skip half their

homework and see very little difference on their report cards（但是家庭作业算入他们成绩的比例不到10%的话，学生们就能少做一半作业，而成绩单上又看不出来），由此，可判断选[A]，其他选项均为故意删减或修改原文。

4．As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.	4．第四段提到，关于家庭作业一个忽视掉的问题是是否_____。
[A]it should be eliminated	[A] 它应该免除
[B]it counts much in schooling	[B] 它在学校教育中很重要
[C]it places extra burdens on teachers	[C] 它给教师们增加了额外的负担
[D]it is important for grades	[D] 它对于成绩很重要

【解析】选[B]

细节题。定位在第四段，文中指出，这个政策并没有解决家庭作业真正的棘手问题，如果该学区发现家庭作业对于学生的学业是不重要的，就应该减少或者免除家庭作业，而不是减少它所占的比分。由此可见，忽视的一点是家庭作业仍然占一定比例，选[B]。

5．A suitable title for this text could be_____.	5．这篇文章适合的标题是_____。
[A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy	[A] 一种教育政策的错误理解
[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students	[B] 深受贫困学生欢迎的政策
[C]Thorny Questions about Homework	[C] 关于家庭作业的棘手问题
[D]A Faulty Approach to Homework	[D] 关于家庭作业的不完善措施

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。选出最适合的标题，由文章的首段、尾段以及前四题的细节推断，文章和homework有关，可排除[A]和[B]选项，首段和尾段都讲到了新的应对家庭作业的措施，而不是作业的问题，所以选[D]更合适。

全文翻译

家庭作业从来就没有受到学生甚至家长的真正欢迎，但最近几年来，家庭作业尤其受到人们的鄙视。全国的学校都在修改家庭作业的相关惯例做法，不幸的是，洛杉矶学区通过了一项不可变更的政策：除了高等课程，家庭作业在学分中所占比例不可以超过10%。

这个规定旨在提出：来自贫穷家庭或混乱家庭的学生有困难，不能完成家庭作业。但该政策是不清晰的，是矛盾的。显然，没有哪个家庭作业是在没有昂贵设备就无法完成的。但如果该学区因为学生家庭复杂而不做家庭作业就给他通过的话，那么这就意味着对于贫穷孩子，标准要降低。

区政府官员说，家庭作业仍将是学校教育的一部分：老师允许布置他想布置的作业。但家庭作业算入他们成绩的比例不能超过10%的话，学生就能逃避一半家庭作业，成绩报告单上看不出差别。有些学生可能不做完家庭作业也能取得好成绩。但想想那些做家庭作业并取得考试好成绩的学生吧，家庭作业完全有可能帮助了他们。但是，老师没有得到授权去寻找什么作业最适合学生，该政策给老师强加了一条无聊的一刀切规则。

同时，该政策没有处理家庭作业真正棘手的问题。如果该学区发现家庭作业对于孩子的学业是不重要的，它就应该减少或者免除家庭作业，而不是减少所占比分。相反，如果家庭作业重要，它就应该在成绩中占重要比重。同时，该政策没有确保学生做的家庭作业是否是有意义的，或者是否适合他们的年龄和所上学科，或者老师是否不过量布置作业。

学校董事会是教育政策的制定者，在它调查此事并进行公众意见听证会的时候，家庭作业的规则应该暂停实施。洛杉矶学区要处理好家庭作业这件事还是来得及的。

Text 2

Pretty in pink:adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour，yet it is pervasive in our young girls’ lives.It is not that pink is intrinsically bad，but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and，though it may celebrate girlhood in one way，it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls’ identity to appearance.Then it presents that connection，even among two-year-olds，between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence.Looking around，I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls’ lives and interests.

Girls’ attraction to pink may seem unavoidable，somehow encoded in their DNA，but according to Jo Paoletti，an associate professor of American Studies，it is not.Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century:in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter，since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them.What’ s more，both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses.When nursery colours were introduced，pink was actually considered the more masculine colour，a pastel version of red，which was associated with strength.Blue，with its intimations of the Virgin Mary，constancy and faithfulness，symbolized femininity.It was not until the mid-1980s，when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children’ s marketing strategy，that pink fully came into its own，when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls，part of what defined them as female，at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realized how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kins，including our core beliefs about their psychological development.Take the toddler.I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children’ s behaviour:wrong.Turns out，according to Daniel Cook，a historian of childhood consumerism，it was popularized as a marketing trick by clothing manufactures in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled department stores that，in order to increase sales，they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes.It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage.Splitting kids，or adults，into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits.And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences-or invent them where they did not previously exist.

1.By saying “it ishttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...the rainbow” （Line 3，Para.1），the author means pink_____.

[A]should not be the sole representation of girlhood

[B]should not be associated with girls’ innocence

[C]cannot explain girls’ lack of imagination

[D]cannot influence girls’ lives and interests

2.According to Paragraph 2，which of the following is true of colours?

[A]Colours are encoded in girls’ DNA.

[B]Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C]Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

[D]White is preferred by babies.

3.The author suggests that our perception of children’ s psychological development was much influenced by____.

[A]the marketing of products for children

[B]the observation of children’ s nature

[C]researches into children’ s behavior

[D]studies of childhood consumption

4.We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to____.

[A]focus on infant wear and older kids’ clothes

[B]attach equal importance to different genders

[C]classify consumers into smaller groups

[D]create some common shoppers’ terms

5.It can be concluded that girls’ attraction to pink seems to be___.

[A]clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[B]fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[C]mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D]well interpreted by psychological experts

词汇应用

obsess vt.（魔鬼、妄想等）迷住，使着迷

pervasive adj.普遍的，遍布的，渗透性的

intrinsical adj.本质的，内在的

fuse vt./vi.熔化；使结合；

n.保险丝，熔丝

encode vt.1.把（电文）译成电码

2.编码

gender-neutral adj.中性的

masculine adj.男子汉气概的，阳性的

intimation n.1.通知，通告

2.暗示，提示

constancy n.1.坚定，坚决

2.始终如一

3.坚贞不渝

femininity n.1.女性气质

2.柔弱

3.妇女

inherently adv.1.内在地

2.固有地

难句解析

1.It is not that pink is intrinsically bad，but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and，though it may celebrate girlhood in one way，it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls’identity to appearance.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It is notthat pink is intrinsically bad，butit is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and，though it may celebrate girlhood in one way，it also repeatedly and firmlyfuses girls’identity to appearance.

该句由nothttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...but表示“不是……而是”，连接两个并列的表语从句构成，and后边是一个由though引导的让步状语从句，fuse表示“熔化，熔断”，identity“身份，特征”，最后一个画线部分意做fuse的宾语。

【参考译文】不是粉红本来不好，但是它是彩虹的一小段而已。虽然从某个程度上来说有助于烘托女孩，但它也会不断融化女孩们的特征。

2.It was not until the mid-1980s，when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children’s marketing strategy，that pink fully came into its own，when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls，part of what defined them as female，at least for the first few critical years.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It was not until the mid-1980s，when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children’s marketing strategy，that pink fully came into its own，when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls，part of what defined them as female，at least for the first few critical years。

“It was not untilhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”是对“not untilhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”结构的强调句型，去掉“it washttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...that”不影响对句意的理解，画线部分是由when引导的定语从句，限定the mid-1980s，再看that后边部分，是由when引导的时间状语从句，意为“当……的时候，粉色就……”，“come into one’s own”是“盛行起来”的意思。

【参考译文】到了20世纪80年代中期，年龄增大和两性差别成为幼儿用品市场的主要销售战略时，粉色变得很受女孩们的喜欢，成为定义女性特征的一部分，至少在起初的那几个关键年份女孩们都这样。

答案解析

1．By saying “it is...the rainbow”(Line 3, Para.1), the author means pink_____.	1．第一段第三行“it is...the rainbow”，作者的意思是粉色_____。
[A]should not be the sole representation of girlhood	[A] 不应该是女孩的唯一代表
[B]should not be associated with girls’innocence	[B]与女孩的单纯无关
[C]cannot explain girls’lack of imagination	[C]不能说明女孩缺乏想象力
[D]cannot influence girls’lives and interests	[D]不会影响女孩的生活和兴趣

【解析】选[A]

语义理解题。该题已给出明确的定位，第一段的第二句，作者指出，不是粉色本来不好，而是粉色只是彩虹的一小部分而已，尽管在某种程度上它代表了女孩，但是它也让女孩的特征只停留在外表上。由此可以推断，粉色不足以体现女孩的所有特征，因此选项[A]正确，粉色不应该是女孩的唯一代表。其他选项均不是作者的本意。

2．According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?	2．根据第二段，以下关于颜色的说法哪个是正确的?
[A] Colours are encoded in girls’DNA	[A] 颜色是由女孩的 DNA 遗传密码决定的
[B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls	[B] 以前人们认为蓝色是女孩的颜色
[C] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolizing genders	[C] 粉色过去是代表性别的中立颜色
[D] White is preferred by babies	[D] 婴儿喜欢白色

【解析】选[B]

细节题。定位在第二段，该问题涉及全段的内容，选项[A]误解原文第一句的表述，选项[B]定位在这一句Blue，with its intimations of the Virgin Mary，constancy and faithfulness，symbolized femininity.（蓝色象征着女性，代表圣母玛利亚、坚贞与忠诚。）选项[C]，由此句可以看出是错误的When nursery colours were introduced，pink was actually considered the more masculine colour（当托儿所色彩引入后，粉红色当时被认为是更有男性特征的颜色）。选项[D]，文中说的是20世纪初期以前，孩子们根本不分颜色，所有婴儿都穿白色，并不是婴儿喜欢白色。

3．The author suggests that our perception of children’s psychological development was much influenced by_____.	3．作者暗示我们对于孩子们心理发展的观念很大程度上受到_____的影响。
[A]the marketing of products for children	[A] 儿童产品营销市场
[B]the observation of children’s nature	[B] 对儿童天性的观察
[C]researches into children’s behavior	[C] 对儿童行为特点的研究
[D]studies of childhood consumption	[D] 对儿童消费的调查

【解析】选[A]

推理题。定位在第三段第一句，“我原来没有意识到市场营销趋势对我们观念的巨大影响，比如什么是孩子的天性，包括他们的心理发展这种核心信念”。由此可知，我们对于孩子们心理发展的观念很大程度上受到儿童产品营销市场的影响，选[A]，其他选项均不符合题意。

4．We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to_____.	4．我们从第四段可知，百货商店接受建议_____。
[A]focus on infant wear and older kids'clothes	[A] 关注婴儿服装和儿童服装
[B]attach equal importance to different genders	[B] 对不同性别同样重视
[C]classify consumers into smaller groups	[C] 将消费者划分成更细化的人群
[D]create some common shoppers'terms	[D] 创造设计一些普通顾客的服饰

【解析】选[C]

推理题。第四段第一句说，贸易出版物给百货商店提议，要增加销售，应该在婴儿服装和儿童服装之间创造“第三过渡阶段”服装，换句话说是把消费者分得更细，对应选项[C]，选项[D]好像也正确，但是原文用broadly accepted表示是消费者接受的，而非贸易出版物主观建议的，而这只是表面意思，内涵是要求百货商店重视营销，其他两个选项均是对原文的错误解读。

5．It can be concluded that girls'attraction to pink seems to be____.	5．可以得出结论，女孩对粉红色的吸引似乎_____。
[A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency	[A] 明显是因为她们先天的倾向
[B] fully understood by clothing manufacturers	[B] 服装制造商完全明白
[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen	[C] 主要是被利益驱动的商人强加的
[D] well interpreted by psychological experts	[D] 很好地被心理专家解读了

【解析】选[C]

推理题。本文的主旨是讲色彩和商业间的关系，随着市场销售战略的变化，人们对色彩的喜好以及性别定位也随之发生了改变，根据文中第二段第一句可以排除选项[A]，与先天DNA无关；选项[B]，“fully”太绝对，可以不予考虑；选项[D]文中并未涉及。

全文翻译

穿粉红色好看：成年女性记不起对于颜色的困惑了，然而，年轻女孩普遍有这个问题。不是粉红本来不好，但它只是彩虹的一小段而已。虽然从某种程度上来说有助于代表女孩，但它也会把女孩的特征停留在外表上。那么它不但能在天真的女孩之间而且还能在天真的证据事实前提供那种连接，甚至两岁的孩子。四周看看，我绝望地看到女孩的生活和兴趣格外缺乏想象力。

女孩喜欢粉色似乎不可避免，DNA编码就是这样，但根据Jo Paoletti，美国马里兰大学美国研究副教授的说法，情况不是这样的。20世纪初期以前的孩子根本不分颜色：在家用洗衣机问世之前的时代里，所有的婴儿都穿白色，因为要让衣服干净的唯一方法是煮沸衣服。还有，那时的男孩女孩都穿中性的衣服。引入托儿所色彩后，粉红色当时被认为是更有男性特征的颜色，作为红色的清淡版，和力量相关。蓝色象征着女性，代表圣母玛利亚、坚贞与忠诚。到了20世纪80年代中期，当年龄增大和两性差别成为幼儿用品市场的主要销售战略时，粉色变得很受女孩的欢迎，成为定义女性特征的一部分，至少在起初的替换期里，女孩们都喜欢粉色。

我原来没有意识到市场营销趋势对我们的观念产生了巨大影响，比如什么是孩子的天性，包括他们的心理发展这种核心信念。比如“蹒跚学步者”，我认为这个短语至少是博士级别的专家对幼儿行为几年的研究才发明的语言。错啦，根据幼儿消费历史学家Daniel Cook的说法，这个短语是20世纪30年代流行起来的，是制衣商进行市场营销的花招。

贸易出版物给百货大楼提议，想要增加销售，应该在婴儿服装和儿童服装之间创造“第三过渡阶段”服装，就在“蹒跚学步者”这个词成为常见的销售术语以后，它才进入到为人们广泛接受的发展阶段。把孩子，或者成年人分类成更细的群体已经证明是条必定成功的扩大利润的方法。对市场进行细分的最简单的方法就是扩大性别差异——或者创造出一些原来就没有的差异。

In 2010，a federal judge shook America’s biotech industry to its core.Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20%of human genes were parented.But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable.Executives were violently agitated.The Biotechnology Industry Organization（BIO），a trade group，assured members that this was just a“preliminary step”in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved，at least temporarily.A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision，ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two gens that help forecast a woman’s risk of breast cancer.The chief executive of Myriad，a company in Utah，said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalized medicine，the courts will remain rather busy.The Myriad case itself is probably not over Critics make three main arguments against gene patents:a gene is a product of nature，so it may not be patented;gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it;and patents’monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad’s.A growing number seem to agree.Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests.In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case，arguing that an isolated DNA molecule“is no less a product of naturehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...than are cotton fibers that have been separated from cotton seeds”.

Despite the appeals court’s decision，big questions remain unanswered.For example，it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it.The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances，however，other suits may have an even greater impact.companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules-most are already patented or in?the public domain.firms are now studying how genes interact，looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy，companies are eager to win patents for‘connecting the dits’，explains hans sauer，a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue，brought by the Mayo Clinic，which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term.The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents.Each meeting was packed.

1.It can be learned from paragraph I that the biotech companies would like____.

[A]heir executives to be active

[B]judges to rule out gene patenting

[C]genes to be patentable

[D]the BIO to issue a warning

2.Those who are against gene patents believe that____.

[A]genetic tests are not reliable

[B]only man-made products are patentable

[C]patents on genes depend much on innovation

[D]courts should restrict access to gene tic tests

3.According to hans sauer，companies are eager to win patents for____.

[A]establishing disease correlations

[B]discovering gene interactions

[C]drawing pictures of genes

[D]identifying human DNA

4.By saying“each meeting was packed” （line4，para6）the author means that___.

[A]the supreme court was authoritative

[B]the BIO was a powerful organization

[C]gene patenting was a great concern

[D]lawyers were keen to attend conventions

5.Generally speaking，the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is___.

[A]critical

[B]supportive

[C]scornful

[D]objective

词汇应用

patent n.专利，专利权；

adj.专利的；特许的；委任的

agitated adj.表现出不安的

preliminary adj./adv.预备的（地），初步的（地）

innovation n.1.革新，创新

2.新事物，新方法

monopoly n.垄断，专利，垄断公司

molecule n.分子，微小颗粒

correlation n.相互关系，关联作用

efficacy n.功效

难句解析

1.A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision，ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman’s risk of breast cancer.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision，rulingthat Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes（that help forecast a woman’s risk of breast cancer.）

句子的主干是前半句，现在分词ruling thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...做伴随状语，画线部分是ruling引导宾语从句，在该从句中，括号部分又是一个定语从句，修饰限定two genes。

【参考译文】联邦上诉法院推翻了前面的判决，认为Myriad Genetics的确可以持有两个帮助预测女性乳腺癌的基因专利。

2.In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case，arguing that an isolated DNA molecule“is no less a product of naturehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In Octoberthe Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case，arguing that an isolated DNA molecule“is（no less a product of naturehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...than are cotton fibresthat have been separated from cotton seeds.）”

黑体部分为句子主干，arguing thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...seeds做伴随状语。Thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...seeds做arguing的宾语从句，括号部分no lesshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...seeds做is的表语。引号内的“no lesshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...than”表示“和……一样”，画线部分做cotton fibres的定语。

【参考译文】10月，司法部在Myriad案中发表声明，单个DNA分子和从棉子上分离出来的棉纤维一样，都是自然的产物。

3.Firms are now studying how genes interact，looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Firms are now studying（how genes interact），looking for correlationsthat might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy.

句子主干是Firms are now studying how genes interact，括号中的how genes interact做study的宾语从句，“looking forhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”做伴随状语，在状语部分，correlations是先行词，画线部分是它的定语从句。

【参考译文】公司正在研究基因是如何相互作用的，基因的相关性可以用来判断疾病的起因或者预测药物的功效。

答案解析

1．It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like_____.	1．从第一段可知，生物公司想要_____。
[A]their executives to be active	[A] 它们的执行高管更加积极活跃
[B]judges to rule out gene patenting	[B] 法官排除基因专利的可能性
[C]genes to be patentable	[C] 基因被授予专利
[D]the BIO to issue a warning	[D] 生物科技行业组织提出警告

【解析】选[C]

细节题。第一段提到Executives were violently agitated（执行高管们开始躁动不安了），这是法官判定基因不能授予专利后的反应，并不是生物公司的意愿，选项[A]不符合；选项[B]正好与生物公司的意愿相反，它们认为基因是应该授予专利的，可排除；选项[D]，该选项属于主观推断，文中并未提到。

2．Those who are against gene patents believe that_____.	2．反对基因专利授权的人们相信_____。
[A]genetic tests are not reliable	[A] 基因测试是不可信赖的
[B]only man-made products are patentable	[B] 只有人工的产品才能授予专利权
[C]patents on genes depend much on innovation	[C] 基因专利权取决于创新程度
[D]courts should restrict access to genetic tests	[D] 法院应该限制基因测试

【解析】选[B]

细节题。定位在第三段第三句，反对者有三个反对基因授权专利的理由：基因是自然的产物，所以不可以给予专利；基因专利不会鼓励创新，反而会打压创新；基因垄断企业比如Myriad会限制其他公司进行基因测试。选项[A]并未提到，选项[B]与第一个理由意思一致，只是从反面说明，选项[C]和[D]对原文的理解有误。

3．According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for_____.	3．根据 Hans Sauer 的说法，公司迫切想要获得专利权是为了_____。
[A]establishing disease correlations	[A] 建立疾病的关联性
[B]discovering gene interactions	[B] 发现基因的相互作用
[C]drawing pictures of genes	[C] 画出基因的图形
[D]identifying human DNA	[D] 识别人类 DNA

【解析】选[A]

细节题。该题定位在第四段最后一句Companies are eager to win patents for“connecting the dots”，关键点在对于“connecting the dots”的理解，选项[A]和选项[B]里correlations和interaction都和connecting意思相近，由此可不考虑选项[C]和选项[D]，接着联系前文找线索，“Firms are now studying how genes interact，looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy.”（公司正在研究基因是如何相互作用的，基因的相关性可以用来判断疾病的起因或者预测药物的功效）由此可知，生物公司的最终目的是建立疾病的关联性，发现基因的相互作用只是过程，因此，选[A]比[B]更合适。

4．By saying “each meeting was packed” (line4,para6) the author means that_____.	4．第六段第四行“每次会议都座无虚席”，作者的意思是_____。
[A]the Supreme Court was authoritative	[A] 最高法院是权威的
[B]the BIO was a powerful organization	[B] 生物科技行业组织是一个强大的机构
[C]gene patenting was a great concern	[C] 基因专利引起了广泛的关注
[D]lawyers were keen to attend conventions	[D] 律师们热衷于参加会议

【解析】选[C]

语义理解题。题干中有该题的定位，本文讲的是基因专利的争议问题，最后一段点出了争议的进展情况，联系前面两句话的意思，来参加会议的人多跟法院或者生物科技组织是否权威强大都没关系，也并非律师们的喜好决定，只能说明基因专利引起了广泛的关注。而且packed的意思就是拥挤，从字面意思就可以判断出与会者很多，因此[C]选项最贴切。

5．Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is_____.	5．一般来说，作者对于基因专利的态度是_____。
[A]critical	[A] 决定性的
[B]supportive	[B] 赞同的
[C]scornful	[C] 藐视的
[D]objective	[D] 客观的

【解析】选[D]

态度题。从全文来看，作者没有表明自己的主观意见，只是客观讲述有关基因专利的争议问题及事态进展情况，所以选[D]恰当。

全文翻译

2010年，一名联邦法官对美国生物科技行业产生了巨大影响。各家公司早就获得了单个DNA的专利，2005年大约有20%的人类基因被授予专利。但2010年3月，一位法官判决基因是不能授予专利的，执行高管们开始躁动不安了。生物科技行业组织（BIO）认为这个判决是长期斗争的一个前奏。

2010年7月29日，他们放松下来，至少是暂时的。联邦上诉法院推翻了前面的判决，认为Myriad Genetics的确可以持有两个帮助预测女性乳腺癌的基因专利。位于犹他州的Myriad首席执行官说，这个判决对于公司和患者都是一种赐福。

正当公司继续试图个性化医疗的时候，法院也没有闲着。Myriad案本身可能不会结束。批评人士有三个理由反对基因专利：基因是自然的产物，所以不可以授予专利；基因专利不会鼓励创新，反而会打压创新；基因垄断企业比如Myriad会限制其他公司进行基因测试。越来越多的人似乎同意这种说法。去年，联邦特派组敦促基因检测专利改革。10月，司法部在Myriad案中发表声明，单个DNA分子和从棉籽上分离出来的棉纤维一样，都是自然的产物。

尽管上诉法院作出了这样的判决，但是重要的问题仍然没有得到回答。比如说，基因组序列是否违背了其中单个基因的专利仍无定论，这个问题可能要到最高法院裁决。

随着该行业的发展，其他的案例可能会有更大的影响力。公司不大可能申请到更多的人类DNA专利——有些已经被其他公司申请或者处于共同申请的领域。公司正在研究基因是如何相互作用的，基因的相关性可以用来判断疾病的起因或者预测药物的功效。BIO的律师Hans Sauer解释道，公司渴望获得专利来以便归纳推理得出结论。

他们能否成功可能要由Mayo Clinic带来的这个案件的诉讼情况决定。最高法院将在下一轮审理此案。生物科技行业组织（BIO）最近开会讨论，考虑聘用律师处理摇摆不定的专利案，每次会议都座无虚席。

Text 4

The great recession may be over，but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning.Before it ends，it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults.And ultimately，it is likely to reshape our politics，our culture，and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster.Many said that unemployment，while extremely painful，had improved them in some ways;they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent;they were more aware of the struggles of others.In limited respects，perhaps the recession will leave society better off.At the very least，it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses，and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part，these benefits seem thin，uncertain，and far off.In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth，the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S.，lengthy periods of economic

stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive，and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases，as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession，but it has not shrunk in this one，Indeed，this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides，and decrease opportunities to cross them—especially for young people.The research of Till Von Wachter，the economist in Columbia University，suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed:those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times;it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the internet age，it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society.More difficult，in the moment，is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society’s character.In many respects，the U.S.was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history，and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results.We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric.But they certainly it，and all the more so the longer they extend.

1.By saying “to find silver linings” （Line 1，Para.2）the author suggest that the jobless try to___.

[A]seek subsidies from the government

[B]explore reasons for the unemployment

[C]make profits from the troubled economy

[D]look on the bright side of the recession

2.According to Paragraph 2，the recession has made people____.

[A]realize the national dream

[B]struggle against each other

[C]challenge their lifestyle

[D]reconsider their lifestyle

3.Benjamin Friedman believe that economic recessions may____.

[A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants

[B]bring out more evils of human nature

[C]promote the advance of rights and freedoms

[D]ease conflicts between races and classes

4.The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to____.

[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees

[C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others’

[D]recover more quickly than the others

5.The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is____.

[A]certain

[B]positive

[C]trivial

[D]destructive

词汇应用

recession n.衰退，后退

silver linings n.（不幸或失望中的）一线希望

materialistic adj.唯物主义的

prudent adj.1.谨慎小心的

2.精明的

3.节俭的

conflict n./vi.1.斗争，争论

2.冲突，抵触

mean-spirited adj.卑劣的

shrink v./n.收缩，退缩，畏缩，减少

reinforce vt.1.增援，支援

2.增强，充实

resentment n.怨恨，愤怒

lean time n.拮据时期

难句解析

1.In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth，the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S.，lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive，and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth，the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues（that both inside and outside the U.S.，lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left societymore mean-spirited and less inclusive，and have usually stopped or reversedthe advance of rights and freedoms.）

本句看似很长，但是语法结构并不难。两个斜体部分是句子的状语。该句的主语是Benjamin Friedman，谓语是argues，括号部分是由that引导的一个宾语从句。从句的主语是lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline，谓语是have left和have stopped or reversed。Society做left的宾语，画线部分morehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...inclusive做society的宾语补足语，画线部分the advancehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...freedoms做stop和reverse的宾语。

【参考译文】Benjamin Friedman是经济历史学家，在《经济增长的道德结果》一书中，他认为不管美国还是其他国家，长期经济滞后或下跌总会使得社会人民更加狭隘，不能全面地看问题，经常造成人权和自由停滞不前或者倒退。

2.The research of Till Von Wachter，the economist in Columbia University，suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed:those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times;it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The research of Till Von Wachter，（the economist in Columbia University），suggests that not all peoplegraduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed:thosewith degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly towhere they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times;it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

该句的主语是research of Till Von Wachter，括号中的the economist in Columbia University做主语的同位语。该句的谓语是suggests，thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...behind做suggest的宾语从句。从句的主语是all people，画线部分graduating into a recession做all people的定语。从句的谓语是see，their life chances做宾语，dimmed做宾语补足语。冒号后面是对前面句子的解释说明，该句的主语是those画线部分withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...universities做those的定语，该句的谓语是catch up to。斜体部分Wherehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...times做catch up to的宾语从句，用了虚拟语气，where they otherwise would have been相当于“the position where they would have been”，意思是“如果毕业的时候赶上一个好时代，他们原本所能达到的（职位）”。

【参考译文】哥伦比亚大学经济学家Till Von Wachter的研究表示，不是所有的人一毕业就进入萧条，就看到自己人生的机会渺茫：从精英大学毕业的人会快速达到他本该拥有的职位；学历不如他们的人则落后了。

答案解析

1．By saying “to find silver linings”(Line 1,Para.2)the author suggest that the jobless try to_____.	1．第二段第一行说到“发现希望”，作者暗示失业者努力要_____。
[A]seek subsidies from the government	[A] 寻求政府的补贴
[B]explore reasons for the unemployment	[B] 发掘失业的原因
[C]make profits from the troubled economy	[C] 从陷入困境的经济中获利
[D]look on the bright side of the recession	[D] 观望经济大萧条光明的一面

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。该句定位在第二段第一句，原文用了no harderhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...than的句式表示每人比失业者更要在国家经济灾难中找到silver linings。根据语义理解题的解题方式，要通过前后句的意思推导理解该句。第二段第二句的主语是many对应第一句的jobless，后面的had improved对应silver linings，因此可以判断silver linings的意思接近“改善”的意思。[A]选项中的government属于无中生有。[B]选项中的reasons在第一二句都没有提及。[C]选项逻辑混乱，已经失业的人是希望找到工作，而非发财，所以make profits也是主观想象没有根据。[D]选项中的bright side与improve意思最接近，因此[D]选项正确。

2．According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people_____.	2．根据第二段的内容，经济大萧条让人们_____。
[A]realize the national dream	[A] 实现国家的梦想
[B]struggle against each other	[B] 互相斗争
[C]challenge their lifestyle	[C] 挑战自己的生活方式
[D]reconsider their lifestyle	[D] 重新考虑自己的生活方式

【解析】选[D]

细节题。根据文中they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent（他们不再物质至上，变得更加节俭）和it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses，and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending（使我们从暴富和大别墅的狂热梦境中苏醒过来，及时结束挥金如土的消费时代），可以看出，经济大萧条让人们对生活方式的观念产生了变化，选项[A]和[B]文章中没有提到，选项[C]中“挑战”一词欠妥。

3．Benjamin Friedman believe that economic recessions may_____.	3．Benjamin Friedman 相信经济大萧条可能会_____。
[A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants	[A] 给移民平添了沉重的负担
[B]bring out more evils of human nature	[B] 揭示出人性更多邪恶的地方
[C]promote the advance of rights and freedoms	[C] 促进权利和自由的进步
[D]ease conflicts between races and classes	[D] 缓解了种族和阶级之间的冲突

【解析】选[B]

细节题。本题定位在第三段第二句the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...，选项[A]文章中没有提到，属于无中生有、混淆答案的选项；选项[C]与文中stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms正相反；选项[D]也与文中最后一句Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases，as does conflict between races and classes（反移民情绪尤其高涨，种族矛盾、阶层矛盾也剧增）的意思相反。只有选项[D]对应文中more mean-spirited and less inclusive的意思，为正确答案。

4．The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to _____.	4．Till Von Wachther 的研究暗示在经济萧条时期精英大学毕业的学生往往会_____。
[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities	[A] 由于骤减的机会而落后于他人
[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees	[B] 很快赶上经验丰富的员工
[C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others’	[C] 认为自己的人生机会和其他人一样渺茫
[D]recover more quickly than the others	[D] 比其他人恢复得更快

【解析】选[D]

细节题。定位在第四段第三句“The research of Till Von Wachterhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”，哥伦比亚大学经济学家Till Von Wachter的研究表示，不是所有一毕业就赶上经济萧条的人都认为自己的人生机会渺茫：从精英大学毕业的人会快速达到他在更好的时代背景下能拥有的职位；学历不如他们的人则落后了。选项[A]和[C]都和文中意思相反。选项[B]中的catch up quickly with在原文有对应，但是后面experience employees

与原文不同，原文指出赶上的是与自己在不同时代背景下的职位相比，而非[B]选项提到有经验的员工。因此只有选项[D]符合题意，他们要比其他人恢复得更快。

5．The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is____.	5．作者认为不景气的时代对社会的影响是_____。
[A]certain	[A] 必然的
[B]positive	[B] 积极的
[C]trivial	[C] 无价值的
[D]destructive	[D] 破坏性的

【解析】选[A]

态度题。定位在本文最后一段最后一句“We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric.But they certainly will reshape it，and all the more so the longer they extend”（我们还得等等，看这些困难如何重塑我们的社会结构。但是，这些困难肯定会重塑美国，而且时间越长，影响越大），作者的态度在最后表露无遗，对社会的影响是必然的。

全文翻译

大萧条也许结束了，但高失业率可能正在抬头。在情况没有变好之前，这将可能改变人生的进程和刚刚成年的一代人的个性。最终，这种情况还有可能改变我们长期形成的政策、文化以及社会的特点。

没有人会比失业者更想在全国经济灾难中看到希望。许多人说，失业虽然痛苦，但它也能提升失业者：他们不再物质至上，变得更加节俭；他们更加注意体会其他人的辛苦。在有限的方面，萧条可以使社会得到好转，至少使我们从暴富和大别墅的狂热梦境中苏醒过来，及时结束挥金如土的消费时代。

对于大多数人而言，这些好处似乎不够、不确定，而且离个人太远。经济历史学家Benjamin Friedman在《经济增长的道德结果》一书中说，不管美国还是其他国家，长期经济滞后或下跌总会使得社会人民更加狭隘，不能全面看问题，造成人权和自由停滞不前或者倒退；反移民情绪尤其高涨，种族矛盾、阶层矛盾也剧增。

萧条时期收入不均的情况通常会好转，但这次没有。的确，这次经济衰退可能会加剧阶级隔阂，减少弥补的机会——尤其对于年轻人来说。哥伦比亚大学经济学家Till Von Wachter的研究表示，不是所有一毕业就赶上经济萧条的人都认为自己的人生机会渺茫：从精英大学毕业的人会快速达到他在更好的时代背景下本该拥有的职位；学历不如他们的人则落后了。

在互联网时代，很容易看到美国社会的各种愤怒之声。这个时候，更难区分清楚这些艰难困苦是如何影响国民性格的。从很多方面来讲，美国进入这次萧条要比历史上任何时期都更有社会容忍度，但此后关于社会冲突的各种全国民意调查喜忧参半。我们还得等等，看这些困难如何重塑我们的社会结构。但是，这些困难肯定会重塑美国，而且时间越长，影响越大。

Text 5

“Universal history，the history of what man has accomplished in this world，is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here，” wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle.Well，not any more it is not.

Suddenly，Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form.This could be no more than a passing literary craze，but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past:less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain.Today，we want empathy，not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance，the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men.In 1337，Petrarch began work on his rambling writing De Viris Illustribus—On Famous Men，highlighting the virtus（or virtue）of classical heroes.Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top.This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head.In The Prince，the championed cunning，ruthlessness，and boldness，rather than

virtue，mercy and justice，as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time，the attributes of greatness shifted.The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day，stressing the uniqueness of the artist’s personal experience rather than public glory.By contrast，the Victorian author Samual Smiles wrote Self-Help as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers，industrialists and explorers. “The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help，if patient purpose，resolute working and steadfast integrity，issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character，exhibit，” wrote Smiles. “what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself.” His biographies of James Walt，Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle，who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther，Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte.These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate，but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.

Communist Manifesto，Marx and Engels.For them，history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.As such，it needed to appreciate the economic realities，the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood.For: “Men make their own history，but they do not make it just as they please;they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves，but under circumstances directly found，given and transmitted from the past.”

This was the tradition which revolutionized our appreciation of the past.In place of Thomas Carlyle，Britain nurtured Christopher Hill，EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm.History from below stood alongside biographies of great men.Whole new realms of understanding—from gender to race to cultural studies—were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies.And it transformed public history too:downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

	[A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes
1．Petrarch	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists
2．Niccolo Machiavelll	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate
3．Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history
4．Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle
5．Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer industrialists and explorers

词汇应用

approach v.靠近，接近

n.接近，近似；入门，途径；方式，方法

empathy n.同感；共鸣

inspiration n.1.灵感，感应

2.鼓舞人心的人或事

renaissance n./adj.文艺复兴（的）

rambling adj.1.闲逛的，漫步的

2.散漫的；凌乱的

cunning adj./n狡猾的，灵巧的，熟练的

ruthlessness n.1.冷酷，残忍

2.彻底

boldness n.大胆

integrity n.1.完整，完善

2.正直，诚实

formulation n.1.配方

2.形成

bourgeois n.中产阶级，个体职业者；资产阶级者

adj.资产阶级的，中产阶级的，平庸的

imitate vt.模仿，仿效，仿造

immense adj.广大的，巨大的；无限的，无边无际的

multiplicity n.多重性，多样性

难句解析

1. “The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help，if patient purpose，resolute working and steadfast integrity，issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character，exhibit，” wrote Smiles. “what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself”

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：“The valuable examples（which they furnish of the power of self-help），if patient purpose，resolute working and steadfast integrity，issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character，exhibit，” wrote Smiles. “what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself”

该句句式结构复杂，ifhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...character做条件状语，这里放在中间做插入语，该句正序应该是if patient purpose，resolute working and steadfast integrity，issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character，The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help exhibit what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself.

该句的主干是examples exhibit whathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...himself。括号中的whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...self-help做examples的定语从句。谓语是exhibit，画线部分whathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...himself做exhibit的宾语从句。If引导的条件状语从句，主语是由patient purpose，resolute working和steadfast integrity 3个名词构成的并列主语，issuinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...character做独立主格修饰主语。

【参考译文】如果拥有由高尚等许多优点构成的容忍之心、坚毅奋斗和坚定的正义感，这些自我救助的成功典范表现出来的就是自我实现的能力。

答案解析

	[A] 强调古典英雄的美德
1．Petrarch	[B] 突出优秀艺术家的公众荣誉
2．Niccolo Machiavelli	[C] 关注那些不可复制的划时代人物
3．Samuel Smiles	[D] 开拓了解历史伟人的新领域
4．Thomas Carlyle	[E] 认为历史应该记录群众的故事和他们的奋斗过程
5．Marx and Engels	[F] 认为美德对于成功的君主来说是不必要的
	[G] 描述了工程师实业家们和探险家们有价值的人生

【解析】1.选[A]

定位在第三段第二句，“In 1337，Petrarch began work on his rambling writing De Viris Illustribus-On Famous Men，highlighting the virtus（or virtue）of classical heroes.”本题比较简单，定位准确就能直接选对答案。

【解析】2.选[F]

定位在第三段最后一句，“In The Prince，the championed cunning，ruthlessness，and boldness，rather than virtue，mercy and justice，as the skills of successful leaders.”通过关键词“rather than（而不是）”，即可做出正确判断。选项中dismiss此处表示“忽略，否认”。

【解析】3.选[G]

定位在第四段第三句，“By contrast，the Victorian author Samual Smiles wrote Self-Help as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers，industrialists and explores.”选项中depict是“描写，叙述”的意思。

【解析】4.选[C]

定位在第五段，“This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle，who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther，Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte.These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate，http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...”

【解析】5.选[E]

定位在第六段，“Communist Manifesto，Marx and Engels.For them，history did nothing，it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles:“It is man，real，living man who does all that.”And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.”

全文翻译

Thomas Carlye（托马斯·卡莱尔）曾在书中写道：“世界的历史，人类的历史，归根结底都是伟人的历史。”但是现在不是了。

英国看来已经摆脱了其最钟爱的历史形态，这可能仅仅是一阵稍纵即逝的文学狂热，但是它也表明了一个更真实的现状，我们如何对待过去：很少向祖辈们学习，更多地感受他们的苦难。今天，我们需要情感的共鸣，而不是感悟。

从文艺复兴早期开始，书写历史就是详细记录伟人们不可或缺的人生。1337年，诗人Petrarch（彼得拉克）开始致力于他的散文著作《名人列传》，突出古典英雄的美德，Petrarch歌颂了他们征服命运，达到人生巅峰的高尚品质。但是Niccolo Machiavelli（尼可罗·马基雅维利）彻底改变了以往的传记传统，在《君主论》中，他认为成功的君主应该做到狡猾、残酷和大胆，而不是美德、宽恕和公正。

随着时间的推移，伟大的标志变了。浪漫主义者在纪念他们那个时期涌现的优秀的画家作家时，更多地强调他们个人经验的独特性而不是公众荣誉，相比之下，维多利亚时期的作家Samual Smiles（塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯）写出的《自己救助自己》，成为工程师、实业家和探险家们有价值的人生目录，他认为“如果拥有由高尚等许多优点构成的容忍之心、坚毅奋斗和坚定的正义感，这些自我救助的成功典范表现出来的就是自我实现的能力”。他的关于James Walt（詹姆斯·瓦特），Richard Arkwright（理查德·阿克莱特）和Josiah Wedgwood（乔舒亚·威基伍德）的传记文学像灯塔一样为那些在艰难生活中的劳动人民指明了方向。

这些对Thomas Carlyle来说有点资产阶级的平庸了，他主要致力于记录像马丁·路德、克伦威尔和拿破仑这样的英雄的真实生平，这些划时代的人物代表了不可复制的人生，但是不可否认，他们都拥有凡人所不能及的最高权力。

《共产党宣言》，对于马克思和恩格斯来说，历史应该是群众的历史，记录他们奋斗过程的历史。因此，历史应该重视经济现状、社会环境以及每个时代所处的权力关系。因为“人类创造了自己的历史，但是却不能按自己的主观意愿去创造；人类不能自己选择环境，只能在既定的、直接发现的或者从过去演变来的环境中创造历史”。

这样的传统颠覆了我们对过去的认识。在Thomas Carlyle看来，英国培育了克里斯托夫·希尔，汤普森，埃瑞克·霍布斯鲍姆这样的名人作家。历史归根结底还是和伟人们的生平事迹密不可分的，学者们在发现社会多重性的同时，从性别、种族到文化研究整个认识的新领域就揭开了，它也改变了公众的历史：社会底层的人和上层人士都同样富有魅力。

2011年真题详解

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs’s board as an outside director in January 2000:a year later she became president of Brown University.For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism.But by the end of 2009 Ms.Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman’s compensation committee;how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unmarked?By February the next year Ms.Simmons had left the board.The position was just taking up too much time，she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful，yet less biased，advisers on a firm’s board.Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere，they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive’s proposals.If the sky，and the share price is falling，outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database hat covered more than 10，000 firms and more than 64，000 different directors between 1989 and 2004.Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next.The most likely reason for departing a board was age，so the researchers concentrated on those“surprise”disappearances by directors under the age of 70.They found that after a surprise departure，the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%.The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases，and the stock is likely to perform worse.The effect tended to be larger for larger firms.Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive，it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.Often they“trade up.”Leaving riskier，smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks，even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives.Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms.Simmons，once again very popular on campus.

1.According to Paragraph 1，Ms.Simmons was criticized for___.

[A]gaining excessive profits

[B]failing to fulfill her duty

[C]refusing to make compromises

[D]leaving the board in tough times

2.We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be___.

[A]generous investors

[B]unbiased executives

[C]share price forecasters

[D]independent advisers

3.According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director’s surprise departure，the firm is likely to___.

[A]become more stable

[B]report increased earnings

[C]do less well in the stock market

[D]perform worse in lawsuits

4.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors___.

[A]may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B]have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C]are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm

[D]will decline incentives from the firm

5.The author’s attitude toward the role of outside directors is___.

[A]permissive

[B]positive

[C]scornful

[D]critical

词汇应用

apparently adv.1.明显地

2.表面上，似乎

under fire受到攻击

compensation n.补偿（赔偿）物，补偿（赔偿）金

enormous adj.巨大的，极大的，庞大的

bonus n.1.奖金，红利

2.额外令人高兴的事情

presumably adv.据推测，大概，可能

weather vt.度过……（危机）

proxy n.代理人，代表

subsequent adj.随后的，继……之后的

难句解析

1.But by the end of 2009 Ms.Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman’s compensation committee;how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unmarked?

【结构分析】该句可拆分为:But by the end of 2009 Ms.Simmons was under firefor having sat on Goldman’s compensation committee;how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unmarked?

by the end of 2009做时间状语，主语是Ms.Simmons，谓语是was，under fire做表语，画线部分是由for引导的原因状语。how引导的疑问句，主语是she，谓语是have let，宾语是enormous bonus，pass unmarked做宾语补足语。

【参考译文】但是2009年年底，Simmons由于担任高盛薪酬委员会主席而广受批评，她是如何让巨额的分红在不知情的情况下通过的?

2.If the sky，and the share price is falling，outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

【结构分析】该句是主从复合结构，可以拆分为：If the sky，and the share price is falling，outside directors should be able to give advice（based on having weathered their own crises）.

该句是由if…falling的条件状语和outside directors…crises的主句构成的。从句包含了一个and连接的并列结构，主句的主语是outside directors，谓语是should be able to give advice，括号中based…crises过去分词短语做advice的后置定语。

【参考译文】如果出现不利情况和股价下跌，独立董事就应该基于其过去度过危机的经验给予建议。

3.They found that after a surprise departure，the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%.

【结构分析】该句是一个复杂的从句复合结构，该句可拆分为：They foundthat after a surprise departure，the probability（that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings）increased by nearly 20%.

该句的主语是they，谓语是found，that引导的画线部分做found的宾语从句。从句中after a surprise departure做时间状语，主语是the probability，括号中that the company…earnings做probability的定语从句，谓语是increased，by nearly 20%做状语。

【参考译文】他们发现在突然离开后，公司接下来不得不重申其收入提高了20%。

4.Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive，it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

【结构分析】该句为主从复合结构，该句可拆分为：Although a correlation（between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm）is suggestive，it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

该句是由although引导的让步状语从句和主句构成，从句中的主语是a correlation，括号中的between…at the firm做correlation的后置定语，谓语是is，suggestive做表语。主句的主语是it，谓语是does not mean，such…ship做mean的表语从句。

【参考译文】尽管独立董事离开公司与公司后续糟糕表现具有相关性的提法是有见地的，但这并不意味着这些董事总是会跳出一条正在沉没的船（自己逃命）。

5.But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks，even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred.

【结构分析】该句为主从复合结构，该句可拆分为：But the researchers believe thatoutside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks，even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time（any wrongdoing occurred）.

该句是由the researchers...breaks的主句和even if...occurred的让步状语从句构成。主句的主语是the researchers，谓语是believe，画线部分outside directors...breaks做believe的宾语从句。宾语从句又包含了一个条件状语主从复合结构，主句是outside directors... reputation，从句是if they...breaks。even if让步状语从句中a review of history是主语，谓语是shows，they were on the board at the time做shows的宾语从句，any wrongdoing occurred做time的定语从句。

【参考译文】但是研究者认为独立董事如果在坏消息出现前就离开公司，他们很容易规避对他们声誉的不利影响，即使历史记录表明在他们担任董事期间没有做错什么事情。

答案解析

1．According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _____ .	1．根据第一段，Ms. Simmons 是由于什么受到批评的_____。
[A] gaining excessive profits	[A] 获得额外的利益
[B] failing to fulfill her duty	[B] 没有履行她的职责
[C] refusing to make compromises	[C] 拒绝做出妥协
[D] leaving the board in tough times	[D] 在困难时期离开董事会

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的was criticized定位在第一段的第三句but之后，对应原文的under fire。因此答案指向该句for后面的内容。受到批评的原因是其担任高盛薪酬委员会主席间，她是如何让巨额的分红在不知情的情况下通过的？因此可以理解为她没有履行自己的职责，对应[B]选项。其他选项的内容都没有在第一段体现。

2．We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be_____ .	2．从第二段我们了解到独立董事应该是_____。
[A] generous investors	[A] 慷慨的投资者
[B] unbiased executives	[B] 公正的执行官
[C] share price forecasters	[C] 股价的预测者
[D] independent advisers	[D] 独立的建议者

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的outside directors定位在第二段中3次，第一句和第三句中的outside directors直接出现，第二句中的they也是指代outside directors，因此需要分析每句中outside directors的具体内容。第一句中提到独立董事是在董事会中乐于助人的且较为公正的建议者。第二句中提到他们有足够的独立性来不同意CEO的建议。第三句中提到他们应该根据自己过去度过危机的经历而提出建议（当股票价格下跌时）。

[A]选项中的investor在第二段根本没有提到这个概念，因此错误。

[B]选项中的unbiased对应第二段第一句中的yet less biased，但是独立董事是advisors而不是选项中的executives，因此错误。

[C]选项显然是望文生义，share price对应第二段第三句，该句中的weather做动词，意思是度过危机，而非选项中提到的预测股价。

[D]选项归纳了第一句和第二句的内容，第一句中提到独立董事是公正的建议者，第二句中提到了他们有独立性，两句结合的意思就是独立的建议者。

3．According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to_____.	3．根据俄亥俄大学的研究，独立董事突然离开公司后，公司可能会_____。
[A] become more stable	[A] 变得更稳定
[B] report increased earnings	[B] 报告收入增长
[C] do less well in the stock market	[C] 在股票市场表现差
[D] perform worse in lawsuits	[D] 在法律诉讼上表现差

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的researchers from Ohio University和after an outside director' s surprise departure定位在第三段第四句。第四句和第五句的内容就是独立董事离开后公司会出现的问题。两句采用并列结构展开，包含了3个并列成分。

（1）the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%（公司接下来重申收入的概率增加20%）。

（2）The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases（被卷入联邦集体诉讼的可能性增加）。

（3）the stock is likely to perform worse（股票表现较差）。

[A]选项中的stable没有体现在3个并列成分中，因此错误。

[B]选项是最容易混淆的选项，原文该句是个长难句，如果拆分不清就可能理解成为earnings increased by nearly 20%（结构拆分后表明增长的是概率而非收入），因此错误。

[C]选项对应3个并列成分的第三个部分是正确答案。

[D]选项的错误原因与[B]选项一样。结构拆分后该句意思是被卷入诉讼的可能性增加，而诉讼过程中的表现不得而知，因此错误。

4．It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.	4．从最后一段暗示独立董事_____。
[A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm	[A] 可能会因为公司所提供具有诱惑力的薪金而留下
[B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm	[B] 在公司中经常有做错事情的记录
[C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm	[C] 习惯于在公司中没有压力地工作
[D] will decline incentives from the firm	[D] 降低来自于公司的激励

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干定位在最后一段，没有明确的定位。因此需要分析段落结构，找到作者所暗示的内容。最后一段首先提到独立董事会在公司坏消息出现前离开以避免影响自己的声誉。然后提到了需要奖励来留住他们，否则Simmons女士的例子会重现。

[A]选项是对第二句的同义改写，公司留住独立董事就要提供奖励，也就是他们期望奖励。

[B]选项是对长难句的理解问题，选项定位在最后一段第一句，第一，定位点在even if让步状语从句后面，这本身就不是答案的指向。因为让步状语从句的重点在主句而非从句。第二，该句的意思是历史表明错误发生的时候独立董事在董事会工作，但是错误是否是他们所犯，我们不得而知。综合以上两个方面该选项排除。

[C]选项中的stress-free在最后一段没有提到，因此属于无中生有。

[D]选项降低奖励与原文所谈及的留住独立董事要给以奖励正好相反。

5．The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is_____.	4．作者对独立董事角色的态度是_____。
[A] permissive	[A] 宽容的
[B] positive	[B] 肯定的
[C] scornful	[C] 轻蔑的
[D] critical	[D] 批评的

【解析】选[A]

态度题。题干考查的是对独立董事的态度，全文都是围绕独立董事展开的，因此需要梳理段落结构来分析。

第一段以Simmons为例，说明独立董事所处的环境；第二段用3个并列句说明独立董事应该履行的职责；第三段研究者以研究报告形式表明独立董事与企业的经营管理成败有关系；第四段研究者认为独立董事会舍弃公司来保全自己的声誉，而作者认为要留住他们需要提高薪酬。

因此作者对独立董事的态度是宽容的，从以下几点可以说明。首先，作者在第二段说明了独立董事应该承担的职责。其次，作者在第三段最后两句说明了独立董事并非抛弃公司，而是提升自己，离开小型风险高的公司去大型稳定公司。最后，最后一段作者认为独立董事是利益驱动的，需要多给薪酬否则还会离开。因此作者对独立董事的评价有肯定一面，也有不满的一面，总体是宽容的。很多考生认为作者的态度是批评的，是根据最后一段的第一句，但是注意该句的主语是researchers不是author，是研究者的态度而非作者的态度。

全文翻译

2000年1月，Ruth Simmons以独立董事的身份加入高盛公司的董事会，一年后她担任了布朗大学的校长。接下来的十年里，她看起来很成功地担任了这两个角色，没有引起很多非议。但是2009年年末，Simmons女士因担任高盛公司薪酬委员会委员受到攻击。她怎么能未经许可放出许多大额奖金支出？第二年的2月，Simmons女士离开了董事会，她说，这个职位占据了太多时间。

独立董事应该在公司的董事会中为公司提供帮助，给予没有偏见的建议。独立董事在其他领域获得了财富和很好的名声，因此他们很有可能具有反对首席执行官提议的自主性。如果股票价格遭遇不测开始下跌，独立董事们应该有能力基于自己度过危机的经验提供一些建议。

俄亥俄大学的研究员建立了一个资料库，覆盖了从1989~2004年间的10000多家公司和64000多位不同的董事。他们从中确认哪些董事待在一家公司发表一个接着一个的代理声明。离开董事会最有可能是因为年龄问题，所以研究员主要集中于70岁以下突然离开董事会的董事们。他们发现，董事突然离开后，公司随后不得不重新确认员工收入的可能性增加了20%，被卷入联邦集体诉讼案件的可能性也增加了，股市行情很有可能呈现不利局面。对大公司来讲，这些影响还会加剧。尽管董事离开和公司随后的不测有着明显的联系，但这并不是说，董事们总是在公司开始出现不测后离开公司。通常他们是“往上爬”，离开有风险的小公司，跳槽到比较稳定大公司。

研究员相信，独立董事如果在丑闻爆发之前就离开公司，他们有时间避开对他们名声的损害，尽管纵观历史发现在丑闻发生时他们依然在董事会。如果公司想要和独立董事一起经历风雨，他们必须创新激励机制，否则，独立董事都会步Simmons女士的后尘，这种现象在该领域中很普遍。

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near.The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet.Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom.America' s Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers.Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon.But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis.German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession.Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.Not the 20%profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun.Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard.The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13, 500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.Readers are paying more for slimmer products.Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs.Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers.American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads.Fully 87%of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation&Development (OECD) .In Japan the proportion is 35%.Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive.Car and film reviewers have gone.So have science and general business reporters.Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off.Newspapers are less complete as a result.But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

1.By saying "Newspapers like...their own doom" (Lines 3-4, Para.1) , the author indicates that newspaper____.

[A]neglected the sign of crisis

[B]failed to get state subsidies

[C]were not charitable corporations

[D]were in a desperate situation

2.Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because____.

[A]readers threatened to pay less

[B]newspapers wanted to reduce costs

[C]journalists reported little about these areas

[D]subscribers complained about slimmer products

3.Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they____.

[A]have more sources of revenue

[B]have more balanced newsrooms

[C]are less dependent on advertising

[D]are less affected by readership

4.What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

[A]Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers

[B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper

[C]Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business

[D]Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews

5.The most appropriate title for this text would be____.

[A]American Newspapers:Struggling for Survival

[B]American Newspapers:Gone with the Wind

[C]American Newspapers:A Thriving Business

[D]American Newspapers:A Hopeless Story

词汇应用

recession n.1.退后

2.经济衰退

chronicle n.1.编年史，年代记

2.记事，叙述

launch n.1.发射，投掷

2.发起，发动（运动）

charitable adj.1.仁慈的

2.慈善的

3.宽容的，宽厚的

subsidize vt.1.给……津贴，补助，资助

2.用钱买通，向……行贿

shrug off 对……耸肩表示不屑一顾，轻视，摆脱

afloat adj.1.漂浮的

2.在海上，在船上

3.免于经济困难（或负债）的

slim adj.1.苗条的，纤细的

2.微薄的，少的

reliance n.1.信赖，信任，信心

2.依赖，依靠

3.受信赖的人（或物）

whirlwind n.1.旋风，旋流

2.猛烈的破坏力

distinctive adj.1.区别的，独特的，有特色的

2.明显的

savage adj.1.野性的，凶猛的

2.残酷的，猛烈的

3.粗鲁的，无理的

难句解析

1.The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readersthat had not already fled to the internet.

该句的主语是the recession，谓语是threatened to remove，宾语是the advertising and readers。画线部分that had not...internet做the advertising and readers定语从句。

【参考译文】经济衰退的威胁让报业丧失没有转向网络的广告宣传和读者。

2.Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard.

该句的主语是many papers，谓语是stayed，表语是afloat。by pushing journalists overboard做方式状语，overboard做journalists的宾语补足语。

【参考译文】很多报纸通过逼迫记者来摆脱危机的困扰。

3.Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and，sadly for many journalists，they can be pushed further.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Yetthese desperate measures have proved the right onesand，（sadly for many journalists），they can be pushed further.

该句是一个并列结构，由these...ones和they...further构成。括号中的sadly for many journalists是插入语做状语，修饰they can be pushed further。

【参考译文】但是这些绝望的手段证明了一点是正确的，报业还会进一步逼迫，这对于很多记者而言是不幸的。

4.The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody，but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The whirlwind（that swept through newsrooms）harmed everybody，but much（of the damage）has been concentrated in areas（where newspaper are least distinctive）.

该句是一个由but连接的并列分句。第一个分句的主语是the whirlwind，括号中的that swept through newsrooms做whirlwind的定语从句，谓语是harmed，宾语是everybody。but之后的分句主语是much of the damage，谓语是has been concentrated，in areas做地点状语。括号中的where...distinctive做areas的定语从句。

【参考译文】席卷了新闻界的暴风骤雨伤害了每个人，但是主要的伤害集中在缺乏特色的报纸的某些版块。

答案解析

1．By saying "Newspapers like … their own doom" (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper_____.	1．通过论述"报纸像……他们自己的命运"，作者指出报纸_____。
[A] neglected the sign of crisis	[A] 忽视了危机的信号
[B] failed to get state subsidies	[B] 没有获得州政府的资助
[C] were not charitable corporations	[C] 不是慈善企业
[D] were in a desperate situation	[D] 处于绝境中

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的"Newspapers like...their own doom"定位在第一段第四句，该句用San Francisco Chronicle举例说明报业存在的问题。第一段的第一句论述了报业消亡到底是怎么回事。后面的第二、三、四、五句都是具体解释说明报业所遇到的困境。因此作者举例的目的是说明报业所处的困境。

[A]选项提出忽视了危机的信号对应第三句的内容，但是第三句与第四句都是对第一句的具体解释说明，它们之间是没有因果关系的，因此[A]选项错误。

[B]选项中的state subsidize定位在第一段倒数第三句，定位错误。

[C]选项中的charitable corporations定位在第一段倒数第四句，该句中的they指代的是newspaper而不是题干中的San Francisco Chronicle，因此定位错误。

[D]选项是对原文第一句到倒数第二句内容的归纳总结。第一句提到了报纸消亡问题，第二句指出去年报纸消亡迫在眉睫。第三句具体论述了广告和读者对报纸失去兴趣。第四句指出像San Francisco Chronicle也在濒临消亡。第五句指出美国贸易委员会讨论拯救报业。第六、七、八句给出了具体的拯救措施。归纳以上内容可知美国报业遇到了前所未有的困难，因此[D]选项为正确答案。

2．Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because _____.	2．报业拒绝向边远地区送报的原因是_____。
[A] readers threatened to pay less	[A] 读者威胁少付钱
[B] newspapers wanted to reduce costs	[B] 报业希望降低成本
[C] journalists reported little about these areas	[C] 记者很少报道当地的情况
[D] subscribers complained about slimmer products	[D] 订报人抱怨报纸变薄

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干定位在第三句第四句，题干考点是because问原因。定位处附近没有明显的因果关系，属于隐含因果关系。原文该句中有even一词，表示递进。因此第三句和第四句是并列关系，第四句的原因可以通过第三句的原因推导出。第三句的意思是读者为更薄的产品付了更多的钱，暗示了报业为了省钱把报纸印薄了，而价格保持不变。同样报业拒绝送报到边远郊区显然也是为了省钱。

[A]选项指出读者威胁少付钱，原文没有提及。第三句指出读者付同样的钱但是报纸变薄了，而读者是否因此而少付钱不得而知，因此[A]选项是过度推理。

[B]选项是第三句的隐含原因，因为第三句和第四句是并列关系，因此第三句的原因也是第四句的原因。

[C]选项指出记者很少报道该区域的情况，显然是无中生有，在原文中没有对应。

[D]选项指出订报人投诉变薄的报纸，对应第三句的内容。第三句与第四句之间是并列的关系，都是结果而非原因，它们之间是不能相互解释的。

3．Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they _____.	3．与美国对手相比，日本报业更为稳定是因为它们_____。
[A] have more sources of revenue	[A] 有更多的收入来源
[B] have more balanced newsrooms	[B] 有更平衡的新闻界
[C] are less dependent on advertising	[C] 更少依赖广告宣传
[D] are less affected by readership	[D] 更少受到读者的影响

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的American和Japanese定位在第四段。第四段第一句指出报业通过读者和广告收入健康的组合而变得更为平衡了。然后对比美国和日本报业的情况，美国报业过分依赖广告，而日本的比例是35%，因此日本报业就更为稳定了。因此日本报业稳定的原因是不过分依赖广告，对应[C]选项。其他选项在原文都没有对应，属于无中生有。

4．What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?	4．最后一段关于目前报业情况暗示_____。
[A] Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers	[A] 特色是报纸重要的特征
[B] Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper	[B] 报纸困境是由完整性造成的
[C] Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business	[C] 国外社在报业中扮演重要角色
[D] Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews	[D] 读者对汽车和影评失去兴趣

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干的newspaper在原文最后一段每句都有对应。因此没有明确的定位点，考点是infer表暗示，因此需要分析段落结构做出推理。

第一句含义	席卷报业的旋涡伤害了每个人，但是多数伤害集中在报纸中缺少特色的版面
第二、三句含义	具体解释了汽车等版面所发生的情况
第四句含义	因此报纸不全面了
第五句含义	但是全面性已经不是报纸的特点了

[A]选项指出特色是报纸的重要特征，这是对第一句话的反向推理。第一句中指出受到伤害最多的是缺少特色的版面，版面特色影响了报纸的质量，也就是报纸的重要特征。这里注意essential一词的理解，essential既表示必要，也表示重要，在本文中应该理解为重要。

[B]选项指出全面性是报纸失败的原因。第四、五句的推理是报纸不全面了，但是报纸全面性已经不是报纸的特征了，因此是否全面不影响报纸质量。[B]选项与推理相反。

[C]选项指出国外社在报业中扮演重要角色，原文在第三句中提到了国外社被裁减掉了，是因为其缺少特色，是否对报纸很重要，无从知晓。

[D]选项指出读者对汽车和影评版面失去兴趣。原文第二句中提到了汽车和影评版的评论家离开了，是因为其缺少特色而被裁减了，而原文没有提到读者这个概念。

5．The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.	5．文章最为恰当的标题是_____。
[A] American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival	[A] 美国报业：挣扎着生存
[B] American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind	[B] 美国报业：随风飘逝
[C] American Newspapers: A Thriving Business	[C] 美国报业：繁荣的行业
[D] American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story	[D] 美国报业：绝望的故事

【解析】选[A]

主旨题。题干问本文最恰当的标题是什么，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知：

第一段结构	第一句作者提问美国报业是否会消亡。第三句至第五句具体解释说明美国报业遇到的困境。第六句转折，作者认为以上的讨论已经过时了
第二段结构	指出美国报业不仅生存下来而且又赢利了
第三段结构	指出报业仍然面临危机
第四段结构	指出报业现在收入组合更为平衡，从读者和广告商均获利
第五段结构	指出缺少特色的报纸版面受到的打击最大

通过以上段落结构分析可知，第一段提出了美国报业曾经面临的困境；第二段谈及了美国报业总体现状；第三段谈及了美国报业仍然面临困境与危机；第四段指出美国报业更平衡的经营；最后一段又一次重复美国报业面临的困境。因此本文主旨是美国报业在挣扎中求生存，对应[A]选项。[B]选项和[D]选项只对应第一段内容——谈及美国报业消亡的讨论已经过时了，而没有涉及其他段落内容，因此错误。[C]选项与原文主旨相反，原文各个段落均提出美国报业的困境而不是繁荣。

全文翻译

报业的消亡到底是怎么回事？一年前临近消亡了。经济衰退的威胁会进一步让报业丧失没有转向网络的广告宣传和读者，像《旧金山纪事报》这样的报纸也濒临消亡。美国联邦贸易委员会发起了一系列关于如何拯救报业的访谈。报业是否应该成为福利企业？州政府是否应该资助报业？不久将会召开另一个会议，但是目前这些讨论看来都过时了。

世界上很多地区都出现了危机的迹象。德国和巴西的报业已经摆脱了衰退，甚至陷入全球行业泥潭的美国报业不仅生存下来了而且又开始赢利了。尽管不像多年前有20%的边界利润，但是毕竟总是赢利。

情况似乎不总是那么乐观。很多报纸通过逼迫记者来摆脱危机的困扰。美国新闻编辑协会预测到2007年新闻行业将裁员13500人。读者为更薄的报纸付更多的钱。一些报纸甚至拒绝向边远地区投送。但是这些绝望的手段证明了一点是正确的，报业还会进一步逼迫，对于很多记者而言是不幸的。

报业通过读者和广告收入健康的组合而变得更为平衡了。美国报业长期以来过分依赖广告收入。根据OECD的统计，2008年美国报业收入的87%来自于广告，而日本报业这一比例是35%。毫无疑问，日本报业更为稳定。

席卷了新闻界的暴风骤雨伤害了每个人，但是主要的伤害集中在缺乏特色的报纸的某些版面。汽车和电影评论家离开了，同样离开的还有科学家和商业记者。国外社被残忍的削减了，因此报业不再完整，但是完整性已经不再是报业的特色了。

Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World WarⅡas a time of prosperity and growth，with soldiers returning home by the millions，going off to college on the G.I.Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses，it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more.During the Depression and the war，Americans had learned to live with less，and that restraint，in combination with the postwar

confidence in the future，made small，efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living.The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German，the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe，who like other people associated with the Bauhaus，a school of design，emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools.These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture，but none more so that Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration，properly organized，has more impact that a lot.Elegance，he believed，did not derive from abundance.Like other modern architects，he employed metal，glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future.Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient，rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive，for example，were smaller-two-bedroom units under 1，000 square feet-than those in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast.But they were popular because of their airy glass walls，the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’details and proportions，the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign.In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses-usually around 1，200 square feet-than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts&Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend.Aesthetic effect came from the landscape，new materials and forthright detailing.In his Case Study House，Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life–few American families acquired helicopters，though most eventually got clothes dryers–but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

1.The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans’ _____.

[A]prosperity and growth

[B]efficiency and practicality

[C]restraint and confidence

[D]pride and faithfulness

2.Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

[A]It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe

[B]Its designing concept was affected by World WarⅡ

[C]Most American architects used to be associated with it

[D]It had a great influence upon American architecture

3.Mies held that elegance of architectural design_____.

[A]was related to large space

[B]was identified with emptiness

[C]was not reliant on abundant decoration

[D]was not associated with efficiency

4.What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive?

[A]They ignored details and proportions

[B]They were built with materials popular at that time

[C]They were more spacious than neighboring buildings

[D]They shared some characteristics of abstract art

5.What can we learn about the design of the“Case Study House”?

[A]Mechanical devices were widely used

[B]Natural scenes were taken into consideration

[C]Details were sacrificed for the overall effect

[D]Eco-friendly materials were employed

词汇应用

prosperity n.1.兴旺，繁荣，昌盛

2.成功

bureau n.1.事务处，联络处，询问处

2.社，分社

3.（政府机构的）局，司，署，处

restraint n.1.抑制，克制

2.控制，阻止，禁运

stimulus n.1.刺激，刺激品

2.兴奋剂

popularize vt.1.使通俗化

2.普及，宣传

exert vt.1.用（力），尽（力）

2.运用，行使；发挥；施加

signature n.1.签名，签署

2.（人或物的）识别标志，特征

derive vt.1.取得，得到

2.衍生出，导出

3.引申出，推知

abundance n.丰富，充足

symbolize vt.1.象征，标志

2.用符号表示

mask n.1.假面具

2.伪装

3.遮蔽物

vt.掩饰，伪装，遮蔽

proportion n.1.比例，比率

2.调和，均衡，相称

vt.使成比例，使平衡，使相称

equivalent adj.1.相等的，相同的

2.等价的，等值的

3.等量的，等效的

commission n.1.佣金

2.委任，委派

vt.委任，委派

forthright adj.直率的，直截了当的

adv.1.直率地

2.径直地；马上，立刻

难句解析

1.We tend to think of the decades immediately following World WarⅡas a time of prosperity and growth，with soldiers returning home by the millions，going off to college on the G.I.Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：We tend to think of the decades（immediately following World WarⅡ）as a time of prosperity and growth，with soldiers returning home by the millions，going off to college on the G.I.Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

该句的主干是We tend to think of the decades。括号中的immediately following World WarⅡ做decades的后置定语。think of…as固定搭配，as a time…growth做decades的宾语补足语。画线部分with soldiers…bureaus由3个并列的独立主格结构构成做状语。

【参考译文】我们更愿意回忆第二次世界大战后繁荣发展的数十年时光。数百万的士兵回家，根据G.I.Bill退伍军人教育法案上大学，在婚姻登记处排队注册。

2.During the Depression and the war，Americans had learned to live with less，and that restraint，in combination with the postwar confidence in the future，made small，efficient housing positively stylish.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：During the Depression and the war，Americans had learned to live with less，andthat restraint，

（in combination with the postwar confidence in the future），made small，efficient housing positively stylish.

During…the war做时间状语，该句总体是由and连接的两个并列结构构成。第一个并列结构是Americans…with less。第二个并列结构是that restraint…stylish。第二个并列结构的主语是that restraint，这里的that指代Americans…with less的内容。括号中的in combined with…future插入语做restraint的后置定语。该句的谓语是made，宾语是small，efficient housing，positively stylish做宾语补足语。

【参考译文】在大萧条和战争期间，美国人学会了如何节衣缩食，这种限制结合战后对未来的信心使得小型高效的房屋设计更为流行。

3.The phrase“less is more”was actually first popularized by a German，the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe，who like other people associated with the Bauhaus，a school of design，emigrated to the United States before World WarⅡand took up posts at American architecture schools.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The phrase“less is more”was actually first popularized by a German，（the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe），who like other people（associated with the Bauhaus），（a school of design），emigrated to the United States before World WarⅡand took up posts at American architecture schools.

该句的主语是The phrase“less is more”，谓语是was actually first popularized，by a German做被动的状语。第一个括号中的the architect…Rohe做German的同位语。画线部分who…schools做German的定语从句。

who引导的定语从句由and引导的两个并列成分构成。第一个并列成分中的like other people…Bauhaus做状语，第二个括号associated with Bauhaus做people的后置定语，第三个括号中的a school of design做Bauhaus的同位语。第一个并列成分的谓语是emigrate to，the United States做地点状语，before World WarⅡ做时间状语。第二个并列成为的谓语是took up，宾语是posts，at…schools做地点状语。

【参考译文】简约更优实际上最初由第二次世界大战后移民美国的德国建筑师Ludwig Mies van der Rohe所推崇。像其他建筑师一样，他也与Bauhaus设计学院合作，并且在美国建筑学院中有一席之地。

4.Like other modern architects，he employed metal，glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Like other modern architects，he employed metal，glass and laminated wood-materials（that we take for granted today）but（that in the 1940s symbolized the future）.

该句中like other modern architects做状语，主语是he，谓语是employed，宾语是metal，glass and laminated wood-materials。后面由but连接的两个并列定语从句来修饰metal，glass and laminated wood-materials。

【参考译文】像其他现代建筑师一样，他采用金属、玻璃和板材等材料，这些我们今天认为是理所应当的，但是在20世纪40年代这些则象征着未来。

5.The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive，for example，were smaller-two-bedroom units under 1，000 square feet-than those in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The apartments（in the elegant towers）（Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive），for example，were smaller-two-bedroom units（under 1，000 square feet）-than those（in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast）.

该句的主干是the apartments were smaller than those。第一个括号中的in the elegant towers介词短语做apartments的后置定语，第二个括号中Mies…Drive分词短语做apartment的后置定语。两个破折号号之间的two-bedroom…feet做插入语。第三个括号中in their…Coast做those的后置定语。

【参考译文】例如，Mies在Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive高塔上所建公寓就是面积小于1000平方英尺的双人单元，比城市金湾周边那些旧式建筑的公寓更小。

6.But they were popular because of their airy glass walls，the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’details

and proportions，the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But they were popularbecause of their airy glass walls，the views（they afforded）and the elegance（of the buildings’details and proportions），the architectural equivalent（of the abstract art）（so popular at the time）.

该句句子主干是they were popular，后面的because of...time做原因状语。原因状语由三个并列成分构成。第一个并列成分是their airy glass walls；第二个并列成分是the views...proportions，they afforded做views的定语从句，括号中的of the building...proportions做elegance的后置定语；第三个并列成分是the architectural equivalent，of the abstract art做equivalent的后置定语，so popular at the time做art的后置定语。

【参考译文】但是它们高大的玻璃墙所承揽的景色、优雅的建筑细节与比例，以及与当时简约艺术相匹配的建筑风格都使这种公寓形式更为流行。

7.In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses-usually around 1，200 square feet-than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses（-usually around 1，200 square feet-）than the spreading two-story oneshe had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

该句的主语是Frank Lloyd Wright，谓语是started building，宾语是more modest and efficient houses，破折号之间为插入语做houses的同位语。Than做比较结构，前面的houses和后面的the spreading two-story ones做比较，画线部分he...century做ones的定语从句。

【参考译文】Frank Lloyd Wright开始建造1200平方英尺左右的房屋，它们比Wright在19世纪90年代和20世纪初所设计的广为流行的两层房屋更为简朴高效。

8.The“Case Study Houses”commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts&Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the“less is more”trend.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The“Case Study Houses”（commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts&Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962）were yet another homegrown influence（on the“less is more”trend）.

该句的主语是The“Case Study Houses”，commissioned...1962分词短语做后置定语。by...1962做后置定语中的状语。该句的谓语是were，another homegrown influence做表语，括号中的on the“less is more”trend做influence的后置定语。

【参考译文】“Case Study Houses”是由加州艺术与建筑杂志在1945~1962年所委任的天才现代建筑师所建造的，“Case Study Houses”是对简约而优趋势的另一个本土影响力。

9.But his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But his belief thatself-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

该句的主干是his belief was widely shared。画线部分self-sufficiency...inevitable做belief的同位语从句。从句的主语是self-sufficiency，谓语是was，表语是both desirable and inevitable。

【参考译文】但是自给自足是令人向往也必不可少的信念被广为分享。

答案解析

1. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans'_____.	1. 战后美国人住房风格反映出美国人的_____。
[A] prosperity and growth	[A] 繁荣与发展
[B] efficiency and practicality	[B] 高效与现实性
[C] restraint and confidence	[C] 限制与信心
[D] pride and faithfulness	[D] 骄傲与信仰

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的American housing style定位在第二段第二句，该句用长难句语法结构来干扰考生。该句是由2个并列分句构成的。第一个分句是Americans had learned to live with less；第二个分句是that restraint，in combination with the postwar confidence in the future，made small，efficient housing positively stylish。第二个分句中that restraint指的就是第一个分句中的living with less。因此影响美国人住房风格的原因是restraint和confidence。

[A]选项中的prosperity and growth定位在第一段第一句，定位错误。

[B]选项的efficiency对应原文的efficient housing，但是这是影响的结果，而非原因。并且practicality根本没有出现过，属于主观臆想，因此[B]选出错误。

[C]选项是长难句解析的结构，为正确选项。

[D]选项中的pride和faithfulness在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

2. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?	2. 下面哪个可以从第三段 Bauhaus 推理出？
[A] It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe	[A] 它由 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 建立
[B] Its designing concept was affected by World War Ⅱ	[B] 它的设计理念受第二次世界大战的影响
[C] Most American architects used to be associated with it	[C] 多数美国建筑师过去也与之联合
[D] It had a great influence upon American architecture	[D] 它对美国建筑有巨大影响

【解析】选[D]

推理题。题干的Bauhaus定位在第三段第二句，因此答案指向第二句。第二句是个长难句，拆分方法和参考译文请见【难句解析】。

[A]选项中的was founded与原文不对应，原文是associated with，也就是Mies与Bauhaus联合建立，因此[A]选项属于语义理解偷换概念。

[B]选项中World WarⅡ说明Mies移民美国的时间，与Bauhaus没有关系，属于无中生有。

[C]选项是对who like other people associated with the Bauhau的推理，该句说明其他人也与Bauhaus联合。但是[C]选项中的most不代表other people，因此[C]选项属于程度范围偷换概念。

[D]选项中定位在最后一句。这些设计者都与Bauhaus联合，说明Bauhaus对美国建筑巨大影响。因此[D]选项为正确选项。

3．Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____.	3．Mies 认为优雅的建筑设计_____。
[A] was related to large space	[A] 与大空间有关
[B] was identified with emptiness	[B] 以空旷为特征
[C] was not reliant on abundant decoration	[C] 不依赖繁缛的装饰
[D] was not associated with efficiency	[D] 与高效无关

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的elegance和architectural design定位在第四段第二句。第二句指出优雅并非来自繁缛，[C]选项是原文的同义改写，为正确答案。其他选项内容在第四段都没有对应，属于无中生有。

4．What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?	4．下面哪个关于 Mies 在 Chicago's Lake Shore Drive 建造的公寓是真实的？
[A] They ignored details and proportions	[A] 它们忽视了细节与比例
[B] They were built with materials popular at that time	[B] 它们建造中使用了当时流行的材料
[C] They were more spacious than neighboring buildings	[C] 它们比周围房屋更宽敞
[D] They shared some characteristics of abstract art	[D] 它们有抽象艺术的一些特征

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive定位在第五段，该段都是具体介绍apartments的特征的。因此需要选项回原文一一对应判断答案。

[A]选项中的details and proportions定位在该段第二句，原文是because of…the elegance of the buildings’ details and proportions…该句指出因为具有优雅的细节和比例，这种建筑才流行。而[A]选项认为是ignore忽视，显然与原文意思相反，因此错误。

[B]选项中的materials popular at that time定位在第四段第三句，定位错误。

[C]选项中的neighboring buildings定位在第五段的第一句，对应原文的those in their older neighbors。该句指出在Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive的公寓比周围的狭小，与[C]选项意思相反。

[D]选项是对the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time的同义改写。该句的意思是这些新房屋的建筑风格与当时抽象艺术相匹配。

5．What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study House"?	5．我们从"Case Study House"的设计中知道了什么？
[A] Mechanical devices were widely used	[A] 机器设备广泛应用
[B] Natural scenes were taken into consideration	[B] 考虑了自然景色
[C] Details were sacrificed for the overall effect	[C] 为整体效果而牺牲细节
[D] Eco-friendly materials were employed	[D] 使用环保材料

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的"Case Study House"定位在最后一段，并且该词在最后一段重复出现，题干没有明确的定位。因此需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项Mechanical定位在第三句，对应mechanical revolution。该句指出Ralph Rapson错误预测了机器革命对日常生活的影响，而“Case Study House”是否广泛使用机器设备不得而知，因此[A]选项属于无中生有。

[B]选项中的Natural scenes是第二句中landscape的同义改写，因此为正确选项。

[C]选项中details定位在第二句，该句指出美学效果来自景色、新材料和细节处。而[B]选项指出牺牲细节，与原文意思相反。

[D]选项中的materials定位在第二句，但是原文是new materials，而[D]选项用的是eco-friendly，[D]选项偷换了概念。

全文翻译

我们更愿意回忆第二次世界大战后繁荣发展的数十年时光。数百万的士兵回家，根据G.I.Bill退伍军人教育法案上大学，在婚姻登记处排队注册。

对于这期间的房屋而言，存在简约更优的共识和信仰。在大萧条和战争期间，美国人学会了如何节衣缩食，这种限制结合战后对未来的信心使得小型高效的房屋设计更为流行。

经济形势只是高效住房趋势的推动力。简约更优实际上最初由第二次世界大战后移民美国的德国建筑师Ludwig Mies van der Rohe所推崇的。像其他建筑师一样，他也与Bauhaus设计学院合作，并且在美国建筑学院中有一席之地。这些设计者对美国建筑进程施加了强大影响，但是没有人能与Mies匹敌。

Mies标志性的措辞意味着更简约的装饰、更好的组织、更具有影响力。他认为优雅并非来自繁缛。像其他现代建筑师一样，他采用金属、玻璃和板材等材料，这些我们今天认为是理所应当的但是在20世纪40年代则象征着未来。Mies精致的展示掩盖了他所设计的空间小巧而高效，而空旷的事实。

例如，Mies在Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive高塔上所建公寓就是面积小于1000平方英尺的双人单元，比城市金湾周边那些旧式建筑的公寓更小。但是它们高大的玻璃墙所承揽的景色，优雅的建筑细节与比例，以及与当时抽象艺术相匹配的建筑风格都使这种公寓形式更为流行。

简约之风并不是舶来品。20世纪30年代，Frank Lloyd Wright开始建造1200平方英尺左右的房屋，它们比Wright在19世纪90年代和20世纪初所设计的广为流行的两层房屋更为简朴高效。

“Case Study Houses”是由加州艺术与建筑杂志在1945~1962年所委任的天才现代建筑师所建造的，“Case Study Houses”是对简约而优趋势的另一个本土影响力。美学效应来自于风景、新材料和直接的细节。在他的“Case Study House”中，Ralph Rapson错误地预测了机器革命对每日生活的影响：很少有美国人会购买直升机，尽管多数人最终会购买衣服烘干机。但是自给自足是令人向往且必不可少的信念被广为分享。

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago.Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a“Bermuda triangle”of debt，population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems，the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core，the 16 countries that use the single currency.Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies，weaker or stronger，will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency，which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe’s single currency from disintegration is stuck.It is stuck because the euro zone’s dominant powers，France and Germany，agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone，but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness，marked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey.These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country’s voting rights in EU ministerial councils.It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club，among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and

economic rigour;in the inner core alone，Germany fears，a small majority favour French interference.

A “southern” camp headed by French wants something different: “European economic government” within an inner core of euro-zone members.Translated，that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members，via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.Finally，figures close to the France government have murmured，euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization:e.g.，curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU.It remains the world’s largest trading block.At its best，the European project is remarkably liberal:built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries，its internal borders are far more open to goods，capital and labour than any comparable trading area.It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization，and make capitalism benign.

1.The EU is faced with so many problems that____.

[A]it has more or less lost faith in markets

[B]even its supporters begin to feel concerned

[C]some of its member countries plan to abandon euro

[D]it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

2.The debate over the EU’s single currency is stuck because the dominant powers____.

[A]are competing for the leading position

[B]are busy handling their own crises

[C]fail to reach an agreement on harmonization

[D]disagree on the steps towards disintegration

3.To solve the euro problem，Germany proposed that____.

[A]EU funds for poor regions be increased

[B]stricter regulations be imposed

[C]only core members be involved in economic co-ordination

[D]voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

4.The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that____.

[A]poor countries are more likely to get funds

[B]strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries

[C]loans will be readily available to rich countries

[D]rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

5.Regarding the future of the EU，the author seems to feel_____.

[A]pessimistic

[B]desperate

[C]conceited

[D]hopeful

词汇应用

cheerleaders n.拉拉队队长

chronic adj.1.长期患病的

2.慢性的，长期的

acute adj.1.极大的，严重的

2.敏锐的，深刻的，剧烈的

3.急性的

converge vi.1.（线条、运动的物体等）会于一点，向一点会合

2.（趋于）相似或相同

disintegration n.瓦解，崩溃

harmonization n.和谐，协调，相称

quasi adj.类似的，准的

sanctions n.1.批准，认可

2.制裁

3.约束力

vt.批准；认可

rigor n.1.严格，严厉

2.严谨，严密

3.严酷，艰苦

ministerial adj.部长的，大臣的，公使的

councils n.1.委员会，理事会

2.地方议会

liberalism n.自由主义

core n.核心，精髓，要点

interference n.1.干涉，介入

2.阻碍，干扰

fiscal adj.政府财政的

murmur n.1.低沉、连续而不清的声音

2.怨言

3.嘀咕

vi.1.发出连续而低沉的声音

2.私下低声抱怨

curb n.1.侧石，边石

2.限制，克制，抑制

vt.限制，克制，抑制

blunt adj.1.率直的，直言不讳的

2.钝的

vt.1.把……弄钝

2.减弱

benign adj.1.善良的，温和的

2.有利的，有益的，良性的

难句解析

1.Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a“Bermuda triangle”of debt，population decline and lower growth.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Now even the project’s greatest cheerleaders talk of a continentfacing a“Bermuda triangle”（of debt，population decline and lower growth）.

该句的主语是the project’s greatest cheerleaders，谓语是talk of，宾语是continent。画线部分facinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...growth做continent的后置定语，括号中的of debthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...growth做triangle的后置定语。

【参考译文】现在，即使是欧盟最伟大的支持者也说欧洲大陆正面临着债务、人口减少、低增长的“百慕大群岛三角”。

2.As well as those chronic problems，the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core，the 16 countries that use the single currency.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：As well as those chronic problems，the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core，the 16 countriesthat use the single currency.

该句的主语是the EU，谓语是face，宾语是由as well as连接的并列名词短语those chronic problems和an acute crisis构成。斜体部分in its economic core做地点状语，the 16http://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...currency做core的同位语。画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...currency做countries的定语从句。

【参考译文】除了存在这些长期问题，现在欧盟内部使用单一货币的16个核心国面临着棘手的危机。

3.Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies，weaker or stronger，will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency，which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Markets have lost faith that the euro zone’s economies，（weaker or stronger），will one day converge thanks to the discipline（of sharing a single currency），which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

黑体部分为句子主干，主语是markets，谓语是have lost，宾语是faith。Thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...devaluation做faith的同位语从句。从句的主语the euro zone’s economies，括号中的weaker or stronger插入语做economies的后置定语，从句的谓语是will converge。斜体部分是thanks tohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...引导的原因状语。括号中的ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...currency做discipline的后置定语，画线部分whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...devaluation做discipline的定语从句。

【参考译文】市场已经失去了这种信任：欧盟内部各国，无论是强国还是弱国，总有一天会感谢使用统一货币的政策，这样的政策使得没有竞争力的成员国避开了货币迅速贬值的困境。

4.It is stuck because the euro zone’s dominant powers，France and Germany，agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone，but disagree about what to harmonies.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It is stuck because the euro zone’s dominant powers，（France and Germany），agree on the need（for greater harmonization）within the euro zone，but disagree aboutwhat to harmonies.

黑体部分it is stuck是句子主干，becausehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...harmonies做原因状语从句。从句的主语是the euro zone’s dominant powers，括号中的France and Germany做dominant powers的同位语。从句的谓语是由but连接的agree on和disagree about构成的，斜体部分within the euro zone做地点状语。the need做agree on的宾语，括号中的forhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...harmonization做need的后置定语，画线部分what to harmonies做disagree about的宾语从句。

【参考译文】因为欧盟的主要国家——法国和德国认同需要加强欧盟内部的和谐，但是具体怎么和谐，它们的意见不一致。

5.Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness，marked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules（on borrow spending and competitiveness），marked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments（that do not obey）.

该句的主语是Germany，谓语是think是，the eurohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...obey是省略that的宾语从句。从句为被动语态，真实主语是stricter rules，谓语是must save，宾语是the euro。括号中的onhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...competitiveness做rules的后置定语。画线部分marked byhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...Governments做rules的后置定语，括号中的that do not obey做government的定语从句。

【参考译文】德国认为，必须采取更加严厉的借贷和竞争力方面的措施来拯救欧元，这些法规以类似制裁那些不遵守规矩的政府为标志。

6.Translated，that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members，via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Translated，that meanspoliticians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution（from richer to poorer members），via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers.

Translated做方式状语，该句的主语是that，谓语是means，画线部分politicianshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...members做means的宾语。宾语是由politicians interveninghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...独立主格形式构成。viahttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...transfer做方式状语。

【参考译文】政治家通过欧元证券和完整的财政转移向政府借贷来干预货币政策和从富国到穷国的再分配系统。

7.It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization，and make capitalism benign.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It is an ambitious attemptto blunt the sharpest edges of globalization，and make capitalism benign.

该句中it做形式主语，真实主语是to blunthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...benign，谓语是is，表语是an ambitious attempt。主语由and连接的2个不定式短语to blunthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...globalization和to makehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...benign构成。【参考译文】消除全球化的尖锐壁垒，促进资本主义良性发展是其雄伟目标。

答案解析

1．The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.	1．欧盟面临如此多的问题以至于_____。
[A] it has more or less lost faith in markets	[A] 它在市场上失去了信任
[B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned	[B] 它的支持者开始担心了
[C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro	[C] 它的一些成员国计划放弃欧元
[D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation	[D] 它试图否定贬值的可能性

【解析】选[B]

细节题。很多考生做错了该题，因为定位出现了偏差。题干中的many problem定位在第二段的第一句，对应those chronic problems。然后作者开始提出acute crisis，因此答案指向第一段。同时，第一段最后提到了“Bermuda triangle”of debt，population decline and lower growth，债务、人口下降和低增长指的就是问题，而且句首的even对应题干的so...that...句型。

因此答案指向第一段第二句的even...“Bermuda triangle”。

[A]选项指出市场失去信任本身没有错误，但是定位在第二段，缺少题干中many problems的对应，因此错误。

[B]选项是对定位处的同义改写，选项中的supporters对应原文的cheerleaders。

[C]选项中的abandon euro，在第一段和第二段均没有提到，属于无中生有。

[D]选项中deny定位在第二段最后一句，定位错误。

2．The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers_____.	2．关于欧洲单一货币的争论停止了是因为主要国家_____。
[A] are competing for the leading position	[A] 争夺领导地位
[B] are busy handling their own crisis	[B] 忙于处理自己的危机
[C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization	[C] 无法对协作达成一致
[D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration	[D] 就分离的步骤存在分歧

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中The debate over the EU’s single currency is stuck定位在第三段第一句，第二句的it is stuck是对第一句内容的重复，并且出现了because，因此答案指向because后面的内容。

[A]选项leading position在原文没有体现。

[B]选项handling their own crisis在原文没有体现。

[C]选项是对原文的同义替换，该句指出德法就协作的需求达成一致，而对如何协作存在分歧。

[D]选项中disintegration（分离）与原文的harmonization相反。

3．To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that_____.	3．为了解决欧元问题，德国建议_____。
[A] EU funds for poor regions be increased	[A] 欧盟对穷国的资助增加
[B] stricter regulations be imposed	[B] 制定更严格的法规
[C] only core members be involved in economic co- ordination	[C] 在经济协作方面只有核心成员参与
[D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed	[D] 欧盟成员选举权应该被保证

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的Germany定位在第四段，第一句是该段的概括提出应该强化法规。第二句these指代的第一句中的rules。第三句的主语it指代的Germany。因此第四段都提到了Germany，没有明确定位在某句话上。因此需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的poor regions在第四段没有提交，定位错误。

[B]选项是对第一句的同义改写。

[C]选项中core members和economic co-ordination定位在第四段第三句，原文的意思是包括全部27个成员国，而非选项中提到的仅仅是核心成员。

[D]选项中的voting rights定位在第四段第二句，但是原文用的suspension暂时取消，而不是选项中的guarantee。

4．The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.	4．法国处理危机的建议暗示_____。
[A] poor countries are more likely to get funds	[A] 穷国更可能获得资助
[B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries	[B] 更为严格的货币政策将会应用在穷国
[C] loans will be readily available to rich countries	[C] 贷款将会给予富国
[D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds	[D] 富国将会从根本上控制欧洲债券

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干的French定位在第五段，该段重复出现French和France，因此没有明确的定位，需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项poor countries定位在第五段第二句，是对第二句内容的同义改写，选项的more likely to get funds对应原文a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members，via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers。

[B]选项中strict monetary policy是第四段Germany的观点，定位错误。

[C]选项中的loans在第五段根本没有提到，而且第五段是谈到的是对穷国的措施而非富国。

[D]选项中的Eurobonds定位在第五段第三句，原文的意思是通过欧盟债券来廉价地借钱，而是否是富国控制债券无从知晓。

5．Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel_____.	5．就欧盟的未来而言，作者感到_____。
[A] pessimistic	[A] 悲观
[B] desperate	[B] 绝望
[C] conceited	[C] 自负
[D] hopeful	[D] 有希望

【解析】选[D]

态度题。题干中future of the EU定位在最后一段，第一句中提到了too soon to write off the EU指的就是未来的欧盟，作者在第二句指出欧盟是世界最大的贸易体，第三句具体讲欧盟的优势。第四句中用了benign（仁慈）直接表明了作者的态度，因此对应[D]选项。

全文翻译

欧盟能不能继续走下去？不久之前，这个问题还显得很奇怪。现在，即使是欧盟最伟大的支持者，也说欧洲大陆正面临着债务、人口减少、低增长的“百慕大群岛三角”。

除了存在这些长期问题，现在欧盟内部使用单一货币的16个核心国面临着棘手的危机。市场已经失去了这种信任，欧盟内部各国，无论是强国还是弱国，总有一天会感谢使用统一货币的政策，这样的政策使得没有竞争力的成员国避开了货币迅速贬值的困境。

关于如何保护欧盟的单一货币政策免遭瓦解的讨论陷入了僵局，因为欧盟的主要国家——法国和德国认同需要加强欧盟内部的和谐，但是具体怎么促进和谐，它们的意见不一致。

德国认为，必须采取更加严厉的借贷和竞争力方面的措施来拯救欧元，首先，应当制裁那些不遵守规矩的政府，这些制裁包括威胁冻结欧盟对贫穷区域的基金和欧盟大型项目，甚至取消该国在欧盟内阁委员会的选举权。德国坚持认为，经济的内部调节应该包括欧盟俱乐部的全部27个成员国。这些成员国当中，有一小部分支持市场自由主义和严厉的经济政策。德国担心在欧元区内部会有小部分支持法国干预。

由法国领导的南部集团想要一些不同的东西——欧元区核心成员国的“欧洲经济政府”，即政治家通过欧元证券和完整的财政转移向政府借贷来干预货币政策和从富国到穷国的再分配系统。最终，亲近法国政府的人们嘀咕欧元区内成员国应该在财政和社会和谐上意见一致。譬如，遏制公司税率和劳动力成本的竞争。

欧盟依然是世界上最大的贸易集团，现在就把它一笔划掉还为时过早。顶峰时期，欧盟的自由开放为人瞩目：它建立了27个贫穷和富裕国家的单一市场，内部边境比任何类似的贸易领域都要开放，开放商品、市场和劳动力。消除全球化的尖锐壁垒，促进资本主义良性发展是其雄伟目标。

Text 5

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government’s role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose“fat taxes”on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary，Andrew Lansley，who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools，restrict advertising of products high in fat，salt or sugar，and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food products such as McDonald’s.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain’s addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity，diabetes and heart disease.Professor Terence Stephenson，president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health，said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

“Thirty years ago，it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs，and yet that is what we have now.Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be，” said the leader of the UK’s children’s doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead.He said that manufactures of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign，the centerpiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness.He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how“lecturing”people was not the best way to change their behavior.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat，salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas.“If we were really bold，we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes-by setting strict limits on advertising，product placement and sponsorship of sports events，” he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald’s，which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association.Fast-food chains should also stop offering“inducements”such as toys，cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers，Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra，president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists，said:“if children are taught about the impact that food had on their growth，and that some things can harm，at least information is available up front.”

He also urged councils to impose“fast-food-free zones”around schools and hospitals-areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said:“We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer.This includes creating a new‘responsibility deal’with business，built on social responsibility，not state regulation.Later this year，we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves，especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A] "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's
1. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] The government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools
2. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England
3. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet
4. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] The producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign
5. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

词汇应用

curb n.1.侧石，边石

2.限制，克制，抑制

vt.限制，克制，抑制

inconceivable adj.不能想象的，不可思议的

courageous adj.英勇的，勇敢的

celebrity n.1.名人，名流

2.名声，著名

bold adj.1.英勇的，无畏的

2.放肆的，厚颜无耻的

3.显著的，轮廓清晰的

4.鲁莽的，冒失的

inducement n.1.引诱；劝诱

2.引诱物，诱因，动机

lure n.诱惑力，吸引力，魅力

vt.引诱，诱惑

难句解析

1.Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government’s role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose“fat taxes”on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate（over the government’s role in promoting public health）by demandingthatministers impose“fat taxes”on unhealthy foodand introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

该句的主语是leading doctors，谓语是weigh in，状语是on the debate…health。括号中的over…health做debate的后置定语，By demanding…diet做方式状语，其中that引导宾语从句。宾语从句是由and引导的2个并列分句构成的。

【参考译文】权威医生今天加入了关于政府在推动公共健康所扮演角色的辩论，医生要求政府官员对不健康食物收取肥胖税，并且向孩子们介绍类似于香烟的警告来告诉他们糟糕饮食的危害。

2.The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary，Andrew Lansley，who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The demands follow comments（made last week by the health secretary，Andrew Lansley，who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choicesand promised to free businesses from public health regulations）.

该句的主干是The demands follow comments，括号中的made…regulations做comments的后置定语。斜体的Andrew Lansley做health secretary的同位语，画线部分的who…regulations做health secretary的定语从句。定语从句又是由and引导的2个并列成分构成。

【参考译文】这些需求紧随上周卫生部长Andrew Lansley做出的评价，他认为政府不能强迫人们作健康选择并且承诺将企业从公共健康法规中解放出来。

3.But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools，restrict advertising of products high in fat，salt or sugar，and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food products such as McDonald’s.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But senior medical figures want tostop fast-food outlets opening near schools，restrict advertising（of products high in fat，salt or sugar），andlimit sponsorship（of sports events by fast-food products such as McDonald’s）.

该句是由and引导的3个并列成分构成的并列句。3个并列成分共同的主语是senior medical figures，3个并列的谓语是want to stop，restrict，limit。Stop的宾语是fast-food outlets，斜体的opening near schools做宾语补足语。Restrict的宾语是advertising，括号中的of products high in fat，salt or sugar做products的后置定语。Limit的宾语是sponsorship，括号中的of sports…McDonald’s做sponsorship的后置定语。

【参考译文】是权威医学家要求禁止快餐店开在学校周围，严格控制高脂肪、高盐分或高糖分食品的宣传并限制快餐产品例如麦当劳对体育赛事的赞助。

4.He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how“lecturing”people was not the best way to change their behavior.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s high-profile attemptto improve school lunches in England as an example（of how“lecturing”people was not the best way to change their behavior）.

该句的主语是he，谓语是has criticized，宾语是high-profile attempt，斜体的the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver做定语，To improve school lunchs in England做attempt的后置定语，As an example…behavior做方式状语，括号中的of how…behavior做example的后置定

语。

【参考译文】他同时批评著名厨师Jamie Oliver改善英国学校午餐的高调尝试，这成为说教并不是改变人们行为最佳方式的典型案例。

答案解析

	[A] 向例如麦当劳这样的快餐企业征收肥胖税
1．Andrew Lansley 认为	[B] 政府应该禁止学校周围经营快餐
2．Terence Stephenson 同意	[C] 说教是改善学校午餐的有效方式
3．Jamie Oliver 似乎相信	[D] 类似香烟的警告应该介绍给孩子，告诉他们糟糕饮食的危害
4．Dinesh Bhugra 建议	[E] 薯片和糖果制造商对“生活改变”运动做出重大贡献
5．A Department of Health spokesperson 建议	[F] 父母在家中应该为孩子树立保持健康饮食的榜样
	[G] 政府应该加强企业的责任感

【解析】1.选[E]

题干中的Andrew Lansley在原文定位在第二段和第六段，第二段他支持政府不能强迫人们做出健康选择并且要将企业从公共健康法规中解放出来，与选项没有对应。第六段他支持企业而非政府应该起主导作用，薯片、糖果制造商在健康饮食运动中扮演重要角色。原文中的play a central role对应[E]选项中的contribute significantly to。

【解析】2.选[D]

题干中的Terence Stephenson定位在第四段和第七段，第四段他指出不健康饮食应该与吸烟和酗酒一样有害，与选项没有对应。第七段他认为我们应该将高热量的快餐与吸烟一样看待，要严格限制广告宣传等活动，对应[D]选项。

【解析】3.选[C]

题干中的Jamie Oliver定位在第六段，该句指出为了改善英国学校午餐Jamie Oliver做出了高调的尝试，而Lansley则批评Jamie Oliver这种说教方式不是改变人们行为的有效方式，而且定位处有school lunches in England，只能对应[C]选项。

【解析】4.选[B]

题干中的Dinesh Bhugra定位在第九段和第十段，第十段中的he指代的就是Dinesh Bhugra。因此第九段他的观点是孩子应该知道食物对其成长的作用，一些食物是有害的，这些信息应该坦诚地告诉孩子。第十段他催促政府要求学校和医院附近不能经营外卖食品。第十段中的council对应[B]选项的government，takeaways对应[B]选项的fast food outlets，in the neighborhood of schools对应[B]选项的around schools。

【解析】5.选[G]

题干中的Department of Health spokesperson定位在第11段，spokesperson指出全社会都应参与到公共健康中，与企业创建基于社会责任而非法规基础上的“责任交易”，也就是说企业的社会责任问题，对应[G]选项。

全文翻译

权威医生今天加入了关于政府在推动公共健康所扮演角色的辩论，医生要求政府官员对不健康食物收取肥胖税，并且向孩子们介绍类似于香烟的警告来告诉他们糟糕饮食的危害。

这些需求紧随上周卫生部长Andrew Lansley做出的评价，他认为政府不能强迫人们做康选择并且承诺将企业从公共健康法规中解放出来。

权威医学家要求禁止快餐店开在学校周围，严格控制高脂肪、高盐分或高糖分食品宣传并限制快餐产品例如麦当劳对体育赛事的赞助。

他们认为政府行为对抑制英国人沉溺于不健康食物是必要的，有助于抑制肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病不断上升的速度。皇家儿科和青少年健康学院的主任Terence Stephenson教授认为消费不健康食物应被视做如吸烟或酗酒一样有危害。

这位英国儿科医生权威认为，30年前在工作场所和酒吧禁烟是无法想象的，而这却是我们现在所见到的，而在肥胖方面我们是否也愿意充满勇气？我认为我们应该。

Lansley已经通过建议行业而非政府来引导这个运动来警告健康社会运动人士。他认为薯片和糖果制造商在“生活改变”运动中扮演核心角色，而“生活改变”运动是政府努力的核心，来推广健康饮食和健康体魄。他同时批评著名厨师Jamie Oliver改善英国学校午餐的高调尝试，这成为说教不是改变人们行为最佳方式的典型案例。

Stephenson认为可行的限制包括在晚上9点前禁止高脂肪、高盐分或高糖分的食物广告的播出，以及限制它们在广告牌或电影院的出现。他认为如果我们真的有勇气的话，我们甚至应该通过设定严格的广告宣传、产品展示和体育赛事赞助，将高热量的快餐和香烟采用相同方式对待。

如此这般的运动可能会影响到例如麦当劳这样的企业，它赞助了足协运营的青年教练项目。Stephenson认为快餐连锁企业应该停止“引诱”行为，包括玩具、可爱小动物和电话充值卡来吸引年轻消费者。

皇家精神科学院主任Dinesh Bhugra教授认为如果孩子被告知食物对其成长的影响，并且某些食物是有害的，至少这些信息要被公开。

他催促政府在学校和医院周围地区设定无快餐区域，该区域中不可以经营外卖食品。

卫生部的发言人指出我们需要建立一个全新的公共健康体系，在该体系中全社会共同努力让人们更健康、更长寿。这包括与企业开展建立在社会责任而非政府法规基础上的“责任交易”。下半年我们将出版白皮书规划如何实现该目标。

食品行业因这些权威医生支持这项激进运动而被警告，特别是要求使用过去10年禁烟运动中的那些严格的手段。

2010年真题详解

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hiret，Beautiful Inside My Head Forever，at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008.All but two pieces sold，fetching more than?70m，a record for a sale by a single artist.It was a last victory.As the auctioneer called out bids，in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street，Lehman Brother，filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003.At its peak in 2007 it was worth some $65 billion，reckons Clare McAndrew，founder of art Economics，a research firm—double the figure five year earlier.Since then it may have come down to $50 billion.But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth，enormous egos，greed，passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr.Hirst’s sale，spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable，especially in New York，where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors.In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms.Sale of contemporary art fell by two—thirds，and in the most overheated sector，they were down by nearly 90%in the year to November 2008.Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses，Sotheby’s and Christie’s，had to pay out nearly $200m in guarantees to clients who had

placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying impressionist at the end of 1989.This time experts reckon that prices are about 40%down on their peak on average，though some have been far more fluctuant.But Edward Dolman，Christe’s chief executive，says:“I’m pretty confident we’re at the bottom.”

What makes this slump different from the last，he says，is that there are still buyers in the market.Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.The three Ds–death，debt and divorce—still deliver workers of art to the market.But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away，waiting for confidence to return.

1.In the first paragraph，Damien Hirst’s sale was referred to as“a last victory”because_____.

[A]the art market had witnessed a succession of victories

[B]the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids

[C]Beautiful inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces

[D]it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

2.By saying“spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable” （Line 1-2.para.3），the author suggests that_____.

[A]collectors were no longer actively in art–market auctions

[B]people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away form galleries

[C]art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

[D]works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

3.Which of the following statements is NOT true?

[A]Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.

[B]The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.

[C]The art market generally went downward in various ways.

[D]Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

4.The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are_____.

[A]auction houses’favorites

[B]contemporary trends

[C]factors promoting artwork circulation

[D]styles representing Impressionists

5.The most appropriate title for this text could be_____.

[A]Fluctuation of Art prices

[B]Up-to-date Art Auctions

[C]Art Market in Decline

[D]Shifted Interest in Arts

词汇应用

fetch vt.1.（去）拿来；去拿……给

2.去请……来，接……去

3.售得，卖得

bail-out n.1.保释出来

2.帮助摆脱困境

coincide vi.1.同时发生

2.想法、意见等相符，保持一致

demise n.1.死亡；逝世

2.终止，失败，倒闭

gallery n.1.画廊，美术馆

2.走廊

3.私家画店

contemporary adj.1.当代的，现代的

2.同时代的

n.1.同辈人，同龄人

2.当代人，现代人

guarantee vt.1.保证；担保

2.使（事情）可能发生

n.1.保证，保障

2.担保品，抵押品

dramatic adj.1.戏剧的，剧本的

2.戏剧性的，激动人心的

momentum n.动力，冲力，势头

controversy n.1.公开辩论，论战

2.争论，争议

enormous adj.巨大的，极大的，庞大的

slump vi.1.大幅下降，暴跌

2.沉重或突然地落下

n.萧条期

难句解析

1.The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hiret，Beautiful Inside My Head Forever，at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The longest bull run（in a century of art-market history）ended on a dramatic note（with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hiret），Beautiful Inside My Head Forever，at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008.

该句的主语是the longest bull run，括号中的in a century…history做run的后置定语。谓语是ended，斜体的on a dramatic note做方式状语，括号中的with…Hiret做note的后置定语，黑斜体的beautiful…forever做works的同位语。画线部分at…2008做时间和地点状语。

【参考译文】艺术品市场在一个世纪以来最长的牛市随着2008年9月15日伦敦Sotheby拍卖行的“Beautiful Inside My Head Forever”拍卖会中出售Damien Hiret 56幅作品而戏剧性地结束。

2.In the weeks and months that followed Mr.Hirst’s sale，spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable，especially in New York，where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst’s sale，spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable，especially in New York，where the bail-out（of the banks）coincided with the loss（of thousands of jobs）and the financial demise（of many art-buying investors）.

斜体的in the weeks and months做时间状语，that…sales做weeks and months的定语从句。此句的主语是spending of any sort，谓语是became，deeply unfashionable做表语。斜体的in New York做地点状语，where the bail-out…investors做New York的定语从句。定语从句的主语是bail-out，of the banks做bail-out的后置定语，谓语是coincided with，the losshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...jobs和the financial…investors并列成分做宾语。

【参考译文】Mr.Hirst拍卖会的数星期和数月后，任何形式的艺术品购买都变得非常不合时宜，特别是在纽约对银行业的拯救，与数以千计的失业、很多艺术品投资者的经济拮据同时发生。

3.But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth，enormous egos，greed，passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But the market generates interest（far beyond its size）because it brings togethergreat wealth，enormous egos，greed，passion and controversy in a way（matched by few other industries）.

该句是由the market…size的主句和because引导的原因状语从句构成。主句的主语是the market，谓语是generates，宾语是interest，括号中的far beyond its size做interest的后置定语。原因状语从句的主语是it，指代主句的market，谓语是brings，宾语是and连接的并列成分构成。In a way表示在某种程度上做状语，括号中的matched…industries做并列宾语的后置定语。

【参考译文】但是市场所产生的兴趣远远超过其规模，因为市场带来了巨大的财富、自负、贪婪、激情和争议，在一定程度上是其他行业所无法匹敌的。

4.Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses，Sotheby’s and Christie’s，had to pay out nearly $ 200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses，（Sotheby’s and Christie’s），had to pay out nearly $ 200m in guarantees to clientswho had placed works for sale with them.

Within weeks做时间状语，该句的主语是the world’s two biggest auction houses，括号中的Sotheby’s and Christie’s是auction houses的同位语。该句的谓语是had to pay out，宾语是$200m in guarantees to clients。who…them做clients的定语从句。

【参考译文】数周内世界最大的两个拍卖行Sotheby和Christie不得不向那些在其拍卖行准备拍卖艺术品的顾客支付200万美元的保证金。

5.Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Almost everyonewho was interviewed for this special report saidthat the biggest problem（at the moment）is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell.

该句的主语是everyone，who…report做everyone的定语从句。该句的谓语是said，that…to sell做said的宾语从句。宾语从句的主语是the biggest problem，at the moment做problem的后置定语，从句的谓语是is。but连接的两个并列成分not a lack of demand和a lack of good work to sell做is的表语。

【参考译文】几乎在特别报告中访问的每个人都认为现在最大的问题不是缺少需求而是缺少优秀作品。

6.But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away，waiting for confidence to return.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：But anyonewho does not have to sell is keeping away，waiting for confidence to return.

该句的主语是anyone，who…to sell做anyone的定语从句。该句的谓语是is keeping away。斜体的waiting for…to return是现在分词做目的状语。

【参考译文】但是那些不急于出手的人远离市场，等待信心回归。

答案解析

1．In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst’s sale was referred to as “a last victory” because_____.	1．第一段中，Damien Hirst 的销售被称为“最后的胜利”因为_____。
[A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories	[A] 艺术品市场见证了一系列的成功
[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids	[B] 拍卖者最终以最高价竞拍到两个藏品
[C] *Beautiful inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces	[C] *Beautiful inside My Head Forever* 超越了所有杰作
[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis	[D] 仅仅在全球金融危机前取得成功

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干引号中的a last victory定位在第一段倒数第二句，题干问原因，而原文定位处没有明显表示因果关系的词或词组，因此该题为隐含因果关系。定位处前后句是答案指向。

前句指出两件艺术品被拍卖了创下了一位艺术家作品拍卖的记录，it was a last victory中的it指代的就是前句的内容。显然前句是对艺术品拍卖事实的描述，而非原因。后句指出当竞拍者喊出报价时，雷曼投行倒闭了。因此a last victory指的是金融危机发生之前最大的一次拍卖。

[A]选项中a succession of victories对应第一段第一句中的the longest bull run in a century of art-market history，定位错误。

[B]选项对应倒数第三句中的All but two pieces sold，但是这是a last victory的事实描述而非原因，因此错误。

[C]选项提到Beautiful inside My Head Forever超越了所有杰作，在原文没有体现，属于无中生有。

[D]选项是对第一段最后一句话的同义改写，为正确答案。

2．By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable", the author suggests that _____ .	2．通过说"spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable"，作者认为_____。
[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions	[A] 收藏者不再积极参与艺术品拍卖
[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries	[B] 人们停止各种消费并远离画廊
[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent	[C] 艺术品收藏作为时尚在很大程度上失去了吸引力
[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying	[D] 艺术品总体而言已经不再流行因此也不值得购买

【解析】选[A]

语义理解题。题干引号内的spending...unfashionable定位在第三段第一句，第一句中的especially in New York做状语，where做New York的定语从句。因此无法从从句内容推理出对spending...unfashionable的理解。第二句中in the art world that mean...，that指代spending...unfashionable。In New York和in the art world在语法结构上近似，形成并列结构。因此可以collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms推断出spending...unfashionable。该句的意思是收藏家远离画廊和卖场，因此spending...unfashionable的意思是人们开始节约消费，对应[A]选项。[B]选项中的galleries是art world中的情况，而不是in New York的情况，搭配不对。[C]选项和[D]选项中的fashion是fashionable的本意，没有结合文章的语境解释说明，因此错误。

3．Which of the following statements is NOT true?	3．下面哪个陈述不正确?
[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008	[A] 2007～2008 年现代艺术销售严重下滑
[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum	[B] 艺术品市场在势头上超越了很多其他行业
[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways	[C] 艺术品市场总体上在各个方面呈下滑趋势
[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better changes to come	[D] 一些艺术品交易商等待更好的机会

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干没有明确的定位，需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的sales of contemporary art和2007，2008定位在第三段第三句。该句指出到2008年销售下滑了2/3，在热点方面更是下滑了90%，对应[A]选项中的fell dramatically。

[B]选项中的other industries定位在第二段最后一句，该句指出艺术品市场所产生的兴趣超越了其规模，因为它带来了巨大的财富、自负、贪婪、激情和争议，在某种程度上是其他行业所不能匹敌的。[B]选项则指出是艺术品市场在势头上超越其他行业，而原文指的是艺术品市场所带来的财富、自负等而不是艺术品市场本身超越其他行业，[B]选项偷换了概念。

[C]选项指出艺术品市场在各个方面下滑。原文第二段指出艺术品市场下滑的趋势，第三段指出了现代艺术品下滑的趋势以及拍卖行所遇到的困境。因此[C]选项是对第二段和第三段的归纳总结。

[D]选项对应最后一段最后一句，该句指出那些没有出售艺术品的人远离艺术品市场是为了等待信心回归，也就是等待未来的机会。

4．The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are_____.	4．最后一段提到的 3 个 Ds 是_____。
[A] auction houses' favorites	[A] 拍卖行的偏好
[B] contemporary trends	[B] 现代趋势
[C] factors promoting artwork circulation	[C] 促进艺术品流通的影响因素
[D] styles representing Impressionists	[D] 印象派代表风格

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的three Ds定位在最后一段倒数第二句。该句指出死亡、债务和离婚这3个以D字母开头的词仍然推动艺术品进入市场。因此three Ds是影响艺术品进入市场的原因。原文的deliver…to market对应[C]选项中的promoting…circulation，原文的workers of art对应[C]选项中的artwork。因此[C]选项是原文内容的归纳总结，其他选项在原文定位处都没有对应。

5．The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.	5．本文最恰当的标题是 _____。
[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices	[A] 艺术品价格的波动
[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions	[B] 与时俱进的艺术品拍卖
[C] Art Market in Decline	[C] 艺术品市场的衰落
[D] Shifted Interest in Arts	[D] 艺术品兴趣的转变

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。题干问本文最恰当的标题是什么，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构来归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知：

第一段结构	第一句指出一个世纪以来繁荣的艺术品市场历史终结了。最后一句指出随着竞拍者喊出竞价，美国历史最悠久的雷曼兄弟倒闭了
第二段结构	第一句指出艺术品市场早已衰落了。最后一句转折，市场产生的兴趣远大于艺术品市场规模，因为这带来了财富、个性、贪婪、激情和争议
第三段结构	第二句指出受经济影响艺术品市场中的买家远离的拍卖
第四段结构	第一句指出由于日本人停止购买印象派画家的作品而陷入最低谷
第五段结构	第一句作者对比以前艺术品市场低谷，说明现在仍有人购买艺术品

通过以上段落结构分析可知，第一段谈及了艺术品市场总体繁荣的结束。第二段谈及了艺术品市场衰落的现状。第三段指出衰落的原因。第四段谈及陷入最低谷的原因。第五段对比以前和现在衰落的差异。因此本文的主旨是艺术品市场的衰落现状，对应[C]选项。[A]选项指出艺术品价格的波动是表面现象，对应第二段和第三段内容，以偏赅全。[B]选项提出与时俱进的艺术品拍卖，原文没有提到拍卖艺术品的具体内容，因此错误。[D]选项指出艺术品兴趣的变化对应第三段中日本人不再购买印象派作品的内容，显然也是以偏赅全。

全文翻译

艺术品市场在一个世纪以来最长的牛市随着2008年9月15日伦敦Sotheby拍卖行的“Beautiful Inside My Head Forever”拍卖会中出售Damien Hiret的56幅作品而戏剧性地结束。只有两幅作品拍卖了7000万美元，创个人艺术品拍卖的记录。这是最后的胜利，在拍卖师喊出竞

价的一刻，在纽约华尔街历史最悠久的雷曼兄弟递交了破产申请。

世界艺术品市场从2003年开始持续升温，一段时间以来其发展势头逐渐丧失。Arts Economy研究机构的创立者Clare McAndrew认为在2007年最高峰时，艺术品市场市值650亿美元，是5年前的2倍。从那以后市值缩水到500亿美元。但是市场所产生的兴趣远远超过其规模因为市场带来了巨大的财富、自负、贪婪、激情和争议，在一定程度上是其他行业所无法匹敌的。

Hirst先生拍卖会后的数星期和数月后，任何形式的艺术品购买都变得非常不合时宜，特别是在纽约对银行业的拯救，与数以千计的失业，很多艺术品投资者的经济拮据同时发生。在艺术品市场这意味着收藏家远离画廊和拍卖。现代艺术品销售下降了2/3，而在最热门的领域2008年11月销售下滑了近90%。数周内世界最大的两个拍卖行Sotheby和Christie不得不向那些在其拍卖行准备拍卖艺术品的顾客支付200万美元的保证金。

目前艺术品市场的下滑水平是自1989年日本人停止购买印象派作品之后的最低谷。这次专家认为尽管一些艺术品的价格波动很大，平均而言价格从高峰期下滑了40%。但是Christie的首席执行官Edward Dolman认为“我很有信心我们已经处于谷底了”。

他认为这次下滑不同于以往的是市场上仍然有买家。几乎在特别报告中访问的每个人都认为现在最大的问题不是缺少需求而是缺乏优秀作品。3D——死亡、债务和离婚仍然向艺术品市场贡献作品。但是那些不急于出手的人远离市场，等待信心回归。

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room–a women’s group that had invited men to join them.Throughout the evening，one man had been particularly talkative，frequently offering ideas and anecdotes，while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch.Toward the end of the evening，I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don’t talk to them.This man quickly nodded in agreement.He gestured toward his wife and said，“She’s the talker in our family.”The room burst into laughter;the man looked puzzled and hurt.“It’s true，”he explained，“When I come home from work I have nothing to say.If she didn’t keep the conversation going，we’d spend the whole evening in silence.”

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations，they often talk less at home.And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s.Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book Divorce Talk that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent，that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year-a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research，complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his，or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning，cooking and social arrangements.Instead，they focused on communication:“He doesn’t listen to me.”“He doesn’t talk to me.”I found，as Hacker observed years before，that most wives want their husbands to be，first and foremost，conversational partners，but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short，the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face，while a woman glares at the back of it，wanting to talk.

1.What is most wives’main expectation of their husbands?

[A]Talking to them

[B]Trusting them

[C]Supporting their careers

[D]Sharing housework

2.Judging from the context，the phrase“wreaking havoc”（line3，para.2）most probably means_____.

[A]generating motivation

[B]exerting influence

[C]causing damage

[D]creating pressure

3.All of the following are true EXCEPT_____.

[A]men tend to talk more in public than women

[B]nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation

[C]women attach much importance to communication between couples

[D]a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

4.Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

[A]The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists

[B]Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities

[C]Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage

[D]Conversational patterns between man and wife are different

5.In the following part immediately after this text，the author will most probably focus on_____.

[A]a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk

[B]a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

[C]other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the US

[D]a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

词汇应用

address n.1.地址

2.演说，致辞

vt.1.向……致辞，向……发表演说

2.对付，满足

comment vt.&n.批评，（提）意见，评论

episode n.1.（人生的）一段经历

2.（小说的）片段，插曲

crystallize vt.1.使结晶

2.计划成形，具体化

irony n.1.反语，反话，冷嘲

2.具有讽刺意味的事

wreak vt.1.发泄，排出

2.造成（破坏）等，施行（报复）等

havoc n.1.大破坏，浩劫

2.大混乱

amount to1.共计

2.意味着

3.发展成

epidemic n.1.流行病

2.（迅速的）泛滥，蔓延

tangible adj.可触摸的，实际的，有形的

errand n.差使，差事，跑腿

难句解析

1.This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations，they often talk less at home.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：This episode crystallizes the ironythat although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations，they often talk less at home.

该句的主语是this episode，谓语是crystallizes，宾语是the irony。画线部分that...at home做irony的定语从句。从句又是由although引导的让步状语从句和主句构成的。

【参考译文】这段经历使美国男性在公共场合比女性更健谈而在家中保持沉默这个具有讽刺意味的现象更为具体化了。

2.Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book“Divorce Talk”that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.

【结构分析】此句可拆分为：Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book“Divorce Talk”that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communicationas the reason for their divorces.

此句主语是sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman，谓语是reports，斜体的in her new book“Divorce Talk”做地点状语。that...divorces做reports的宾语从句。宾语从句的主语是most of women，she interviewed做women的后置定语，but only a few of the man做插入语，谓语是gave lack of communication，as the reason for the their divorce做宾语补足语。

【参考译文】社会学家Catherine Kohler Riessman在她的新书《离婚谈话》中称多数她访谈的女性只有很少是男性认为缺乏沟通是他们离婚的原因。

3.In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his，or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning，cooking and social arrangements.

【结构分析】该句的结构可拆分为：In my own research complaintsfrom women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities（such ashaving given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his，ordoing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning，cooking and social arrangements）.

本句比较长，但是我们一定要先找出句子主干，其他成分才能慢慢梳理清楚。首先，在句子开头处in my own research是一个状语成分，意为“在我的研究中”，complaints后面由介词from引导的后置定语成分修饰complaints，表示“来自……的抱怨”，因此我们找到了句子的主语：complaints，most often focused not on...为句子的谓语部分，on的后面即为宾语，但on后面内容比较长，然而核心的内容即为tangible inequities，所以我们分析出句子的主干为：Complaints focused not on tangible equities。后面such as...是对具体的tangible inequities的举例。作者在这里一共举了两个例子，两个例子中间用连词or连接，具体两个例子的内容已用斜体标出。

【参考译文】在我的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨多数经常不集中在可见的不平等上，例如牺牲事业机会来陪伴丈夫或者承担更多的家务，例如洗衣服、做饭和社交。

4.I found，as Hacker observed years before，that most wives want their husbands to be，first and foremost，conversational partners，but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：I found，as Hacker observed years before，that most wives want their husbands to be，first and foremost，conversational partners，but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

该句的主语是I，谓语是found，斜体的as Hacker...before做状语插入语。画线部分that most wives...their wives做found的宾语从句。宾语从句又是由but连接的两个分句构成的。第一个分句的主语是most wives，谓语是want，宾语是husbands，斜体的first and foremost状语插入语。To be conversational partners做husbands的宾语补足语。

【参考译文】如同Hacker多年前发现的一样，我发现多数妻子首先也是最希望丈夫是她们的交流对象，但是很少有丈夫有妻子这样的期望。

答案解析

1．What is most wives'main expectation of their husbands?	1．绝大多数妻子对她们的丈夫的期望是什么？
[A] Talking to them	[A] 和她们聊天
[B] Trusting them	[B] 信任她们
[C] Supporting their careers	[C] 支持她们的事业
[D] Sharing housework	[D] 帮忙做家务

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的most wives定位在第四段最后一句。题干中的expectation对应原文的want。因此答案指向to be conversational partners。

[A]选项中的talking是对原文conversational partners同义改写。

[B]选项中的trusting原文没有体现。

[C]选项的supporting their careers定位在instead之前，对应原文的having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband，因此错误。

[D]选项的sharing housework也定位在instead之前，对应原文的doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning cooking social arrangements and errands，因此错误。

2．Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” most probably means _____.	2．根据文章语境“wreaking havoc”最可能的意思是_____。
[A] generating motivation	[A] 产生动机
[B] exerting influence	[B] 施加影响
[C] causing damage	[C] 造成损失
[D] creating pressure	[D] 产生压力

【解析】选[C]

语义理解题。题干引号内的wreaking havoc定位在第二段的最后一句，用来修饰marriage。作者用了this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage下定义的方式，因此需要判断this pattern是什么意思。该句前用了and表示并列，因此第二段第一句与第二句是并列关系，第一句指出美国男人在外健谈在家沉默，这种情况指的就是this pattern。在家说话少与marriage的关系是什么呢？作者在第三段开始用了the pattern指代this pattern，继续解释说明说话少与婚姻的关系。Riessman的研究表明缺乏交流是导致离婚的原因，缺少交流就是在家说话少，因此在家说话少对婚姻有害，会造成离婚，对应[C]选项。

3．All of the following are true EXCEPT_____.	3．下面哪个不正确_____。
[A] men tend to talk more in public than women	[A] 在公共场合男人比女人健谈
[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation	[B] 近 50%的近期离婚是由于缺乏交流造成的
[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples	[C] 女人在夫妻间认为交流更重要
[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse	[D] 在家中女性比男性更健谈

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干没有明确的定位，因此需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项和[D]选项定位在第二段第一句。该句指出美国男人在公共场合比女人健谈，但是回家就保持沉默。这两个选项是原文的同义改写。

[B]选项定位在第三段最后一句，该句指出目前美国离婚率是近50%，缺少交流如同现实的瘟疫。这里只说明了离婚中缺乏交流，而交流是否是离婚的原因无法推理。因此[B]选项为逻辑混乱。

[C]选项定位在第四段第二句instead后面，原文中的focus on对应选项中attach much importance。

4．Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?	4．下面哪个能最能总结本文主旨？
[A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.	[A] 道德衰败值得社会学家进行更多的研究
[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.	[B] 由于性别歧视造成婚姻破裂
[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.	[C] 丈夫与妻子对婚姻有不同的期望
[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.	[D] 男人与妻子间交流方式存在差异

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。题干问最能总结本文主旨的是哪句，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知。

第一段结构	作者用亲身经历的一个故事来展开论述，故事讲述了聚会上男人滔滔不绝，而女人保持沉默的现象
第二段结构	总结故事内容，引出本文话题，男人在公共场合健谈而在家则沉默，这有害于婚姻
第三段结构	具体解释说明了缺乏交流是婚姻破裂的重要原因
第四段结构	第二句用 instead 做转折，作者指出妻子希望与丈夫交流，而丈夫则不同
第五段结构	用 in short 做总结，用动画片场景的比喻手法描述了目前的危机，女人渴望沟通而男人不愿意沟通

归纳以上段落结构可知，本文主要谈及了丈夫和妻子间沟通方式的差异，正确选项应该有talking，conversation，communication表示沟通的词汇出现，对应[D]选项。[A]选项的moral decaying在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

[B]选项定位在第四段第一句，该句指出女人对男人的不满不集中在性别歧视上，[B]选项意思与原文相反。

[C]选项最为迷惑，很多考生会误选。本文确实在讲述丈夫和妻子对婚姻不同的期望，好像对应[C]选项，但是原文一直强调沟通方式的期望，而不是对婚姻所有方面的期望。因此[C]选项将原文主旨含义扩大化了。

5．In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on_____.	5．本文后面部分作者最可能论述_____。
[A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*	[A] 新书 *Divorce Talk* 鲜活的解释
[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon	[B] 老套卡通具体的描述
[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the US	[C] 导致美国高离婚率的其他原因
[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker	[D] 对政治学家 Andrew Hacker 简介

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干要求推理出本文后面部分的主要内容，则需要根据最后一段内容判断。最后一段作者用一个卡通情景来描述了夫妻间沟通方式的危机。

[A]选项中的Divorce Talk定位在第三段、第四段和第五段论述作者的发现，不能后面段落跳过作者的研究又回头论述Divorce Talk的内容，显然这样的段落结构非常混乱不合理。

[B]选项是对最后一段内容的具体解释说明，是最合理的选项。

[C]选项中的美国高离婚率不是本文的主旨，本文主要论述了夫妻间的沟通方式，高离婚率只是沟通方式造成的结果之一。因此作者不会进一步谈及美国高离婚率的问题。

[D]选项Andrew Hacker在第三段，作者引用Andrew Hacker是为了支持自己研究结果。因此Andrew Hacker不是本文的主旨，也不会在本文后面继续论述。

全文翻译

我在弗吉尼亚乡下一间客厅中举行的聚会中发言，一个女性组织邀请我参加这个聚会。整晚，一个男人特别的健谈经常提出自己的观点谈论趣闻逸事，而他的妻子默默地坐在旁边的长椅上。临近结束时，我发言指出女性经常抱怨她们的丈夫很少与她们交流，这名男子迅速点头表示赞同。他比画着指向妻子说道：“她是我们家的话匣子。”整个屋子都充满了笑声。男子面露疑惑感到很尴尬，他解释说：“这是事实，我从单位回家以后就没有什么要说的了，如果她不引导谈话，我们整个晚上都陷入沉默。”

这段经历使美国男人在公共场合比女人更健谈而在家中保持沉默这个具有讽刺意味的形象更为具体化了。

这种模式由政治学家Andrew Hacker在20世纪70年代早期所发现。社会学家Catherine Kohler Riessman在她的新书《离婚谈话》中称多数她访谈的女性只有很少数是男性认为缺乏沟通导致他们离婚。就现在近50%的离婚率而言，相当于美国每年有数百万离婚的案子，缺乏交流是现实中的瘟疫。

在我的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨多数经常不集中在可见的不平等上，例如牺牲事业机会来陪伴丈夫或者承担更多的家务，例如洗衣服、做饭和社交。相反，她们的抱怨集中在交流上，“他不倾听我的声音。”“他不与我交流。”如同Hacker多年前发现的一样，我发现多数妻子首先也是最希望丈夫是她们的交流对象，但是很少有丈夫分享这样的期望。

简而言之，最能代表目前危机的形象就是老套卡通片中的情景，男人手中拿着报纸盖住脸坐在餐桌前读报，而女人盯着报纸的背面，渴望谈话。

Text 3

Over the past decade，many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors habits among consumers.These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking，often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems，like dirty hands instead of a soap habit，that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habit，” said Dr.Curtis，the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene&Tropicai Medicine.“We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr.Curtis turned to Procter&Gamble，Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough，you’ll find that many of the products we use every day chewing gums，skin moisturizers，disinfecting wipes，air fresheners，water purifiers，health snacks，teeth whiteners，fabric softeners，vitamins are results of manufactured habits.A century ago，few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day.Today，because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns，many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day，often with Colgate，Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago，many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal.Then beverage companies started bottling the

production of far-off springs，and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long.Chewing gum，once bought primarily by adolescent boys，is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal.Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals，slipped in between hair brushing and putting on make up.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns"，said Carol Berning，a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter&Gamble，the company that sold$76 billion of Tide，Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habit is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives，and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation，social scientists like Dr.Berning have learned that there is power in trying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising.As this new science of habit has emerged，controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

1.According to Dr.Curtis，habits like hand washing with soap_____.

[A]should be further cultivated

[B]should be changed gradually

[C]are deeply rooted in history

[D]are basically private concern

2.Bottled water，chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph so as to_____.

[A]reveal their impact on people's habits

[B]show the urgent need of daily necessities

[C]indicate their effect on people's buying power

[D]manifest the significant role of good habits

3.Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?

[A]Tide

[B]Crest

[C]Colgate

[D]Unilever

4.From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to_____.

[A]perfected art of products

[B]automatic behavior creation

[C]commercial promotions

[D]scientific experiments

5.The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is____.

[A]indifferent

[B]negative

[C]positive

[D]biased

词汇应用

cue n.暗示，暗号，指示

subtle adj.1.微妙的，难以捉摸的

2.细微的

chewing gums n.口香糖

skin moisturizers n.润肤霜

disinfecting wipes n.消毒管

air fresheners n.空气清新器

water purifiers n.净水器

snacks n.零食

fabric softeners n.柔顺剂

shrewd adj.机灵的，精明的

scrub vt.&vi.用力擦洗

vt. 对……不予考虑，取消

cavity n.腔，洞

feature n.特色，特征

vt.以……为特征

commercials n.商业广告

rituals n.仪式

viable adj.切实可行的

ruthless adj.1.无情的，残忍的

2.坚决的

tactic n.1.方法，策略

2.战术，兵法

难句解析

1.These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks，apply lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking，often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollarswhen customers eat snacks，apply

lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking，often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

该句是一个主从复合。主句是these habits…dollars，后面是when引导的时间状语从句，斜体部分almost without thinking做伴随状语，画线部分in response to…cues做原因状语。

【参考译文】在一系列精心设计的日常暗示影响下，消费者会几乎不假思索地吃快餐或擦拭柜台，这些行为习惯已经帮助公司赢得了数十亿美元的收益。

2.There are fundamental public health problems，like dirty hands instead of a soap habit，that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habit.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：There are fundamental public health problems，（like dirty hands instead of a soap habit），that remain killersonly because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habit.

该句是主从复合句结构。主句是there are…killers，从句是because引导的原因状语从句。括号中的like…habit插入语做health problems的同位语。画线部分that remain killers only做health problems的定语从句。从句的主语是we，谓语是can’t figure out，how to…habit做宾语。

【参考译文】基本的公共健康问题，例如不用香皂洗手仍然是我们的杀手，只因为我们不清楚如何来改变人们的生活习惯。

3.The companies that Dr.Curtis turned to Procter&Gamble，Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever–had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The companiesthat Dr.Curtis turned to（Procter&Gamble，Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever）had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues（in consumers’lives）that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

该句的主语是the companies，画线部分that…turned to做companies的定语从句，括号中的Procter&Gamble…Unilever做companies的同位语。该句的谓语是had invested，宾语是hundreds of millions of dollars。斜体的finding…cues做目的状语，括号中的in consumer’lives做cues的后置定语，画线部分that…routines做cues的定语从句。

【参考译文】Dr.Curtis所转向的宝洁、高露洁棕榄和联合利华等公司投入数亿资金来探索消费者日常生活中的微妙信号，公司以依此引入新的生活习惯。

4.If you look hard enough，you’ll find that many of the products we use every day chewing gums，skin moisturizers，disinfecting wipes，air fresheners，water purifiers，health snacks，teeth whiteners，fabric softeners，vitamins are results of manufactured habits.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：If you look hard enough，you’ll findthatmany of the products we use every day（chewing gums，skin moisturizers，disinfecting wipes，air fresheners，water purifiers，health snacks，teeth whiteners，fabric softeners，vitamins）are results（of manufactured habits）.

此句是主从复合结构，由if引导的条件状语从句和you’ll find…的主句构成。That…做find的宾语从句。宾语从句的主语是many of the products，斜体的we uses every day做products的定语从句，括号中的chewing gums…vitamins做products的同位语。从句的谓语是are，表语是results，第二个括号中的of manufactured habits做results的后置定语。

【参考译文】如果你认真观察的话，你会发现我们今天使用的很多产品——口香糖、润肤露、抗菌抹布、空气清新剂、水净化器、健康零食、牙齿增白剂、衣物柔顺剂和维生素等都是创造习惯的结果。

5.Because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns，many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day，often with Colgate，Crest or one of the other brands.

【结构分析】此句可拆分为：Because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns，many Americans habitually give their

pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day，often with Colgate，Crest or one of the other brands.

此句是主从复合结构，由because of引导的介词短语做原因状语从句和many Americans…的主句构成。主句的主语是many Americans，谓语是give，间接宾语是their pearly whites，直接宾语是a cavity-preventing scrub。With…brands做方式状语。

【参考译文】由于精明的广告宣传和公共健康运动，许多美国人习惯性每天用高露洁、佳洁士或其他品牌牙膏刷牙两次来防止蛀牙。

答案解析

1．According to Dr.Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.	1．根据 Dr.Curtis，例如用香皂洗手的习惯_____。
[A] should be further cultivated	[A] 应当进一步培养
[B] should be changed gradually	[B] 应当逐渐转变
[C] are deeply rooted in history	[C] 根植于历史
[D] are basically private concerns	[D] 基本上是个人问题

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的Dr.Curtis和habits like hand washing with soap定位在第一句，因此答案指向该句。原文指出我们需要了解人们如何改变人们的习惯就能解决这些健康问题，对应[A]选项。其他选项内容在原文都没有对应，属于无中生有。

2．Bottled water, chewing gums and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph so as to_____.	2．段落中提到瓶装水、口香糖、润肤露的目的是_____。
[A] reveal their impact on people's habits	[A] 显示它们对人们习惯的影响
[B] show the urgent need of daily necessities	[B] 显示对日用产品的急迫需要
[C] indicate their effect on people's buying power	[C] 指出它们对人们购买力的影响
[D] manifest the significant role of good habits	[D] 揭示好习惯的重要作用

【解析】选[A]

例证题。题干中的Bottled water，chewing gums and skin moisturizers定位在第四段第一行，显然这些具体的生活用品是例子，答案指向其支持的论点。由于例子是出现在段落开始，因此论点在应该在例子后句出现。后两句用了a century ago和today作了对比，认为这些产品改变了人们的生活习惯。

[A]选项就是对today后面内容的同义改写，原文指出过去人们不会刷牙，而现在每天习惯性的刷牙。

[B]选项中的urgent在原文没有体现，属于无中生有。

[C]选项不符合原文论点，原文一直谈及的是habit习惯问题，而选项中提到的一个新概念buying power在原文没有体现。

[D]选项偷换了概念，原文谈及的产品影响生活习惯，而[D]选项强调了好习惯的作用。

3．Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?	3．下面哪个不属于改变人们习惯的产品？
[A] Tide	[A] 汰渍
[B] Crest	[B] 佳洁士
[C] Colgate	[C] 高露洁
[D] Unilever	[D] 联合利华

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的create people' s habits在原文中没有明确的定位，但是本文一直在论述产品改变习惯，选项中的这些产品和品牌也可以定位。第四段最后一句中出现了Colgate和Crest，该句指出牙膏产品让人们有了刷牙的习惯，符合题意。第六段第一句中出现了Tide和Crest，该句开始就指出这些产品成为生活方式产品就成功了，也就是说产品创造了习惯，符合题意。第三段第一句中有Unilever但是该句没有提到创造习惯，该句只是说该公司探求消费者生活中的微妙信号，而这些信号能产生新的习惯。因此只有[D]选项不符合题意。

4．From the text we know that some of consumers'habits are developed due to_____.	4．从文章我们知道一些消费者习惯是由_____产生的。
[A] perfected art of products	[A] 完美的产品艺术
[B] automatic behavior creation	[B] 行为自动产生
[C] commercial promotions	[C] 广告宣传
[D] scientific experiments	[D] 科学实验

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的some of consumers' habits在文章没有明确的定位，原文主旨一直谈及产品和习惯的关系。因此habit在原文多次重复出现。题干中的due to原因，可以依靠结构定位在最后一段。第一句中的power in trying certain behaviors to habitual cues对应题干的consumers' habits，through对应题干的due to。因此答案指向ruthless advertising，对应[C]选项。其他选项的定位位置错误。

5．The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.	5．作者对广告对人们习惯影响的态度是_____。
[A] indifferent	[A] 漠不关心的
[B] negative	[B] 否定的
[C] positive	[C] 肯定的
[D] biased	[D] 偏袒的

【解析】选[C]

态度题。题干画线的advertisement和habits在原文每个段落多次出现，因此advertisement和habits是文章主旨的核心概念。此题为中心思想态度题，需要分析段落结构判断作者态度。

第一段结构	作者在第一句指出公司令产生习惯的艺术完美化了
第二段结构	作者引用 Dr. Curtis 的话说明我们希望从私人企业中学到如何创造习惯
第三段结构	用 P&G 等公司具体举例说明企业每年花费大量资金用于研究习惯
第四、五段结构	作者用 chewing gums 等举例说明这些都是创造的习惯，并且分别论述了广告宣传是如何让人们养成刷牙、喝水、嚼口香糖、使用润肤露等习惯的
第六段结构	作者引用 Berning 的话说明创造良好习惯不仅有利益于消费者身体健康，同时也促使新产品商业化成为可能
第七段结构	Berning 同时提出广告促进这些习惯形成有巨大的力量，需要注意广告使用的方式

通过以上段落结构分析，作者对广告对习惯的影响持肯定观点。第二段中Dr.Curtis希望从广告对习惯影响学到如何养成习惯，第三、四、五段举例说明广告对习惯产生的影响第六段总结这种影响既有利于消费者又有利于商家。第七段作者引用Berning对广告影响习惯的使用方式持谨慎态度。因此作者总体仍然是关注这种影响，对应[C]选项。

全文翻译

过去十年，很多公司将消费者产生自觉行为习惯的艺术发挥到极致。在一系列精心设计的日常暗示影响下，消费者会几乎不假思索地吃快餐或擦拭柜台，这些行为习惯已经帮助公司赢得了数十亿美元的收益。

伦敦卫生与热带药物学院卫生中心的主任Curtis指出：“基本的公共健康问题，例如不用香皂洗手仍然是我们的杀手，只因为我们不清楚如何来改变人们的生活习惯。我们希望从私营公司中学习如何产生自觉的新行为习惯。”

Curtis所引用的宝洁、高露洁棕榈和联合利华等公司投入数亿资金来探索消费者日常生活中的微妙信号，公司依此引入新的生活习惯。

如果你认真观察的话，你会发现我们今天使用的很多产品——口香糖、润肤露、抗菌抹布、空气清新剂、水净化器、健康零食、牙齿增白剂、衣物柔顺剂和维生素等都是工业创造习惯的结果。一个世纪前，很少有人一天习惯性地多次刷牙。今天因为精明的广告和公共健康运动，许多美国人习惯性地每天用高露洁和佳洁士或其他品牌的牙膏刷两次牙来防止蛀牙。

数十年前，很多不会在就餐以外饮水。饮料公司开始包装生产偏远地区的矿泉水，今天办公室员工不假思索的全天都喝瓶装水。曾经主要是青少年购买的口香糖现在在广告中被用来餐后清新口气和清洁牙齿。润肤露被宣传成早晨美容仪式的一部分，成为梳头和化妆之间的环节。

最近从去年销售760亿美元的汰渍、佳洁士和其他产品的宝洁公司退休的消费者心理学家Carol Berning认为“当产品成为每日或每周的生活模式时，我们的产品才真正成功，创造健康习惯能改善消费者生活品质，也是使新产品是否可行至关重要。”

通过实验和观察，像Berning这样的社会学家了解到通过大量无休止的广告力量可以把行为习惯的暗示转化为特定的行为。随着这种新习惯科学的产生，当技巧被用来销售有问题的美容霜或不健康食品时，就会引发争议。

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values，including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries;that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community;that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race，religion，sex，or national origin；that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers;and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy.In a direct democracy，citizens take turns governing themselves，rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968，jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals.In some states，for

example，jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence，education，and moral character.Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of Strauder v.West Virginia，the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century.Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898，it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty.Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list.This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home，and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968，the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act，ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury.This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community.In the landmark 1975 decision Taylor v.Louisiana，the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level.The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

1.From the principles of the US jury system，we learn that_____.

[A]both literate and illiterate people can sever on juries

[B]defendants are immune from trial by their peers

[C]no age limit should be imposed for jury service

[D]judgment should consider the opinion of the public

2.The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed_____.

[A]the inadequacy of antidiscriminatation laws

[B]the prevalent discrimination against certain races

[C]the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures

[D]the arrogance common among the supreme Court judges

3.Even in the 1960s，women were seldom on the jury list in some states because_____.

[A]they were automatically banned by state laws

[B]they fell far short of the required qualifications

[C]they were supposed to perform domestic duties

[D]the lended to evade public engagement

4.After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed_____.

[A]sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and has to be abolished

[B]educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors

[C]jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community

[D]states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

5.In discussing the US jury system，the text centers on_____.

[A]its nature and problems

[B]its characteristics and tradition

[C]its problems and their solutions

[D]its tradition and development

词汇应用

jury n.1.陪审团

2.评判委员会

concrete adj.实在的，具体的

democratic adj.民主的

conscience n.良心

crucial adj.1.决定性的，重要的

2.严酷的，艰难的

defendant n.<律>被告

adj.辩护的，为自己辩护的

trial n.1.试用，试验

2.考验，磨炼，艰苦

3.审问，审判

4.尝试，努力

verdict n.<律>（陪审团的）裁决，裁定

eligible adj.1.有资格当选的，有条件被选中的

2.合适的，适当的

exempt vt.使免除（豁免）

adj.被免除……的，被豁免的

unrepresentative adj.不典型的，没有代表性的

literacy n.识字，有文化

randomly adv.随机地

abolish vt.废除，废止

unconstitutional adj.违反宪法的，不符合章程（法规）的

难句解析

1.Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values，including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries;that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community;that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race，religion，sex，or national origin；that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers;and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values，including the principlesthat all citizens（who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy）are equally competent to serve on juries;that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community;that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race，religion，sex，or national origin;that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers;and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law.

该句的主语是Many Americans，谓语是regard，宾语是the jury system，as...principles做宾语补足语语。画线部分由5个that引导的并列成分构成共同做principles的同位语从句。

【参考译文】很多美国人视陪审团制度是民主价值观具体的体现，包括以下原则：所有达到年龄和文化要求的公民都可以平等地担任陪审员；陪审员应该从各个阶层代表中随机选出；不能根据种族、宗教、性别和出生地来拒绝任何公民担任陪审员的资格；被告有权由相同社会地位的人来审判；判决应代表社会良知而不仅仅是法律条文。

2.Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898，it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898，it wasnot until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty.

该句是由although引导的让步状语从句和it was...that结构的强调句主句构成的。主句的正常语序是a majority of states did not make women eligible for jury duty until the 1940s.该句的主语是a majority of states，谓语是make，宾语是women，斜体的eligible for jury做宾语补足语。Until the 1940s做时间状语提前做强调成分。

【参考译文】尽管1898年就有女性服务于犹他州陪审团，但是直到20世纪40年代，多数州才允许女性有资格担任陪审员。

3.Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury dutyunless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list.

该句是由主句even...duty和unless引导的条件状语从句构成。主句的主语是several states，谓语是exempt，宾语是women，from jury duty做宾语补足语。从句的主语是they，谓语是asked to have，斜体的included on the jury list做宾语补足语。

【参考译文】甚至一些州自动免除了女性陪审员职责，除非她们亲自要求加入陪审员列席中。

4.This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home，and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：This practice was justified by the claimthat women were needed at home，and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

该句是由and引导的两个并列分句构成的并列结构。第一个分句的主语是this practices，谓语是was justified，状语是by the claim，that...1960s做claim的同位语从句；第二个分句的主语是it，指代第一个分句中的this practice，谓语是kept，宾语是juries，斜体部

分unrepresentative of women做宾语补足语。

【参考译文】这种做法受到了女人就应该在家观点的辩解，并且在20世纪整个60年代这种做法使得陪审团缺少妇女代表。

答案解析

1．From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.	1．从美国的陪审团系统的规则我们可以看出_____。
[A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries	[A] 有文化的、没有文化的人都可以担任陪审员
[B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers	[B] 被告可以免于被他的同族人审判
[C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service	[C] 陪审员没有年龄的限制
[D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public	[D] 审判需要考虑公众舆论

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的US jury system和principles定位在第一段的第一句，principles后面的that做同位语从句，解释说明principles，并且从句是一个长难句，由若干个并列成分构成，需要选项与原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的literate对应第一个并列成分中的literacy，原文是minimal qualifications of literacy有最基本的文化水平，与[A]选项中的both literate and illiterate有文化与文盲意思相反。

[B]选项中的defendants和trial by their peers对应第四个并列成分，原文是are entitled有权利，与[B]选项中的are immune from免除意思相反。

[C]选项中的age对应第一个并列成分中的age，原文是minimal qualifications of age，与[C]选项中的no limit无限制意思相反。

[D]选项中的opinion of the public是对原文第五个并列成分中的conscience of the community社会良知的同义改写。

2．The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed_____.	2．早于 1968 年的选择精英陪审员的做法显示出_____。
[A] the inadequacy of antidiscriminatation laws	[A] 反歧视法律的不足
[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races	[B] 对特定种族广泛的歧视
[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures	[C] 陪审团选择程序中充满冲突的理想
[D] the arrogance common among the supreme Court judges	[D] 高等法院法官中普遍的傲慢

【解析】选[C]

例证题。题干中的The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors定位在第二段最后一句。该句指出尽管美国高等法院组织陪审团选择中的种族歧视问题，但是选择精英陪审员为其他反歧视法律提供了方便。该句用了although表示让步关系，因此可以理解为美国高等法院组织陪审团选择中的种族歧视，但是实际中的做法还是有歧视性的。并且作为例证题，例子的作用是解释说明论点。分析本段结构可知，第一句作者提出观点陪审团选择程序与民主理想有冲突。第二句用for example例证解释说明该论点。第三句作者用1880年的例子进一步说明了现实与理想的差异。

[A]选项指出了反歧视法律的不足，确实是最后一句的内容，但是题干要求指出该做法所显示的内涵，而不是该做法本身含义，因此[A]选项不符合例证题的解题思路。

[B]选项中certain races在原文没有体现，属于无中生有。

[C]选项是对段落第一句论点的同义改写，为正确答案。

[D]选项中的arrogance在原文没有体现，属于无中生有。

3．Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because_____.	3．甚至在 20 世纪 60 年代，一些州女性很少参与陪审团因为_____。
[A] they were automatically banned by state laws	[A] 州法律自动禁止她们
[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications	[B] 她们太缺少所需要的素质
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties	[C] 她们被认为应该做家务
[D] they tended to evade public engagement	[D] 她们试图逃避公共责任

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的in the 1960s定位在第三段最后一句，考点是because问原因，显然原文定位处没有明显的因果关系，属于隐含因果关系。该句前半句中用了justify一词，表示验证，也就是说出原因。因此答案指向前半句，意思是这种做法被女人被需要留在家中的说法所证实。也就是说不让女人加入陪审团的人认为女人应该待在家里而不需要承担社会责任，对应[C]选项。其他选项原文没有体现。

4．After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed_____.	4．在陪审团选择与服务法令通过之后_____。
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and has to be abolished	[A] 陪审团选择中性别歧视不符合宪法应该废除
[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors	[B] 在选择联邦陪审团时教育要求变得不严格
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community	[C] 在州层次的陪审员应该是全部社会阶层的代表
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system	[D] 州政府应该与联邦法院在陪审团体系改革中保持一致

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的the Jury Selection and Service Act定位在第四段第一句。该句指出这个法律开创了陪审团民主改革的新纪元。第二句中this law指代的就是前面的Act，第二句指出法律废除了联邦陪审员特殊教育要求，并且要求从社会各个阶层随机选取代表。

[A]选项中的sex discrimination和unconstitutional对应在第四段最后一句，定位错误，这些内容都是Taylor decision的内容而非题干Jury Selection and Service Act的内容。[A]选项张冠李戴了原文内容。

[B]选项是对第二句abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors的同义改写，为正确选项。

[C]选项中的jurors at the state level和representative of the entire community对应第四段最后一句，定位错误，这些内容都是Taylor decision的内容而非题干Jury Selection and Service Act的内容。[C]选项张冠李戴了原文内容。

[D]选项中内容在定位处没有对应，属于无中生有。

5．In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.	5．谈及美国陪审系统，文章集中讨论_____。
[A] its nature and problems	[A] 它的本质和问题
[B] its characteristics and tradition	[B] 它的特征和传统
[C] its problems and their solutions	[C] 它的问题和解决方法
[D] its tradition and development	[D] 它的传统和发展

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。题干问文章集中讨论的话题，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知：

第一段结构	第一句指出美国的陪审系统是民主价值观具体的体现
第二段结构	第一句指出陪审团选择过程与这些民主理想存在冲突
第三段结构	第一句进一步指出这个系统没有让女性参与
第四段结构	第一句提出了美国通过的陪审团选择与服务法律使陪审民主改革进入了新时代

通过以上段落结构分析可知，第一段谈及了美国陪审系统的本质。第二段和第三段谈及了陪审系统存在的问题。第四段指出解决这些问题的方法。因此本文的主旨是美国陪审系统的问题与解决方法，对应[C]选项。[A]选项指出陪审系统的本质对应第一段内容，陪审系统的问题对应第二段和第三段内容，但是缺乏对第四段内容的概括。并且第一段说明陪审系统的本质是为了引出后面作者要探讨的陪审系统问题与解决方法，第二段开始用but作转折，表示本文的主旨在第二段之后，因此陪审系统本质不是本文讨论的重点，因此错误。[B]选项中的特征对应第一段内容，而传统在原文没有体现。[D]选项的传统与发展原文都没有体现。

全文翻译

许多美国人将陪审制度视为基本民主价值观的具体体现，包括以下原则：所有满足最低年龄和文化要求的公民都平等地有权利成为陪审员；陪审员应该由社会不同阶层代表随机选出；不能根据种族、宗教、性别和出生国而剥夺任何公民成为陪审员的权利；被告有权利被同龄人所审判；审判应代表社会良知而非仅仅是法律条文。陪审团被认为是直接民主而非代表民主最鲜活的例子。直接民主中，公民轮流执政而非推选代表执政。

但是直到1968年，陪审团选择程序与这些民主理想相悖。例如，在一些州，陪审团职责只限于那些所谓高智商、高学历和高道德品格的人士。尽管美国高院在1880年“Strauder v.West Virginia”的案子中已经开始禁止在陪审团选择中有意识的种族歧视行为。但选择所谓的精英或蓝带陪审团的做法却为绕过这种反种族歧视和其他反歧视法律提供了便利。

制度直到20世纪中叶才允许女性加入陪审团。尽管女性最早在1898年在犹他州服务陪审团，但是直到20世纪40年代多数州政府才使女性有资格进入陪审团。甚至有些州自动免除了女性履行陪审团职责除非他们亲自要求将名字列入陪审团名单。这种做法辩解到女性应该做家务，并且在整个20世纪60年代陪审团中都缺乏女性代表。

1968年美国议会通过了陪审团选择与服务法律，代表了陪审团民主改革的新纪元。这个法律摒弃了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求，并且要求从社会各个阶层随机选取陪审员。在1975年标志性的“Taylor vs Louisiana”决议中，高等法院将陪审员必须是全社会各个阶层代表的要求扩展到国家水平。Taylor决议还宣称陪审团成员选择中的性别歧视不符合宪法，要求州政府采用相同程序选择男性和女性陪审员。

Text 5

Copy Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumped the efficiency of their newest aircraft，the 787 and A350 respectively.Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference.But a group of researchers at Stanford University，led by Ian Kroo，has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach cutting jet-fuel use，and it would not require them to

buy new aircraft.

The answer，says Dr.Kroo，lies with birds.Since 1914，scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape-expand less energy.The air flowing over a bird’s wings curls upwards behind the wingtips，a phenomenon know as upwash.Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag，and spend less energy propelling themselves.Peter Lissama，an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the university of Southern California，has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft，the principles are not substantially different.Dr Kroo and his team modelled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles，San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah，assume an inverted V-formation，occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions，and proceed to London.They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15%less fuel（coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output）.Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are，of course，knots to be worked out.One consideration is safety，or at least the perception of it.Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion？Dr.Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles，and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows.A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes.Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter，although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient.In zones of increased turbulence，the planes’wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish.Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further.It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight.Cargo aircraft，in contrast，might be easier to reschedule，as might routine military flight.

As it happens，America’s armed forces are on the case already.Earlier this year the country’s Defence Advanced Research Project Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight，though the programme has yet to begin.There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War，but Dr.Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated.“My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin，”he adds.So he should know.

1.Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

2.The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

3.Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

4.The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

5.It has been documented that during World WarⅡ，America’s armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

词汇应用

trump n.1.王牌

2.有效手段

vt.1.出王牌赢（牌）

2.胜过，赢

naturalistic adj.自然的

formation n.1.形成，构成

2.形成物

3.编队，排列

curl n.1.卷发

2.卷曲物，螺旋状物

vt.&vi.1.（使）弯曲，（使）卷曲

2.盘旋，缠绕

upwash n.升流，升风

drag vt.&vi.1.拖拉

2.磨蹭

n.1.拖，拉，拽

2.累赘，障碍

3.空气阻力

aeronautic adj.航空学的

invert vt.1.使倒置，使反转

2.颠倒，倒置

knot n.1.结

2.由紧张、恼怒等引起的痉挛

vt.&vi.1.（使）打结，缠结

2.使痉挛

intimate adj.1.亲密的，密切的

2.私人的，个人的

turbulence n.1.气体或水的涡流

2.动乱，骚乱

3.波动

wake vt.&vi.1.醒，唤醒

2.唤起（记忆）

n. 1.痕迹，踪迹

2.（飞机，导弹等飞行物留下的）尾流

难句解析

1.Dr.Kroo and his team modelled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles，San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah，assume an inverted V-formation，occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions，and procceed to London.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Dr.Kroo and his team modelledwhat would happenif three passenger jets（departing from Los Angeles，San Francisco and Las Vegas）were to assemble over Utah，assume an inverted V-formation，occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions，and proceed to London.

该句是非常复杂难懂的长难句结构。该句是由Dr.Kroo...happen的主句和if three...London的条件状语从句构成。主句的主语是Dr.Kroo and his team，谓语是modelled，what...would happen做modelled的宾语从句。If引导的条件状语从句的主语是three passenger jets，括号中的departing...Las Vegas做jets的后置定语。谓语是由四个并列成分构成的：第一个是were to assemble；第二个是assume；第三个是change；第四个是proceed。

【参考译文】Dr.Kroo和其研究小组模拟了下面情况会产生的结果。3架客机从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞在犹他州会合，组成倒V形编队，偶尔变换位置保证每架飞机都处于最佳位置的循环，向伦敦进发。

2.Dr.Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles，and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Dr.Kroo points outthat the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles，and would not be in the intimate groupings（favoured by display teams）（like the Red Arrows）.

该句的主语是Dr.Kroo，谓语是points out，画线部分that the aircraft...Arrows做points out的宾语从句。从句由and连接的两个并列成分构成：第一个是the aircraft...miles；第二个省略了主语the aircraft，谓语是would not be，in the intimate groupings做表语。括号中的favoured...teams做groupings的后置定语，括号中的like the Red Arrows做teams的后置定语。

【参考译文】Dr.Kroo指出飞机相隔数海里，不会组成向红箭飞行表演队那样的密集编队。

3.Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter，although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter，although a working group（at the International Civil Aviation Organisation）has included the possibility（of formation flying）in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

该句由主句whether...matter和although引导的让步状语从句构成。whether引导的主语从句做主句的主语，主句的谓语是is，表语是another matter。让步状语从句的主语是a working group，括号中的at...Organisation做group的后置定语，谓语是has included，宾语是the possibility，of formation flying做possibility的后置定语。In a blueprint...guidelines做状语。

【参考译文】另一个问题就是相隔距离是否满足空中交通管制的要求，尽管国际民用航空组织的工作组已经为新的运营指导规划出编队飞行可能性的蓝图。

4.It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It remains to be seenhow weather conditions affect the air flowsthat make formation flight more efficient.

该句用了it做形式主语，真实主语是how...efficient。该句的谓语是remains to be seen。how引导的宾语从句的主语是weather conditions，谓语是affect，宾语是the air flows。画线部分that...efficient做air flows的定语从句。

【参考译文】天气状况如何影响使编队飞行效率更高的气流，这一问题有待于进一步观察。

5.It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It might also be hard（for airlines）to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a waythat would allow them to gain from formation flight.

该句用了it做形式主语，真实主语是to co-ordinate...flight。该句的谓语是might be，表语是hard。真实主语中in a way做方式状语，斜体的that...flight做way的定语从句。

【参考译文】航空公司很难协调客机的离港时间和目的地，从而允许他们做编队飞行。

答案解析

1. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft	1. 斯坦福大学研究者的发现有助于波音和空客公司新飞机的销售
2. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance	2. 升流经验既节省了推进能量又减少了阻力
3. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes	3. 编队飞行更舒服，因为乘客不会看到其他飞机
4. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined	4. 天气在编队飞行中扮演的角色尚未得到清晰的定义
5. It has been documented that during World War Ⅱ, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel	5. 有记录表明在第二次世界大战期间美国空军曾经尝试编队飞行来节省燃油

【解析】1.选F

题干中的Stanford University researchers和Boeing and Airbus定位在第一段，题干中的findings和new aircraft指向第一段最后一句。作者指出研究发现不需要购买新飞机。题干中的promote the sales of new aircraft与原文最后一句中的it would not require them to buy new aircraft意思相反，因此选F。

【解析】2.选T

题干中的upwash experience和propelling energy定位在第二段第四句。题干中的save propelling energy对应原文的spend less energy propelling。题干中的reducing resistance对应原文的reduced drag。并且题干两个部分用as well as表示并列，对应原文and并列关系。因此选T。

【解析】3.选F

题干中的formation flight，comfortable和passengers can not see the other planes定位在第四段第二、三、四句。第二句中的travelling in companion，第三句中的intimate groupings就是对formation flight的同义改写。第二句作者提问乘客是否因为编队飞行而感到舒服；第三句Dr.Kroo指出飞机相隔较远；第四句进一步解释乘客不会看到飞机。因此可以推理出编队飞行乘客不会看到飞机，因此也不会感到不舒服。题干错误在more comfortable，原文只解释了乘客感到舒适与否，而没有谈及是否更为舒适。

【解析】4.选T

题干中的weather和formation flight定位在第五段第一句。该句作者指出天气状况如何影响使编队飞行效率更高的气流，这一问题有待

于进一步观察。题干中的has not yet been clearly defined对应原文的It remains to be seen，因此选T。

【解析】5.选F

题干中的World WarⅡ，America’s armed forces和formation flight定位在第六段第三句。该句指出有报道称第二次世界大战期间一些飞机燃油过低时采用编队飞行。好像对应选项，但是注意该句的重点在but转折后面的内容，Dr.Lissaman指出这些尚未得到证实。题干中的It has been documented与原文的they are unsubstantiated意思相反，因此选F。很多考生误选了T是因为对段落结构分析有误，原文该句有but作转折，语义重点必然在but之后。其次有些考生不认识unsubstantiated，也无法解题。其实根据but前后相反的逻辑关系，前半句提到美国空军采取编队飞行来节省燃油，but之后肯定是反对和批驳这件事情，因此也能推测出原文与题干意思相反。

全文翻译

效仿鸟类节省飞机燃油

波音和空客公司都各自亮出其最新787和A350机型的高效王牌。它们智慧的设计和更轻的零件重量的确使它们鹤立鸡群。但是由Ian Kroo所领导的斯坦福大学的一组研究者则认为航空公司可以采用更为自然的方式来节省燃油并且不需要购买新的飞机。

Kroo认为答案来自于鸟类。从1914年开始科学家已经了解鸟类采用V形编队飞行减少体力消耗。鸟类翅膀上方流动的空气在翼尖盘旋上升，这一现象被称为升流。其他鸟类在升流中飞行减少了阻力并且花更少的体力向前飞行。前加利福尼亚理工学院和南加利福尼亚大学的航空学专家Peter Lissama认为由25只鸟组成的编队将使飞行距离增加71%。

当这些原则应用到飞机上时也没有显著的区别。Kroo和其研究小组模拟了下面情况会产生的结果。3架客机从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞在犹他州会合，组成倒V形编队，偶尔变换位置保证每架飞机都处于最佳位置的循环，向伦敦进发。他们发现飞机节省了15%的燃油（便随着二氧化碳排放的减少）。在飞行巡航阶段一氧化二氮的排放降低了1/4。

显而易见，问题解决了。我们现在考虑的是安全或者至少是对安全的感受。在编队飞行中旅客是否感到舒服？Kroo指出飞机相隔数海里，不会组成像红箭飞行表演队那样的密集编队。旅客眺望窗外甚至看不到其他飞机。另一个问题就是相隔距离是否满足空中交通管制的要求，尽管国际民用航空组织的工作组已经为新的运营指导规划出编队飞行可能性的蓝图。

天气状况如何影响使编队飞行更有效率的气流，这一问题有待于进一步观察。在高湍流地带，飞机尾流衰减更快，因而效应减弱。Kroo指出这就是他的小组后续研究所涉及的领域之一。航空公司很难协调客机的离港时间和目的地，允许他们编队飞行。相反，货机和常规军用飞机更容易重新排班。

同时美国空军已经开始了尝试。今年早些时候国家国防高级研究计划局宣布了赞助波音公司研究编队飞行的计划，尽管该项目尚未启动。有报道称第二次世界大战期间一些飞机在燃油过低时采用编队飞行，但是Lissaman认为这些尚未得到证实。他补充道：“我父亲曾是皇家空军的飞行员，我堂兄是兰卡斯特轰炸机的机长，他在柏林上空失事，因此他应该知道此事。”

2009年真题详解

Text 1

Henric Ibsen，author of the play? “A Doll’s House”？，in which a pretty，helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life，would surely have approved.From January 1st，2008，all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40%of their board directors are women.Most firms have obeyed the law，which was passed in 2003.But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government’s liking.They will shortly receive a letter-informing them that they have until the end of February to act，or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed，about 7%of board members in Norway were female，according to the Centre for Corporate

Diversity.The number has since jumped to 36%.That is far higher than the average of 9%for big companies across Europe or America’s 15%for the Fortune 500.Norway’s stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law，as do many businessmen. “I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle，” says Sverre Munck，head of international operations at a media firm. “Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience，” he says.Several firms have even given up their public status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1000 women in four years.Many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates.Because of this，some of the best women have collected as many as 25~35 directorships each，and are known in Norwegian business circles as the “golden skirts” .One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies—they occupy around 15%of senior positions.It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil，technology and financial industries to find women with a enough experience.

Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards，and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account.Recent history in Norway，however，suggests that the right women can make strong directors. “Women feel more compelled than men to do their homework，” says Ms Reksten Skaugen，who was voted Norway’s chairman of the year for 2007， “and we can afford to ask the hard questions，because women are not always expected to know the answers.”

1.The author mentions Ibsen’s play in the first paragraph in order to_____.

[A]depict women’s dilemma at work

[B]explain the newly passed law

[C]support Norwegian government

[D]introduce the topic under discussion

2.A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to_____.

[A]pay a heavy fine

[B]close down its business

[C]change to a private business

[D]sign a document promising to act

3.To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?

[A]A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable.

[B]A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.

[C]A common principle should be followed by all companies.

[D]An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.

4.The author attributes the phenomenon of “golden skirts” to_____.

[A]the small number of qualified females in management

[B]the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies

[C]the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions

[D]the discrimination toward women in Norwegian business circles

5.The main idea of the passage might be_____.

[A]female power and liberation in Norway

[B]the significance of Henric Ibsen’s play

[C]women’s status in Norwegian firms

[D]the constitution of board members in Norway

词汇应用

oblige vt.1.迫使

2.使感激

dissolve vt.1.使溶解，使融化

2.解散，结束

lobby n.1.（剧场、旅馆等的）大厅

2.（对议员施加压力的）游说团

vt.1.游说或疏通

2.施加压力（或影响）使（议案等）得以通过

merit n.1.价值

2.长处，优点

3.功绩，功劳

quotas n.（正式限定的）定量，定额，配额

status n.1.身份，地位

2.情形，状况

scarcity n.1.缺乏，不足

2.稀少，罕见

难句解析

1.Henric Ibsen，author of the play“A Doll’s House”，in which a pretty，helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life，would surely have approved.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Henric Ibsen，author（of the play“A Doll’s House”），in which a pretty，helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life，would surely have approved.

该句主语是Henric Ibsen，谓语是would have approved；斜体部分属于经典的“同位语+后置定语”模式：author做Henric Ibsen的同位语，对其身份进行解释，of引导的介词短语做后置定语修饰author；下画线部分为介词in加上关系代词which，相当于关系副词where引导的非限制性定语从句，which指代the play，in which=where=in the play，在定语从句中做地点状语。

【参考译文】Henric Ibsen作为“A Doll’s House”（玩偶之家）的作者，其作品中一个美丽而无助的家庭主妇抛夫弃子，追求更严肃的生活方式的做法得到了大家的赞同。

2.They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act，or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

【结构分析】该句为一个难句，可拆分为：They will shortly receive a letter（informing themthat they have（until the end of February）to act，or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.）

句子主干的主语是they，谓语是will receive，宾语是a letter，informing...dissolved现在分词短语作定语修饰letter，that...dissolved做inform的宾语从句。宾语从句中由包含了由or连接的两个并列成分：第一个是they have（until the end of February）to act，括号中的until...February时间状语做插入语，句子主干是they have to act；第二个是face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved，省略了前句中they做主语，face是谓语，the legal consequences做宾语，which...dissolved是legal consequences的定语从句。

【参考译文】他们将很快收到一封信，通知他们在2月之前不得不遵守上面颁布的法律或者面临可能包括解散在内的法律结果。

3.Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards，and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Some people worrythattheir relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards，and that in turn could meanthat boards might become less able to hold managers to account.

该句是并列结构，由and连接。第一个并列分句的主语是some people，谓语是worry，画线部分that...boards做worry的宾语从句。宾语从句的主语是their relative lack of experience，谓语是may keep，宾语是women，quiet on boards做宾语补足语；第二个并列分句的主语是that，in turn做方式状语，谓语是could mean，画线部分that...account做mean的宾语从句。

【参考译文】一些人担忧女性董事缺乏经验，这会导致其在董事会保持沉默，反过来又意味着董事会可能会不重视她们。

答案解析

1．The author mentions Ibsen’s play in the first paragraph in order to_____.	1．作者在第一段提到易卜生的戏剧，其目的是_____。
[A] depict women’s dilemma at work	[A] 描述女性在工作中的两难困境
[B] explain the newly passed law	[B] 解释新出台的法律
[C] support Norwegian government	[C] 支持挪威政府
[D] introduce the topic under discussion	[D] 引出将要讨论的话题

【解析】选[D]

例证题。题干的Ibsen’s play定位在第一句。例子从段落第一句开始，因此论点在例子后。第二句提出了所有挪威公司必须保证董事会中40%是女性。第三句进一步支持多数公司已经遵守该法律。因此答案指向第二句。

[A]选项中出现了depict（描述），例子与论点之间不能用描述一词，而是用来支持、阐述、引出论点。而且women，at work都是例子的具体事实信息，而非论点，因此[A]选项错误。

[B]选项的passed law不是论点提出的内容，论点提出女性在公司中比例的变化，而法律是这一变化发生的背景。因此[B]选项错误。

[C]选项的government在论点和例子中都没有提及，属于无中生有，因此错误。

[D]选项的意思是引出讨论的话题，是对例子引出论证的概括。很多考生发现[D]选项中没有和原文最后一句任何一词对应，会排除该选项。但是[D]选项是例证题中一种典型的出题方式，将选项补充完整后为：introduce the topic under discussion（of women position changes in Norway）。选项省略了括号中论点的具体内容，用topic一词概括论点。

2．A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to _____ .	2．一家公共公司未能遵守新的法律要被迫使_____。
[A] pay a heavy fine	[A] 付高额的罚金
[B] close down its business	[B] 关闭公司，停止营业
[C] change to a private business	[C] 改为私营
[D] sign a document promising to act	[D] 签订一份文件去执行

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的public company定位在第一段最后一句，题干中的obey the new law定位在原文最后三句。因此题干中的failed定位在原文第四句but后面，第五句中的they指代第四句中的companies。因此答案指向第五句。

[A]选项中的heavy fine原文没有提到，原文只说是legal consequences（法律结果），具体是不是罚款无从知晓，因此[A]选项属于过度推理。

[B]选项中的close down就是dissolve的同义改写，因此[B]选项对应原文是正确选项。

[C]选项中的private company是无中生有的概念。

[D]选项中的to act对应第一个并列成分，但是原文没有提到sign a document promising，具体采取行动的方式是签订文件承诺还是其他方式，原文根本没有说。

3．To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?	3．Sverre Munck 最可能赞同下面哪个观点?
[A] A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable	[A] 在董事会中女性的固定比例是不合理的
[B] A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set	[B] 工作中女性的比例需要固定下来
[C] A common principle should be followed by all companies	[C] 普遍原则需要所有公司遵守
[D] An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law	[D] 经验不足的商人不受新法律的约束

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的Sverre Munck定位在第二段倒数第三句。该句中Sverre Munck认为反对将女性或男性限额视做原则问题，上市公司董事会成员应该只根据绩效和经验来选拔，对应[A]选项。原文中的quotas for women or men as a matter of principle对应[A]选项中的A set ratio of women in a board，原文的against对应[A]选项中的unreasonable。

4. The author attributes the phenomenon of "golden skirts" to_____.	4. 作者把"金裙子"现象归咎于_____。
[A] the small number of qualified females in management	[A] 较少数量的合格女性管理者
[B] the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies	[B] 上市公司过度招聘女性管理者
[C] the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions	[C] 在竞争更高职位时女性的优势
[D] the discrimination toward women in Norwegian business circles	[D] 在挪威商圈中对女性的歧视

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干中的golden skirt定位在第三段第三句，题干用attribute...to表示问原因。原文第三句中有because of this，因此答案是this，this指代的是第二句话的内容。第二句话指出很难找到有经验的候选者，就是说经验丰富合格的女性管理者数量较少，对应[A]选项。其他选项在原文定位处都没有对应，因此错误。

5. The main idea of the passage might be _____.	5. 本文主要观点是 _____。
[A] female power and liberation in Norway	[A] 挪威女权与女性解放
[B] the significance of Henric Ibsen's play	[B] 易卜生戏剧的重要性
[C] women's status in Norwegian firms	[C] 挪威公司中的女性地位
[D] the constitution of board members in Norway	[D] 挪威董事会成员的构成

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。题干问文章主要观点，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。

第一段结构	第一句以《玩偶之家》戏剧中主人公的故事引导出段落主旨，挪威所有上市公司董事会中女性占 40%以上。第四句转折指出如果不遵守该法令公司将面临处罚
第二段结构	第一句至第三句指出了该法律对上市公司董事会构成的影响。第四句开始说明该法律遇到了争议和抵制
第三段结构	第二句指出了很多公司抱怨很难找到合格的有经验的女性候选人
第四段结构	第一句指出不合格的女性董事造成的不利影响。第二句转折指出女性董事也会成为优秀的领导者

通过以上段落结构分析可知，第一段谈及了挪威法律要求更多女性进入董事会的现状。第二段谈及了这个法律所造成的影响。第三段指出很多公司抵制该法令的原因。第四段以对比写法指出女性董事可以成为优秀的领导者。因此本文的主旨是挪威女性董事在公司的地位转变及其影响，对应[C]选项。[A]选项扩大主旨范围，原文只谈及女性董事问题，不涉及女权和女性解放问题。[B]选项只涉及第一段中故事作为文章主旨，故事的目的是引出话题，而故事本身不是文章的主旨。[D]选项根本没有谈及原文的核心概念，即女性董事的问题，而且意思模糊，董事会成员构成不一定就是女性董事问题，还可能是年龄、教育等方面的董事构成问题。

全文翻译

戏剧《玩偶之家》（A Doll’s House）描写了一个漂亮而无助的妻子抛夫弃子去追求一种更加认真的生活的故事。其作者Henric Ibsen无疑会表示赞同。从2008年1月1日起，挪威所有的公开招股公司必须保证它们的董事会成员中至少有40%是女性。绝大多数公司都遵守了这项于2003年通过的法律。但在大约480家受该法律约束的公司中，仍有75家公司男性成员比例高于政府的要求。它们很快就会收到一封信函，通知它们在2月底之前完成修改，否则将面临承担包括公司解散在内的法律后果。

根据企业多元化中心的调查，在法律提出之前，挪威董事会成员中7%是女性，这个数字从那以后增长到36%。这一数字远远高于欧洲大公司中平均9%或美国《财富》500强公司的15%的比例。挪威证交所和其他主要行业连同很多商人都反对该法律。一家媒体公司的国际运营总监Sverre Munck认为“我反对将女性或男性比例作为一项原则，上市公司的董事会成员应该只根据其业绩和经验来选择。”一些公司甚至放弃上市公司的资质来规避新法律。

未来4年间公司不得不招聘1000名女性。很多人抱怨很难找到有经验的候选者。因此，一些非常优秀的女性每人获得了25~35个管理岗位，她们在挪威商圈视为“金裙子”。这种现象的原因是挪威公司中处于管理者岗位的女性非常少，她们只占高级岗位的15%。石油、科技和金融行业要想找到富有经验的女性管理者异常困难。

一些人担忧女性董事缺乏经验会导致她们在董事会中保持沉默，这反过来又意味着董事会可能不重视她们。然而最近挪威的情况表明合适的女性可成为强有力的领导者。被评为2007年挪威最佳主席的Reksten Skaugen认为“女性比男性在工作上更具责任感，我们经受得起问及困难的问题，因为女性不总是被期望知道答案。”

Text 2

While there’s never a good age to get cancer，people in their 20s and 30s can feel particularly isolated.The average age of a cancer patient at diagnosis is 67.Children with cancer often are treated at pediatric（小儿科的）cancer centers，but young adults have a tough time finding peers，often sitting side-by-side during treatments with people who could be their grandparents.

In her new book Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips，writer Kris Carr looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adult who confronts death just as she’s discovering life.Ms.Carr was 31 when she was diagnosed with a rare from of cancer that had generated tumors on her liver and lungs.

Ms.Carr reacted with the normal feelings of shock and sadness.She called her parents and stocked up on organic food，determined to become a“full-time healing addict.”Then she picked up the phone and called everyone in her address book，asking if they knew other young women with cancer.The result was her own personal“cancer posse”:a rock concert tour manager，a model，a fashion magazine editor，a cartoonist and a MTV celebrity，to name a few.This club of“cancer babies”offered support，advice and fashion tips，among other things.

Ms.Carr put her cancer experience in a recent Learning Channel documentary，and she has written a practical guide about how she coped.Cancer isn’t funny，but Ms.Carr often is.She swears，she makes up names for the people who treat her（Dr.Fabulous and Dr.Guru），and she even makes second sound fun（“cancer road trips，”she calls them）.

She leaves the medical advice to doctors，instead offering insightful and practical tips that reflect the world view of a young adult.“I refused to let cancer ruin my party，”she writes.“There are just too many cool things to do and plan and live for.”

Ms.Carr still has cancer，but it has stopped progressing.Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed，sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you’re not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor’s“I Will Survive”so loud your neighbors call the police.Ms.Carr also advises an eyebrow wax and a new outfit before you tell the important people in your illness.“people you tell are going to cautious and not so cautiously try to see the cancer，so dazzle them instead with your miracle，”she writes.

While her advice may sound superficial，it gets to the heart of what every cancer patient wants:the chance to live life just as she always did，and maybe better.

1.Which of the following groups is more vulnerable to cancer?

[A]Children.

[B]People in their 20s and 30s.

[C]Young adults.

[D]Elderly people.

2.All of the following statements are true EXCEPT_____.

[A]Kris Carr is a female writer

[B]Kris Carr is more than 31-year-old

[C]Kris Carr works in a cancer center

[D]Kris Carr is very optimistic

3.The phrase“cancer posse” （Line 4，para.3）probably refers to_____.

[A]a cancer research organization

[B]a group of people who suffer from cancer

[C]people who have recovered from cancer

[D]people who cope with cancer

4.Kris Carr make up names for the people who treat her because_____.

[A]she is depressed and likes swearing

[B]she is funny and likes playing jokes on doctor

[C]she wants to leave the medical advice to doctor

[D]she tries to leave a good impression on doctor

5.From Kris Carr’s cancer tips we may infer that_____.

[A]she learned to use e-mails after she got cancer

[B]she wears fashionable dress even after suffering from cancer

[C]hospital gowns for cancer patients are usually not in bright colors

[D]the neighbors are very friendly with cancer patients

词汇应用

diagnosis n.1.诊断，诊断结果，诊断书

2.分析，判断，判断结论

perspective n.1.看法，观点

2.洞察力，眼力

3.远景，展望，前途

confront vt.1.面临，遭遇

2.勇敢地面对，正视，对抗

3.比较，对照

tumor n.医肿，肿瘤，肿块

stock n.1.储备品，供应物

2.（商店的）现货，存货

3.公债，股份，股票

vt.储备，保持……的供应

organic adj.1.器官的；器质性的

2.有机的，绿色

heal vt.1.调停，消除

2.治愈（病人）

3.使（某人）又愉快起来

addict n.1.有……瘾的人

2.入迷的人

vi.使沉溺，使醉心，使成瘾

celebrity n.1.（尤指娱乐界的）名人，名流

2.名声，名誉

insightful adj.具洞察力的，有深刻见解的

sew vt.&vi.缝

gown n.1.女长服，礼服

2.宽松长外衣

wax n.蜡

vt.给……打蜡

outfit n.1.全套装备，全套工具

2.一套服装

3.集体，组织

dazzle vt.1.使目眩

2.使惊异不已

miracle n.1.奇迹

2.令人惊奇的事

superficial adj.1.表面的，外表的

2.粗略的，草率的

3.肤浅的，浅薄的

难句解析

1.Children with cancer often are treated at pediatric（小儿科的）cancer centers，but young adults have a tough time finding peers，often sitting side-by-side during treatments with people who could be their grandparents.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Children（with cancer）often are treated at pediatric（小儿科的）cancer centers，but young adults have a tough time（finding peers），often sitting side-by-side during treatments with peoplewho could be their grandparents.

该句是由but引导的并列句结构。第二个并列结构的主语是young adults，谓语是have，宾语是a tough time，括号中的finding peers做time的后置定语。斜体部分often…grandparents做原因状语，画线部分who…grandparents做people的定语从句。

【参考译文】癌症儿童经常在儿科癌症中心接受治疗，但是青年人则很难找到同辈人，他们在接受治疗时身边经常坐着年龄老得可以当他们祖父母的老人。

2.In her new book Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips，writer Kris Carr looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adult who confronts death just as she’s discovering life.

【结构分析】该句可以拆分为：In her new book（Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips），writer（Kris Carr）looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adultwho confronts death just as she’s discovering life.

该句中In her new book做地点状语，主语是writer，Kris Carr做writer的同位语。谓语是looks at，宾语是cancer，斜体部分from the perspective…life做方式状语。其中who…life做adult的定语从句。

【参考译文】在她的新书（Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips）中，作家Kris Carr从一个正在探索生活却面临死亡的年轻人角度来看待癌症。

3.Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed，sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you’re not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor’s“I Will Survive”so loud you neighbors call the police.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Her cancer tips includeusing time-saving mass e-mailsto keep friends informed，sewing or buying fashionable hospital gownsso you’re not stuck with regulation blue or gray andplaying Gloria Gaynor’s“I Will Survive”so loud you neighbors call the police.

该句的主句是her cancer tips include using…，sewing or buying…三个并列的动名词短语做include的宾语。在第一个短语中，画线的不定式短语做use的宾补。第二个短语中，画线部分是so引导的结果状语从句。第三个短语中，斜体部分是宾语Gloria Gaynor’s“I Will Survive”的定语。

【参考译文】她的癌症贴士包括通过邮件群发及时与朋友沟通，自己制作或者购买时尚的患者制服，因此不会固定在死板的蓝灰色调上，并且播放Gloria Gaynor的“我会活下来”的歌曲以至于邻居都会报警。

答案解析

1．Which of the following groups is more vulnerable to cancer?	1．下列哪类人群最容易患癌症？
[A] Children	[A] 儿童
[B] People in their 20s and 30s	[B] 20～30 岁的人群
[C] Young adults	[C] 青年人
[D] Elderly people	[D] 老人

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的vulnerable在原文没有明确的定位，但是通过观察4个选项可知，题干定位在第一段。谈到了三个人群，因此分析三个人群患癌症的几率可以知道哪个人群最容易患癌症。第一句中people in their 20s and 30s can feel particularly isolated指出20~30岁的人群是孤立的，因此可以判断这个人群患癌症的较少。第二句指出癌症病人的平均年龄是67岁，也就是说老人容易患癌症。第三句指出青年人很难在治疗中找到同辈人，也就是说他们也很少患癌症。综合以上判断，可知最容易患癌症的是老人，对应[D]选项。

2．All of the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.	2．下列哪个陈述是不正确的_____。
[A] Kris Carr is a female writer	[A] Kris Carr 是女作家
[B] Kris Carr is more than 31-year-old	[B] Kris Carr 超过 31 岁了
[C] Kris Carr works in a cancer center	[C] Kris Carr 在癌症中心工作
[D] Kris Carr is very optimistic	[D] Kris Carr 非常乐观

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的Kris Carr在原文重复出现没有明确的定位，因此需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的female writer定位在第二段第一句，该句指出writer Kris Carr，并且用she指代她，因此对应[A]选项。

[B]选项中的31岁对应第二段第二句，该句was 31 when she...lungs用了was表示过去时，因此可以推理出现在Kris Carr已经过了31岁了，对应[B]选项。

[C]选项中的cancer center定位在第一段，显然与Kris Carr无关。[C]选项属于张冠李戴。

[D]选项指出Kris Carr很乐观，是对原文第四、五、六段内容的高度概括。第四段指出writer Kris Carr给医生起绰号，第五段指出writer Kris Carr认为生活还有很多美好的事情，要坚持活下去，第六段她的cancer tips都反映出她很乐观。因此[D]选项正确。

3．The phrase “cancer posse” (Line 4, para.3) probably refers to _____.	3．短语“cancer posse”可能指_____。
[A] a cancer research organization	[A] 癌症研究组织
[B] a group of people who suffer from cancer	[B] 癌症群体
[C] people who have recovered from cancer	[C] 癌症康复的人
[D] people who cope with cancer	[D] 治疗癌症的人

【解析】选[B]

语义理解题。题干引号内的cancer posse定位在第三段第四句，cancer posse后面有冒号表示同位语解释说明，因此归纳出冒号后a rock concert tour manager，a model，a fashion magazine editor，a cartoonist and a MTV celebrity并列成分的共性特征就是cancer

posse的含义。冒号后指出cancer posse包括摇滚音乐会组织者、模特、时尚杂志编辑、漫画家和MTV名人等，显然posse的意思就是一群人的意思对应[B]选项。

4．Kris Carr make up names for the people who treat her because_____.	4．Kris Carr 给为她治疗的医生起绰号的原因是_____。
[A] she is depressed and likes swearing	[A] 她很沮丧，喜欢咒骂
[B] she is funny and likes playing jokes on doctor	[B] 她非常有意思，喜欢拿医生开玩笑
[C] she wants to leave the medical advice to doctor	[C] 她希望把医嘱留给医生
[D] she tries to leave a good impression on doctor	[D] 她试图给医生留下好印象

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干Kris Carr make up names for the people who treat her定位在第四段最后一句，该句用了并列结构指出她的反应，包括喜欢咒骂，给医生起绰号，并且拿医生开玩笑。题干要问原因，该句中是并列的结果，因此原因需要在该句的前后句寻找。第四段第二句指出癌症并不有趣，但是Carr却很有趣。因此她给医生起绰号的原因就是她有趣。

[A]选项中的likes swearing是make up names并列的结果，而非原因。[A]选项属于因果倒置。

[B]选项中的funny和likes playing jokes是对第四段第二句的同义改写，为正确选项。

[C]选项定位在第五段第一句，该句中的leave the medical advice to doctor是结果，而非原因。[C]选项属于因果倒置。

[D]选项中的a good impression在原文定位处没有对应，属于无中生有。

5．From Kris Carr's cancer tips we may infer that _____.	5．从 Kris Carr 的癌症贴士我们可以推理出_____。
[A] she learned to use e-mails after she got cancer	[A] 她在得癌症前学会使用电子邮件
[B] she wears fashionable dress even after suffering from cancer	[B] 即使在得癌症后她仍然喜欢穿时装
[C] hospital gowns for cancer patients are usually not in bright colors	[C] 医院癌症病人服装通常不是明亮色彩的
[D] the neighbors are very friendly with cancer patients	[D] 邻居对癌症病人非常友好

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的cancer tips定位在原文第二句，后面用了include表示列举，第三句中的also表示并列，因此第二句和第三句都是谈及cancer tips的内容，原文没有明确的定位点。考点是infer表示暗示，因此需要分析段落结构做出推理。

第二句含义	她的癌症小贴士包括：用邮件群发通知朋友，编织或购买时尚的病人制服而不用一直穿着统一的蓝灰色衣服，大声演唱 Gloria Gaynor 的“我会活下去”到邻居报警的程度
第三句含义	在你患病期间，和重要朋友交谈之前要化妆、穿新衣服

[A]选项指出她在得癌症之后学会用E-mail的，原文第二句只提到了邮件群发，具体什么时候学会的，无从知晓。

[B]选项指出她在得癌症后仍然穿时尚的衣服，表面上好像正确。但是首先本题是推理题，穿时尚衣服是原文直接指出的，不存在任何推理形式，因此不正确。其次，原文用的是hospital gowns，说明病人穿制服而不是平时的时尚服装，[B]选项偷换了概念，因此不正确。

[C]选项指出癌症病人的制服通常都不是明亮的颜色，是对第二句中sewing gray的推理。穿时尚的病人制服而不用拘泥于统一的蓝灰色，可以推理出传统的病人制服是蓝灰色的，即不是明亮的颜色。

[D]选项指出邻居对癌症患者很友好，原文第二句指出邻居会因为他们唱歌声音过大而投诉，显然与[D]选项意思相反。

全文翻译

尽管在任何时间患癌症都不好，但是20~30岁的患者感到特别孤立。被诊断患癌症的病人平均年龄是67岁。癌症儿童经常在儿科癌症中心接受治疗，但是青年人则很难找到同辈人，他们在接受治疗时身边经常坐着年龄老得可以做他们祖父母的老人。

在新书Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips中，作家Kris Carr从一个正在探索生活却面临死亡的年轻人的角度来看待癌症。Carr 31岁时被诊断患上了一种罕见的癌症，在肝脏和肺部长满肿瘤。

Carr像正常人一样充满了震惊与沮丧。她给父母打电话，并存储有机食品，立志要做全职治疗者。她拿起电话打给电话簿上的每个人，问他们是否知道有其他年轻妇女也患有癌症。结果就是她私人的癌症自卫队：巡回摇滚音乐会经理、模特、时尚杂志编辑、漫画家和MTV名人，还可以列举更多的。这个俱乐部是关于什么的？“癌症宝贝”向这些人提供支持、建议和时尚贴士，还有其他东西。

Carr将她的癌症经历放在最近的学习频道的纪录片中，并且撰写了一本她如何应对癌症的指导手册。癌症并不有趣，但是Carr过得很有意思，她咒骂，她给医生起绰号，并拿他们开玩笑。

她把医嘱留给医生，取而代之的是提供深刻而具有实践性的贴士，反映了一个年轻人的世界观。她写道：“我拒绝癌症侵蚀我的身体，世界上还有太多很酷的事情要做，我会为此而活下去。”

Carr尽管身患癌症，但是癌细胞停止了扩散。她的癌症贴士包括通过邮件群发及时与朋友沟通，自己制作或者购买时尚的患者制服，因此不会固定在死板的蓝灰色调上，并且播放Gloria Gaynor的“我会活下来”的歌曲以至于邻居都会报警。Carr还建议在告诉重要亲朋好友病情前，准备好睫毛膏和新装。她写道：“可以使他们小心谨慎地或者不那么小心地看癌症病人，用你的奇迹让他们眼前一亮。”

尽管她的建议显得那么浅显，但是恰恰反映了每个癌症病人的心声：尽可能地像以前那样活着，并且更好地活着。

Text 3

Should a leader strive to be loved or feared? This question，famously posed by Machiavelli，lies at the heart of Joseph Nye’s new book.Mr.Nye，a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America’s National Intelligence Council，is best known for promoting the idea of“soft power”，based on persuasion and influence，as a counterpoint to“hard power”，based on coercion（强迫）and force.

Having analyzed the use of soft and hard power in politics and diplomacy in his previous books，Mr.Nye has now turned his attention to the relationship between power and leadership，in both the political and business spheres.Machiavelli，he notes，concluded that“one ought to be both feared and loved，but as it is difficult for the two to go together，it is much safer to be feared than loved.”In short，hard power is preferable to soft power.But modern leadership theorists have come to the opposite conclusion.

The context of leadership is changing，the observe，and the historical emphasis on hard power is becoming outdated.In modern companies and democracies，power is increasingly diffused and traditional hierarchies（等级制）are being undermined，making soft power ever more important.But that does not mean coercion should now take a back seat to persuasion，Mr.Nye argues.Instead，he advocates a synthesis of these two views.The conclusion of The Powers to Lead，his survey of the theory of leadership，is that a combination of hard and soft power，which he calls“smart power”，is the best approach.

The dominant theoretical model of leadership at the moment is，apparently，the“transformational leadership pattern”.Anyone allergic（反感）to management term will already be running for the exit，but Mr.Nye has performed a valuable

service in rounding up and summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single，slim volume.He examines different approaches to leadership，the morality of leadership and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader.There are plenty of anecdotes and examples，both historical and contemporary，political and corporate.

Also，leadership is a slippery subject，and as he depicts various theories，even Mr.Nye never quite nails the jelly to the wall.He is at his most interesting when discussing the moral aspects of leadership-in particular，the question of whether it is sometimes necessary for good leaders to lie-and he provides a helpful 12-point summary of his conclusions.A recurring theme is that as circumstances change，different sorts of leaders are required;a leader who thrives in one environment may struggle in another，and vice versa.Ultimately that is just a fancy way of saying that leadership offers no easy answers.

1.From the first two paragraphs we may learn than Mr.Machiavelli’s idea of hard power is_____.

[A]well accepted by Joseph Nye

[B]very influential till nowadays

[C]based on sound theories

[D]contrary to that of modem leadership theorists

2.Which of the following makes soft power more important today according to Mr.Nye?

[A]Coercion is widespread

[B]Morality is devalued

[C]Power is no longer concentrated

[D]Traditional hierarchies are strengthened

3.In his book the Powers to lead，Mr.Nye has examined all the following aspects of leadership EXCEPT____.

[A]authority

[B]context

[C]approaches

[D]morality

4.Mr.Nye’s book is particularly valuable in that it____.

[A]makes little use of management terms

[B]summarizes various studies concisely

[C]serves as an exit for leadership researchers

[D]sets a model for contemporary corporate leaders

5.According to the author，the most interesting part of Mr.Nye’s book lies in his____.

[A]view of changeable leadership

[B]definition of good leadership

[C]summary of leadership history

[D]discussion of moral leadership

词汇应用

strive vi.1.努力，苦干，奋斗

2.反抗，斗争

persuasion n.1.说服，劝说

2.信念，信仰

diffuse vt.&vi.1.使（热、气味等）四散，扩散（气体等），使渗出

2.传播，散布，普及

undermine vt.暗中破坏，逐渐损害

synthesis n.合成，综合

dominant adj.占优势的，支配的，统治的

slim adj.1.苗条的，纤细的

2.薄的

morality n.1.道德，品行

2.道德观，道德规范

anecdote n.1.逸事，趣闻

2.秘史，秘闻

contemporary adj.当代的

slippery adj.1.滑的，容易滑的

2.须小心对待的

3.油滑的，靠不住的

4.不稳定的，不明确的

recur vt.1.再发生，复发

2.（往事等）再现，重新忆起

3.（问题等）被重新提出，重提

难句解析

1.Mr.Nye，a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America’s National Intelligence Council，is best known for promoting the idea of “soft power”，based on persuasion and influence，as a counterpoint to “hard power”，based on coercion（强迫）and force.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Mr.Nye，（a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time

chairman of America’s National Intelligence Council），is best known for promoting the idea of“soft power”，（based on persuasion and influence），as a counterpoint to“hard power”，（based on coercion（强迫）and force）.

该句的主语是Mr.Nye，第一个括号中的a former dean…Council做Mr.Nye的同位语。该句的谓语是is，best known做表语，斜体的for promoting…“soft power”做原因状语。第二个括号中的based on…influence做soft power的后置定语，as…hard power做方式状语。第三个括号中的based on…force做hard power的后置定语。

【参考译文】哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院前主任和美国国家信息委员会主席Mr.Nye以推崇软实力著称。软实力基于说服与影响，区别于基于强迫和武力的硬实力。

2.The conclusion of The Powers to Lead，his survey of the theory of leadership，is that a combination of hard and soft power，which he calls“smart power”，is the best approach.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The conclusion（of The Powers to Lead），（his survey of the theory of leadership），isthat a combination of hard and soft power，（which he calls“smart power”），is the best approach.

该句的主语是the conclusion，第一个括号中的of…to Lead做conclusion的后置定语。第二个括号中的his survey…leadership做conclusion的同位语。该句的谓语是is，that…approach做is的表语从句。表语从句的主语是a combination of hard and soft power，第三个括号中的which…smart power做combination的定语从句，从句的谓语是is，the best approach做is的表语。

【参考译文】（领导力）的结论是他对领导理论研究的调查，结论是将硬实力和软实力相结合，称为智慧实力是最佳方式。

3.Anyone allergic（反感）to management term will already be running for the exit，but Mr.Nye has performed a valuable service in rounding up and summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single，slim volume.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Anyoneallergic（反感）to management term will already be running for the exit，but Mr.Nye has performed a valuable servicein rounding upand summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single，slim volume.

本句是由but连接的两个并列分句构成：but前的分句主语是anyone，will be running for the exit为复合谓语，黑体部分是形容词短语allergic to…做后置定语修饰anyone；but后的分句主语是Mr.Nye，谓语是has performed，a valuable service为宾语，下画线部分为in引导的介词短语做后置定语修饰service，由and连接的两个动名词rounding up与summarizing…into…共同做介词的宾语。

【参考译文】任何对管理术语反感的人都寻求逃生之路，但是Mr.Nye为归纳总结不同学术研究和领导理论并使其成为一本独立而精炼的文献做出了有价值的贡献。

4.He examines different approaches to leadership，the morality of leadership and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：He examinesdifferent approaches（to leadership），the morality（of leadership）and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness（of a particular leader）.

该句的主语是he，谓语是examines。宾语由and连接的3个并列成分构成。第一个并列成分是different approaches，括号中的to leadership做approaches的后置定语。第二个并列成分是the morality，括号中的of leadership做morality的后置定语。第三个并列成分是how引导的宾语从句。

【参考译文】他研究领导的不同方式，领导的道德性和情境广度如何决定某个领导的效率。

答案解析

1. From the first two paragraphs we may learn than Mr. Machiavelli's idea of hard power is _____.	1. 从前 2 段中我们了解 Machiavelli's 的硬实力观点是_____。
[A] well accepted by Joseph Nye	[A] 为 Joseph Nye 所接受
[B] very influential till nowadays	[B] 直到今天影响深远
[C] based on sound theories	[C] 基于可靠的理论
[D] contrary to that of modem leadership theorists	[D] 与现代领导理论观点相反

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的Mr.Machiavelli定位在第一段第一句和第二段第三句，而题干中的hard power定位在第二段第四句。因此该题应该定位在第二段，该段中Machiavelli指出软实力和硬实力很难兼容，更应该使用硬实力。第五句指出现代领导理论家得到相反的结论，因此对应[D]选项，选项中的contrary对应原文的opposite。

[A]选项定位在第一段第一句，该句指出Machiavelli的问题是Joseph Nye新书的核心，好像对应[A]选项，但是该句中的question与题干的hard power不对应，因此[A]选项属于张冠李戴。

[B]选项中的influential和[C]选项中sound theories在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

2. Which of the following makes soft power more important today according to Mr. Nye?	2. 根据 Mr. Nye 的观点，下面哪个使软实力在今天更重要?
[A] Coercion is widespread	[A] 广泛的强制性
[B] Morality is devalued	[B] 轻视道德
[C] Power is no longer concentrated	[C] 权力不再集中
[D] Traditional hierarchies are strengthened	[D] 传统等级制度得到加强

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的soft power more important定位在第三段第二句，该句指出权力分散和传统等级制度的破坏造成软实力更为重要。因此答案是权力分散和传统等级制度破坏，对应[C]选项。[A]选项中的coercion定位在第三段第三句，定位错误。[B]选项中的morality在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。[D]选项中的strengthened与原文定位处的undermined意思相反。

3. In his book the Powers to Lead, Mr.Nye has examined all the following aspects of leadership EXCEPT_____.	3. 在 *Powers to Lead* 一书中，Mr. Nye 考察了下列关于领导的除了_____以外的所有方面。
[A] authority	[A] 权威
[B] context	[B] 背景范围
[C] approaches	[C] 方式
[D] morality	[D] 道德观念

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的book与原文第二句中的a single，slim volume（很薄的独立的一卷）对应。题干中的Mr.Nye定位在原文第二句。考点examine aspects of leadership可以定位在原文的第三句，因此答案指向第三句。第三句句式用了并列结构：①different approaches to leadership；②the morality of leadership；③how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader。

分析选项可知[B]、[C]、[D]选项分别对应以上3个并列成分。只有[A]选项原文没有对应，因此选[A]。

4．Mr.Nye's book is particularly valuable in that it _____.	4．Mr. Nye 的书特别有价值是因为它_____。
[A] makes little use of management terms	[A] 很少使用管理术语
[B] summarizes various studies concisely	[B] 简明扼要地总结了不同的研究
[C] serves as an exit for leadership researchers	[C] 为领导研究者提供了出口
[D] sets a model for contemporary corporate leaders	[D] 为现代企业领导者树立了榜样

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的Mr.Nye和valuable定位在第四段第二句but之后，该句指出Mr.Nye做的有价值的贡献就是归纳总结了多种领导的学生研究和理论，并汇总为一本书，对应[B]选项。[A]选项中的management terms定位在第四段第二句but之前，该句指出反感管理术语的人会选择逃离，后面but转折并不能推理出Mr.Nye的书就没有专业术语，[A]选项属于逻辑推理错误。[C]选项中的leadership researchers和[D]选项的corporate leaders在原文定位处没有对应，属于无中生有。

5．According to the author, the most interesting part of Mr. Nye's book lies in his _____.	5．根据作者，Mr. Nye 的书最为有趣的部分是在于_____。
[A] view of changeable leadership	[A] 变化的领导观
[B] definition of good leadership	[B] 优秀领导的定义
[C] summary of leadership history	[C] 领导历史总结
[D] discussion of moral leadership	[D] 领导道德性的讨论

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的interesting part定位在最后一段第二句，对应原文的at his most interesting，因此答案指向该句，该句指出他对谈论领导的道德品质方面最感兴趣，因此对应[D]选项。其他选项在原文定位处都没有对应，属于无中生有或张冠李戴。

全文翻译

领导是应该让人爱戴还是敬畏？这个由马基亚维利提出的著名问题是Joseph Nye新书的核心观点。哈佛大学肯尼迪政府学院前主任和美国国家信息委员会主席Nye以推崇软实力著称。软实力基于说服与影响，区别于基于强迫和武力的硬实力。

在前一本书中分析于政治和外交方面使用软实力和硬实力之后，Nye现在将注意力转到政治和商业领域中实力与领导之间关系的研究上。他知道马基亚维利的结论是人既应该被敬畏，又应该被爱戴，但是两者很难共存，更为稳妥的是被敬畏而非爱戴。简而言之，硬实力比软实力更好。但是现代领导理论家却得到了相反的结论。

他们发现领导的情境发生变化，历史上重视硬实力的观点过时了。现代公司和民主中，权力不断分散，传统等级制度遭瓦解使得软实力更为重要。但是这并不意味着强制让位给说服。相反，他支持整合两种观点。The Powers to Lead一书是他对领导理论研究的调查，结论是将硬实力和软实力相结合，称之为智慧实力是最佳方式。

当今主流的领导理论模型显然是“转型领导模式”。任何对管理术语反感的人都寻求逃生之路，但是Nye归纳总结不同学术研究和领导理论，并使其成为一本独立而精炼的文献做出了有价值的贡献。他考察了不同的领导方式、领导的道德品格和更为宽泛的情境是如何影响领导效果的。这本书充满了古今政治上和公司的趣闻逸事和案例。

而且，领导是一个棘手的问题。他描述了各种理论，但是即使是他也很难对此下定论。他最大的兴趣就是谈论领导的道德品格，特别是是否有时候好的领导也需要撒谎这样的问题。他给出了一个建设性的12分结论总结。重复出现的主题是随着环境发生变化，需要不同类型的领

导；在一种环境中发展顺利的领导可能在另一种环境中挣扎生存，反之亦然。终归，领导问题难以解答是一种冠冕堂皇的说法。

Text 4

Americans don’t like to lose wars.Of course，a lot depends on how you define just what a war is.There are shooting wars—the kind that test patriotism and courage—and those are the kind at which the U.S excels.But other struggles test those qualities too.What else was the Great Depression or the space race or the construction of the railroads? If American indulge in a bit of flag—when the job is done，they earned it.

Now there is a similar challenge.Global warming.The steady deterioration（恶化）of the very climate of this very planet is becoming a war of the first order，and by any measure，the U.S.produces nearly a quarter of the world’s greenhouse gases each year and has stubbornly made it clear that it doesn’t intend to do a whole lot about it.Although 174 nations approved the admittedly flawed Kyoto accords to reduce carbon levels，the U.S.walked away from them.There are vague promises of manufacturing fuel from herbs or powering cars with hydrogen.But for a country that tightly cites patriotism as one of its core values，the U.S.is taking a pass on what might be the most patriotic struggle of all.It’s hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country’s coasts and farms，the health of its people and stability of its economy.

The rub is，if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency，there’s far less agreement on how to fix it.Industry offers its pans，which too often would fix little.Environmentalists offer theirs，which too often amount to native wish lists that could weaken American’s growth.But let’s assume that those interested parties and others will always bent the table and will always demand that their voices be heard and that their needs be addressed.What would an aggressive，ambitious，effective plan look like—one that would leave the U.S.both environmentally safe and economically sound?

Halting climate change will be far harder.One of the more conservative plans for addressing the problem calls for a reduction of 25 billion tons of carbon emissions over the next 52 year.And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes short-term solutions with far-sighted goals，combines government activism with private-sector enterprise and blends pragmatism（实用主义）with ambition，the U.S.can，without major damage to the economy，help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations.Money will do some of the work，but what’s needed most is will.“I’m not saying the challenge isn’t almost overwhelming，” says Fred Krupp.“But this is America，and America has risen to these challenges before.”

1.What does the passage mainly discuss?

[A]Human wars

[B]Economic crisis

[C]America’s environmental policies

[D]Global environment in general

2.From the last sentence of paragraph 2 we may learn that the survival of a country’s coasts and farms，the health of its people and the stability of its economy is_____.

[A]of utmost importance

[B]a fight no one can win

[C]beyond people’s imagination

[D]a less significant issue

3.Judging from the context，the word“rub” （Line 1，Para.3）probably means_____.

[A]friction

[B]contradiction

[C]conflict

[D]problem

4.What is the author’s attitude toward America’s policies on global warming?

[A]Critical

[B]Indifferent

[C]Supportive

[D]Compromising

5.The paragraphs immediately following this passage would most probably deal with_____.

[A]the new book written by Fred Krupp

[B]how America can fight against global warming

[C]the harmful effects of global warming

[D]how America can tide over economic crisis

词汇应用

patriotism n.爱国主义，爱国精神

indulge vt.1.放纵，容许

2.让自己尽情享受，沉溺于某物

stubborn adj.顽固的，固执的

accord vt.&vi.一致，符合，调节

n.1.一致，符合，调和

2.（国家之间的）协议，条约

3.自愿

vague adj.不明确的，暧昧的，含糊的

herb n.1.草本植物

2.药草，香草

hydrogen n.氢

aggressive adj.1.好争斗的

2.有进取心的

halt vt.&vi.&n.暂停，停止，终止

conservative adj.保守的，守旧的

emission n.1.排放物，散发物（尤指气体）

2.排放，散发

overwhelming adj.压倒的，势不可当的

难句解析

1.It’s hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country’s coasts and farms，the health of its people and stability of its economy.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It’s hard to imagine a bigger fight than onefor the survival（of a country’s coasts and farms），the health（of its people）and stability（of its economy）.

该句it做形式主语，真实主语是imaginehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...its economy，谓语是is，表语是hard。真实主语中用了bigger than来对比imagine的宾语fight和one。画线部分做one的后置定语，包括the survival，health和stability。括号中的内容做以上3个名词的后置定语。

【参考译文】很难想象有比国家海岸和农田的生存、人们身体健康和经济稳定更大的挑战。

2.The rub is，if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency，there’s far less agreement on how to fix it.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The rub is，if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency，there’s far less agreement（on how to fix it）.

该句的主语是rub，谓语是is，if the vast majority...how to fix it做is的表语从句。表语从句又是由if引导的条件状语从句和主句构成。If...emergency条件状语从句的主语是the vast majority of people，谓语是agree，that...emergency做agree的宾语从句。主句there is...fix it中on how to fix it做agreement的后置定语。

【参考译文】问题在于大多数人一致认为气候变化是全球危机，但是关于如何应对危机缺乏共识。

3.And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes short-term solutions with far-sighted goals，combines government activism with private-sector enterprise and blends pragmatism with ambition，the U.S.can，without major damage to the economy，help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：And yet by devising a consistent strategythat mixes short-term solutions with far-sighted goals，combines government activism with private-sector enterprise and blends pragmatism with ambition，the U.S.can，without major damage to the economy，help halt the worst effects（of climate change）and ensure the survival（of its way of life）for future generations.

该句中by devisinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...ambition做方式状语，其中画线部分that mixeshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...ambition做strategy的定语从句。定语从句由3个动宾短语mixhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

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【参考译文】但是通过制定持续的策略来整合短期解决方案与长远目标、政府行为与私人企业，以及实用主义与高远志向的问题，美国政府在不损害经济的前提下可以阻止气候变化产生最恶劣的影响并保证后代生活方式的延续。

答案解析

1．What does the passage mainly discuss?	1．本文主要讨论了什么？
[A] Human wars	[A] 人类战争
[B] Economic crisis	[B] 经济危机
[C] America's environmental policies	[C] 美国环境政策
[D] Global environment in general	[D] 全球总体气候

【解析】选[C]

主旨题。题干考点是本文主旨，因此需要梳理各段主旨来解题。第一段指出美国曾经面临的挑战。第二段作者提到了现在面临全球变暖的气候危机，并且美国政府并没有重视这个问题。第三段指出美国人对气候变暖问题有共识，但是针对如何应对缺乏一致性。第四段作者指出了对应该问题可能的解决方案，包括减排、制定持续策略、投入资金，最重要是意愿。总结以上段落内容可以发现，本文一直在讨论美国应对气候变暖的态度、政策和方法，对应[C]选项。[A]选项和[B]选项定位在第一段，而第二段作者用了now提出本文所论述的新观点，因此[A]选项和[B]选项是旧观点，不是本文的写作重点。[D]选项中没有提到美国这个核心概念，将本文主旨范围扩大，因此错误。

2．From the last sentence of paragraph 2 we may learn that the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and the stability of its economy is_____.	2．通过第二段最后一句，我们了解国家海岸和农田的生存，人们身体健康和经济稳定是_____。
[A] of utmost importance	[A] 最重要的
[B] a fight no one can win	[B] 没有人可以战胜的挑战
[C] beyond people's imagination	[C] 在人们想象之外
[D] a less significant issue	[D] 不重要的问题

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干定位在第二段最后一句，最后一句用了hard to imagine表示否定含义，bigger than表示比较级。由于not more than就是ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...的含义，在not+比较级的句式中可以用ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...替代该结构，因此该句可以变化为：Imagine a fight as big as the one for the survival of a country’s coasts and farms，the health of its people and stability of its economy。因此该句的意思是国家海岸和农田的生存、人们身体健康和经济稳定是最大的挑战，对应[A]选项。[B]选项中的no one can win在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。[C]选项是对原文it is hard to imagine的同义改写，但是没有对应a bigger fight thanhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...后半句的内容，[C]选项是对原文的错误理解。[D]选项内容与原文相反。

3．Judging from the context, the word “rub”(Line 1, Para.3) probably means _____.	3．“rub”可能的意思是 _____。
[A] friction	[A] 摩擦
[B] contradiction	[B] 矛盾
[C] conflict	[C] 冲突
[D] problem	[D] 问题

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。题干引号内的rub在原文中用了the rub is...下定义的方式，因此它的含义是is后面的内容。该句的意思是多数人同意气候变化是全球紧急情况，但他们就如何去应对气候变化存在分歧。因此rub的意思是部分同意部分存在分歧，[B]选项、[C]选项、[D]选项的意思都是分歧，只对应there’s far less agreement后半句的内容，而没有对应前半句内容。rub的意思既包括前半句一致的部分又包括后半句的分歧部分，因此rub的意思是problem，对应[D]选项。

4．What is the author’s attitude toward America’s policies on global warming?	4．作者对美国应对全球变暖政策的态度是？
[A] Critical	[A] 批评的
[B] Indifferent	[B] 漠不关心的
[C] Supportive	[C] 支持的
[D] Compromising	[D] 妥协的

【解析】选[A]

态度题。题干中的America和global warming在原文每个段落多次出现，因此America和global warming是文章主旨的核心概念，这篇文章中心思想就是研究美国如何应对全球变暖问题。此题为中心思想态度题，需要分析段落结构判断作者态度。

第一段结构	作者指出美国人具有应对挑战的能力
第二段结构	作者在第三句指出环境恶化已经成为战争，用任何标准来衡量美国都正在失利。第四句指出美国会战斗，但是总是站在错误的一方。第五句作者指出美国推出减排措施。最后一句指出美国人更关心国家安全、健康和经济稳定问题
第三段结构	作者在第一句指出现在面临的问题是应对全球变暖的方法存在分歧。美国人既要环境安全又要经济稳定
第四段结构	作者在第一句指出阻止气候变化任重道远。第三句指出钱可以帮助阻止气候变化，但是美国人需要的是意愿

通过以上段落结构分析，作者对美国应对全球变暖问题的态度是批评的，作者指出美国有能力却缺乏意愿，对应[A]选项。

5. The paragraphs immediately following this passage would most probably deal with_____.	5. 紧跟本文后面的段落最可能讨论_____。
[A] the new book written by Fred Krupp	[A] Fred Krupp 的新书
[B] how America can fight against global warming	[B] 美国人是如何应对全球变暖的
[C] the harmful effects of global warming	[C] 全球变暖的负面效应
[D] how America can tide over economic crisis	[D] 美国人如何度过经济危机

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干要求推理出后面段落的内容，因此需要结合本文最后一段的内容来推断。最后一段作者指出美国人可以制定保守的减排方式、制定持续的策略、投入资金，而最重要的是美国人的意愿，因此最后一段提出了美国人应对全球变暖可能采取的行动，后面的段落应该阐述美国人具体采取什么行动来应对该问题，对应[B]选项。[A]选项中的Fred Krupp定位在最后一段最后一句，作者引用他的话来支持前句的论点，阐述美国人有能力和意愿对应这样的挑战。Fred Krupp是论据而非本段论点，因此后面段落不能延续阐述论据内容。[C]选项和[D]选项内容都不符合本文和最后一段的主旨，因此排除。

全文翻译

美国人不喜欢在战争中失败，当然很大程度上要看如何定义战争。考验爱国主义和勇气的枪战是美国人所擅长的。但是其他挑战也考验美国人的素质。其他挑战包括了经济大萧条、太空竞赛、铁路建设等。胜利时刻美国人沉浸在国旗飘舞中，他们实至名归。

现在有类似的挑战：全球变暖。这个星球持续恶化的气候成为首要挑战，从任何方面看，美国人正在输掉这场战争。事实上，如果美国人真的在战斗，他们也站错了立场。美国每年排放了全球1/4的温室气体，并且很明确地表示没有意愿为此承担责任。尽管174个国家批准了存在不足的《京都议定书》，美国却没有签订。很多国家承诺从植物中生产燃料或使用氢动力汽车。但是对于将爱国主义作为其核心价值观的国家，美国却放弃了可能是所有挑战中最具爱国主义精神的战争。很难想象有比国家海岸和农田的生存、人们身体健康和经济稳定更大的挑战。

问题在于大多数人一致认为气候变化是全球危机，但是对于如何应对危机缺乏共识。工业企业提供了它们的规划，经常不起作用。环境主义者提供了他们的规划，等同于有关削弱美国发展的国民请愿单。但是让我们假设这些兴趣团体总是坐在会议桌前，并希望他们的声音被听到，他们的需求被满足。一个进取的、充满信心的和有效的规划，既保证了美国环境安全，又保证经济发展的规划是什么样子呢？

阻止气候变化将会更为困难。一个解决问题的保守计划是要求在未来52年中减少250亿吨的碳排放。通过制定持续的策略来整合短期解决方案与长远目标、政府行为与私人企业，以及实用主义与高远志向的问题，美国政府在不损害经济的前提下可以阻止气候变化产生的最恶劣的影响，并保证后代生活方式的延续。资金有助于完成这项任务，但是最为需要的是意愿。Fred Krupp指出：“我认为挑战非常严峻，但是这里是美国，美国曾经面临这样的挑战。”

2008年真题详解

Text 1

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip.Starting a year ago，MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable staff，including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat.Having announced his aim（the house）in advance，MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power.“My whole motto（座右铭）was‘start small，think big，and have fun’，”says MacDonald，26，“I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side.”

Yet as odd as MacDonald exchange was，barter is now big business on the Net.This year more than 400，000 companies

worldwide will exchange some$10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites.These websites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency，which they can use to buy goods from other members.In Iceland，garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange，earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries.The Troc-Services exchange in France offers more than 4，600 services，from math lessons to ironing.

This is not a primitive barter system.By creating currencies，the Internet removes a major barrier-what Bob Meyer，publisher of BarterNews，calls “the double coincidence of wants.” That is，two parties once not only had to find each other，but also an exchange of goods that both desired.Now，they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity.For example，advertising is “hugely bartered” because many media，particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost.Moreover，Internet ads don’t register in industry-growth statistics，because many exchanges are arranged outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay，most barter sites allow members to “grade” trading partners for honesty quality and so on.Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades.Next year，a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two（QL2）plans to open in Nairobi，offering barter deals to 38，000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas.Two small planes will deliver the goods.QL2 director Gacci Waciuma says the farmers are excited to be “liberated from corrupt middlemen.” For them，barter evokes a bright future，not a precapitalist past.

1.The word “techies” （Line 4，Para1）probably refers to those who are_____.

[A]afraid of technology

[B]skilled in technology

[C]ignorant of technology

[D]incompetent in technology

2.Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they_____.

[A]were impressed by his creativity

[B]were eager to identify with his motto

[C]liked his goal announced in advance

[D]hoped to prove the power of the Internet

3.The Internet barter system relies heavily on_____.

[A]the size of barter sites

[B]the use of virtual currency

[C]the quality of goods or services

[D]the location of trading companies

4.It is implied that Internet advertisements can help_____.

[A]companies makes more profit

[B]companies do formal exchanges

[C]media register in statistics

[D]media grade barter sites

5.Which of the following is true of QL2 according to the author?

[A]It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.

[B]It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.

[C]It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.

[D]It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners

词汇应用

barter vt.&n.（做）物物交换，以货换货

eager adj.热切的，渴望的，渴求的

virtual adj.1.事实上的，实际上的，实质上的

2.虚拟的

primitive adj.1.原始的，远古的

2.粗糙的，简单的

3.原来的，基本的

coincidence n.1.巧合，巧事，同时发生

2.符合，一致

hyperinflation n.极度通货膨胀，超通货膨胀

corrupt adj.1.腐败的，贪污的

2.堕落的，邪恶的

vt.&vi.1.堕落，腐化

2.腐坏，腐烂

难句解析

1.Having announced his aim（the house）in advance，MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Having announced his aim in advance，MacDonald likely got a boost from techieseager to see the Internet pass this daring test（of its networking power）.

该句中havinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...in advance做状语，该句的主语是MacDonald，谓语是got，宾语是a boost from techies做方式状语。黑体画线部分做techies的后置定语。括号中的ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...power做

test的后置定语。

【参考译文】在提前宣布他的目的（是房子）之后，MacDonald很有可能得到了专家的帮助，这些人急迫地希望看到互联网通过这个关于其网络功能的大胆测试。

2.In Iceland，garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange，earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In Iceland，garment-maker（Kapusalan）sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange，earning virtual moneythat it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries.

该句的主语是garment-maker，括号中的Kapusalan做garment-maker的同位语。该句的谓语是sells，宾语是a third of its output。斜体的onhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...exchange做方式状语。画线部分earninghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...salaries做伴随状语，黑体的thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...salaries做virtual money的定语从句。

【参考译文】在冰岛，服装制造商Kapusalan在蓬勃发展的Vidskiptanetid交易平台上销售其1/3的产品，赚取了虚拟货币用来购买机器设备和支付员工部分工资。

答案解析

1．The word “techies”(Line 4, Para1) probably refers to those who are _____.	1．“techies”指的是那些 _____的人。
[A] afraid of technology	[A] 恐惧技术
[B] skilled in technology	[B] 擅长技术
[C] ignorant of technology	[C] 对技术无知
[D] incompetent in technology	[D] 技术不熟练

【解析】选[B]

语义理解题。题干引号内的techies定位在第一段第三句，该句是个长难句，可以拆分为MacDonald likely got a boost from techies（eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power）。eager to...power做techies的后置定语，解释说明techies。定语的意思是这些人亟待看到网络通过这次令人惊奇的网络能力测试，因此说明这些人肯定对网络和技术感兴趣，对应[B]选项，其他选项都是否定的，不符合原文语境。

2．Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they_____.	2．很多人故意帮助 Kyle 是因为他们_____。
[A] were impressed by his creativity	[A] 对其创造性留下印象
[B] were eager to identify with his motto	[B] 亟待用他的座右铭得到认同
[C] liked his goal announced in advance	[C] 喜欢他提前宣布的目标
[D] hoped to prove the power of the Internet	[D] 希望证明互联网的功能

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中deliberately helped对应第一段第三句中的got a boost。题干中的they指代的就是原文的techies。题干问这些人要作什么，对应原文eager tohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...power，该句的意思是这些人急迫地希望看到互联网通过这个关于其网络功能的大胆测试，对应[D]选项。其他选项在原文定位处都没有对应，因此错误。

3．The Internet barter system relies heavily on_____.	3．互联网实物交易系统极大地依赖_____。
[A] the size of barter sites	[A] 交易网站的规模
[B] the use of virtual currency	[B] 虚拟货币的使用
[C] the quality of goods or services	[C] 产品或服务质量
[D] the location of trading companies	[D] 交易公司的地点

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干中的barter system在原文重复出现，是文章的主旨，没有明确的定位。而题干的考点是rely heavily on问实物交易系统依赖的是什么，原文找不到对应关系。查看4个选项发现[A]选项中的barter sites，[B]选项中的virtual currency，[D]选项中的trading companies都集中出现在第二段中，因此该题定位在第二段。具体定位需要读懂第二段内容后判断。第二段第三句中作者指出网站可以交易商品获得虚拟货币，用这些虚拟货币再从其他人手中购买产品。因此可以判断实物交易要依赖虚拟货币，对应[B]选项。[A]选项定位在第二句，但是原文没有谈到size（规模）问题，[A]选项属于偷换概念。[C]选项中的quality和[D]选项中的location在原文都没有对应，属于无中生有。

4．It is implies that Internet advertisements can help_____.	4．文章暗示互联网广告可以帮助_____。
[A] companies makes more profit	[A] 公司获得更多利润
[B] companies do formal exchanges	[B] 公司做正式交易
[C] media register in statistics	[C] 媒体在统计数据中的记录
[D] media grade barter sites	[D] 媒体对实物交易网站评级

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干internet advertisements定位在第四段第二句和第三句，对应原文的advertising和Internet ads。题干考点是implies表示推理。第二句指出广告宣传也被实物交易了，因为许多网络媒体以很低的费用提供新的广告空间。第三句则指出互联网广告不计入行业增长统计数据中，因为很多交易是在正式交易之外完成的。

[A]选项指出公司获得更多利润。原文第二句指出网络媒体现在费用低廉，因此成本减少，利润相应就增加。[B]选项指出公司做正式交易，与原文第三句中many exchanges arranged out side the formal exchanges意思相反。[C]选项指出媒体计入统计数据中，原文用的是internet ads don’t register in industry-growth statistics。[C]选项的媒体与原文没有对应关系。[D]选项中的grade barter sites定位在第五段第一句，定位错误。

5．Which of the following is true of QL2 according to the author?	5．根据作者所述，下列哪个关于 QL2 的选项是真实的？
[A] It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way	[A] 它因用原始方式做生意而受到批评
[B] It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries	[B] 它的目的在于处理一些国家的通货膨胀问题
[C] It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange	[C] 它有助于在贸易和交易中摒弃中间人
[D] It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners	[D] 它的目的在于评估交易伙伴的表现

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干的QL2定位在第三句和第五句。因此答案指向这两句。

[A]选项中的in a primitive way原文没有对应，属于无中生有。[B]选项中的hyperinflation定位在第二句，原文指出实物交易帮助那些高通胀国家参与全球贸易，目的是参与贸易而非选项中提到的解决通胀问题。因此该选项为偷换概念。[C]选项是对第五句的同义改写，为正确选项。[D]选项中的evaluate the performance of trading partners对应第一句中的grade trading partners for honesty，quality and so on。但是对交易伙伴评级是barter sites做的，而不是QL2做的。因此[D]选项为张冠李戴。

全文翻译

上周末Kyle MacDonald举办了一个聚会来庆祝他用一个红色曲别针换来一栋新房子。事情开始于1年前，MacDonald用曲别针换来更值钱的物品，包括一个野炊炉、Phoenix市公寓的免费租赁等。他提前告知了自己的目的（换房子），MacDonald得到了技术人员的支持，这些人希望网络能通过这个大胆的网络能力测试。26岁的MacDonald说：“我的座右铭是从小事做起，志向远大，享受过程。我的努力在创造力方面而非交易方面。”

MacDonald的交换行为非常奇特，现在物物交换在网络上产生巨大的商机。今年全球超过40万个公司将在一些发展迅速的物物交换网站上交换价值100亿美元的商品和服务。这些网站允许公司用虚拟货币来交换商品，并用虚拟货币从其他成员那里购买商品。在冰岛，服装生产商Kapusalan在快速发展的Vidskiptanetid交换网上销售了其1/3的产品，赚取了虚拟货币用来购买机器设备和发放员工部分工资。法国的Troc-services交换网提供超过4600种服务，从数学课程到熨烫衣服服务。

这不是原始的物物交换。通过创建货币，网站摆脱了其主要障碍，BarterNews的出版商Bob Meyer称其为“双向需求巧合”。这指的是交易双方不仅能找到对方，而且能交换双方都需要的商品。现在他们可以用虚拟货币给交易定价了。

物物交换也有助于企业充分利用闲置产能。例如，广告被广泛地交换，因为很多媒体，特别是网络媒体能以非常低廉的成本提供全新的广告位。而且网络广告不必计入行业发展统计数据中，因为多数交换在正式交易之外进行的。

如同eBay一样，多数物物交换网站允许会员对交易伙伴的诚信质量等评级。物物交换使得那些具有高通货膨胀或无法交易货币的国家参与全球贸易。一个被称为QL2的非营利交换计划会在内罗比展开，向38000个边远地区的肯尼亚农民提供物物交换。有2个小型计划来运输货物。QL2的主管Gacci Waciuma认为农民因从腐败中间商中解放出来而感到兴奋。对他们来讲，物物交换有光明的前景，而不意味着倒退回资本主义之前。

Text 2

The lives of very few Newark residents are untouched by violence:New Jersey’s biggest city has seen it all.Yet the murder of three young people，who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th，has shaken the city.A fourth，who survived，was stabbed and shot in the face.The four victims were by all accounts good

kids，all enrolled in college，all with a future.But the cruel murder，it seems，has at last forced Newarkers to say they have had enough.

Grassroots organizations，like Stop Shooting，have been flooded with offers of help and support since the killings.Yusef Ismail，its co-founder，says the group has been going door-to-door asking people to sign a pledge of non-violence.They hope to get 50000 to promise to“Stop Shooting，Start Thinking，and Keep Living”.The Newark Community Foundation，which was launched last month，announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye，a surveillance（监视）system tailored towards gun crime.

Cory Booker who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city，believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city.More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square mile area where 80%of the city’s recent shootings have occurred.And more cameras are planned.

When a gunshot is detected，the surveillance camera zooms in on that spot.Similar technology in Chicago has increased arrests and decreased shootings.Mr.Booker plans to announce a comprehensive gun strategy later this week.

Mr.Booker，as well as church leaders and others，believes（or hopes）that after the murder the city will no longer stand by in coldness.For generations，Newark has been paralyzed by poverty-almost one in three people lives below the poverty line-and growing indifference to crime.

Some are skeptical.Steven Malanga of the conservative Manhattan Institute notes that Newark has deep social problems:over 60%of children are in homes without fathers.The school system，taken over by the state in 1995，is a mess.But there is also some cause for hope.Since Mr.Booker was elected，there has been a rise in investment and re-zoning for development.Only around 7%of nearby Newark airport workers used to come from Newark;now，a year，the figure is 30%.Mr.Booker has launched a New York-style war on crime.So far this year，crime has fallen 11%and shootings are down 30%（through the murder rate looks likely to match last year’s high）.

1.What happened in Newark，New Jersey on August 4th?

[A]The Newark residents witnessed a murder.

[B]Four young people were killed in a school playground.

[C]The new mayor of Newark took office.

[D]Four college students fell victim to violence.

2.Judging from the context，the“Community Eye”（Pare2）is_____.

[A]a watching system for gun crime

[B]a neighborhood protection organization

[C]an unprofitable community business

[D]a grassroots organization

3.We learn from the passage that Newark has all the following problems EXCEPT_____.

[A]violence

[B]flood

[C]poverty

[D]indifference

4.Mayor Booker’s effort against crime seem to be_____.

[A]idealistic

[B]impractical

[C]effective

[D]fruitless

5.The best title for the passage may be_____.

[A]Stop Shooting，Start Thinking，and Keep Living

[B]Efforts to Fight against Gun Crime

[C]A Mission to Revitalize the City

[D]Violent Murders in Newark

词汇应用

stab vt.&n.刺，扎

victim n.1.牺牲者，遇难者

2.受害者，受骗者，受灾者

pledge n.1.保证，誓言

2.抵押，抵押品

3.字据，协议

vt.保证，许诺

tailor n.裁缝

vt.1.裁制

2.调整使适应

revitalize vt.使恢复元气，使具有新的活力

zoom vt.&vi.1.（摄影机）迅速接近（或离开）被摄对象

2.使急遽上升

comprehensive adj.广泛的，综合的

paralyze vt.1.使瘫痪，使麻痹

2.使丧失作用

indifference n.冷漠，不感兴趣

skeptical adj.怀疑的，多疑的

launch vt.1.发动；发出；发射

2.发起，发出

难句解析

1.The Newark Community Foundation，which was launched last month，announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye，a surveillance（监视）system tailored towards gun crime.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The Newark Community Foundation，which was launched last month，announced on August 14ththat it will help pay for Community Eye，[a surveillance（监视）systemtailored towards gun crime].

该句的主语是the Newark Community Foundation，画线部分whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...last month做Foundation的定语从句。该句的谓语是announced，斜体的on August 14th做时间状语，宾语是由画线部分that引导的宾语从句构成。宾语从句的主语是it，谓语是help pay for，宾语是Community Eye。括号中的a surveillancehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...crime做Community Eye的同位语，黑体的tailoredhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...crime做system的后置定语。

【参考译文】上个月发起的Newark社区基金会在8月14日宣布它将帮助支付“社区眼”的费用，“社区眼”是专门防止持枪犯罪的监控系统。

2.Cory Booker who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city，believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Cory Bookerwho became mayor 13 months ago with a mission（to revitalize the city），believesthe surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city.

该句的主语是Cory Booker，who became...city做Cory Booker的定语从句，括号中的to revitalize the city做mission的后置定语。该句的谓语是believes，黑体部分the surveillance...city做believe的宾语从句。

【参考译文】Cory Booker在13个月前成为市长肩负着使城市恢复活力的重任，他相信监控系统将会成为全美所有城市中最大的照相机和录音网络。

3.More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square mile area where 80%of the city’s recent shootings have occured.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summerand a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square mile areawhere 80%of the city’s recent shootings have occurred.

该句是由more than...this summer和a further...occurred的两个并列句构成的。第二个并列句的主语是a further 50，谓语是will be installed，斜体的a seven-square mile area做地点状语。画线部分where...occurred做area的定语从句。

【参考译文】超过30台照相机今年夏天早期被安装了，还有50台将很快安装在方圆7平方英里的地区，城市80%的枪击事件都发生在这些地区。

4.For generations，Newark has been paralyzed by poverty-almost one in three people lives below the poverty line-and growing indifference to crime.

【结构分析】For generations，Newark has been paralyzedby poverty-almost one in three people lives（blow the poverty line）-and growing indifference to crime.

本句主语是Newark，谓语是has been paralyzed，for引导的是介词短语做has been paralyzed的时间状语，下画线部分是由and连接的两个并列短语by poverty和by growing...作为动作paralyzed的发出者，and后为避免重复，and之后省略了介词by。破折号中间为插入结构，对poverty进行解释说明：其中，almost one in three people为主语，lives为谓语，括号内为below引导的介词短语做live的方式状语。

【参考译文】几代人以来，Newark被贫困和对犯罪冷漠所困扰，几乎每3个人中就有1人处于贫困线以下。

答案解析

1．What happened in Newark, New Jersey on August 4th?	1．8 月 4 日新泽西州的 Newark 发生了什么？
[A] The Newark residents witnessed a murder	[A] Newark 的居民目击了一起谋杀
[B] Four young people were killed in a school playground	[B] 4 个年轻人在学校操场被杀
[C] The new mayor of Newark took office	[C] Newark 新市长上任
[D] Four college students fell victim to violence	[D] 4 个大学生成为暴力犯罪的受害者

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的August 4th定位在第一段第二句yet（表示转折）之后，第二句指出有3个年轻人在学校操场被杀，第三句指出第四个受重伤但是活下来了。

[A]选项指出当地居民目击了谋杀，但是原文第二句最后指出has shaken the city说明当地居民对此事感到震惊，具体是否看到了谋杀不得而知，因此[A]选项属于无中生有。

[B]选项指出4个人被谋杀了，而原文只说3个，另外一个受重伤，因此[B]选项内容与原文相反。

[C]选项中的mayor在原文定位处没有对应，属于无中生有。

[D]选项是对原文第二句和第三句内容的概括，为正确选项。

2．Judging from the context, the “Community Eye” (Pare2) is _____.	2．根据文章“Community Eye”是 _____。
[A] a watching system for gun crime	[A] 持枪犯罪监控系统
[B] a neighborhood protection organization	[B] 邻里保护组织
[C] an unprofitable community business	[C] 非营利社区商业
[D] a grassroots organization	[D] 草根组织

【解析】选[A]

语义理解题。题干引号内的community eye定位在第二段最后一句，该句为长难句可以拆分为：The Newark Community Foundation，（which was launched last month），announced on August 14ththat it will help pay for Community Eye，（a surveillance（监视）system tailored towards gun crime）.主语是The Newark Community Foundation，which...last month做主语的定语从句，谓语是announced，that...community eye做宾语从句。a surveillance...gun crime做community eye的同位语，起到解释说明的作用，对应[A]选项。

3．We learn from the passage that Newark has all the following problems EXCEPT_____.	3．通过文章我们可以知道，下列这些问题除了_____外都存在于纽瓦克市。
[A] violence	[A] 暴力
[B] flood	[B] 洪水
[C] poverty	[C] 贫困
[D] indifference	[D] 冷漠

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干以“Newark”可以定位在原文第五段的第二句和第六段的第二句。考点是找出哪个不是“Newark”的问题。分析原文定位处可以分别找到“paralyzed”和“deep social problems”两处定位表示否定对应题干。

第一处定位包括两个并列成分：（1）poverty（2）growing indifference to crime.

第二处定位包含另外两个并列成分：（3）over 60%of children are in homes without fathers（4）The school system is a mess.

分析选项可以发现[A]、[D]选项对应并列成分（2），[C]选项对应并列成分（1）。只有[B]选项在原文没有对应，因此[B]选项为正确答案。

4．Mayor Booker's effort against crime seem to be _____.	4．Booker 市长打击犯罪的努力是_____。
[A] idealistic	[A] 理想化的
[B] impractical	[B] 不切实际的
[C] effective	[C] 有效的
[D] fruitless	[D] 徒劳的

【解析】选[C]

态度题。题干中的Mayor Booker和crime定位在第六段第四句but there is also some cause for hope之后，转折后用了some cause for hope表示他的工作努力还是具有一定成效的。并且最后一句指出犯罪率和枪击事件下降了，显然对Mayor Booker的工作是肯定的，对应[C]选项。

5．The best title for the passage may be _____.	5．本文最佳标题是 _____。
[A] Stop Shooting, Start Thinking, and Keep Living	[A] 停止枪击，开始思考，珍爱生命
[B] Efforts to Fight against Gun Crime	[B] 打击持枪犯罪的努力
[C] A Mission to Revitalize the City	[C] 振兴城市计划
[D] Violent Murders in Newark	[D] Newark 的暴力谋杀

【解析】选[B]

主旨题。题干问文章标题，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知：

第一段结构	开始讲述 4 个年轻人遇到枪击事件，最后一句转折指出 Newark 居民开始努力解决枪击问题
第二段结构	第一句指出一些组织开始获得帮助与支持来解决枪击问题
第三段结构	该市市长 Booker 认为安装监控设备可以减少枪击犯罪
第四段结构	第一句和第二句介绍监控设备的原理。最后一句，市长 Booker 将继续努力发表更为详尽减少枪击犯罪的策略
第五段结构	第一句指出市长 Booker 等人将会支持这些努力
第六段结构	第一句一些人怀疑这些努力的成效。第四句转折，作者指出这些努力有希望

通过以上段落结构分析可知，本文的主旨是Newark应对枪击犯罪的解决方法与努力，对应[B]选项。[A]选项对应第二段grassroots organizations的建议，没有体现其他段落的主旨，属于以偏赅全。[C]选项对应第三段第一句，该选项内容是市长Cooker的一项计划，而不是本文的主旨。[D]选项对应第一段的故事，本文主旨是如何去解决枪击犯罪而不是描述枪击犯罪的事实。

全文翻译

很少有Newark的居民没有接触过暴力，这个新泽西州最大的城市所面临的一切都是暴力。但是8月4日3个年轻人被谋杀的事件震动了全城，在学校操场上他们被强迫跪下然后从脑后被枪击了。幸存的第4个人被捅伤，脸部中弹。这4名受害者从任何方面讲都是好孩子，全部被大学录取，有着光明的前途。残忍的谋杀令Neward的居民感到他们已经忍无可忍了。

像“停止枪击”这样的草根组织从谋杀事件之后受到了大量的帮助与支持。创立者之一的Yusef Ismail指出他们团体挨家挨户地要求居民在“非暴力”保证书上签字。他们希望得到5万人的支持承诺“停止枪击、开始思考、幸福生活”。上个月发起的Newark社区基金会在8月14日宣布它将帮助支付“社区眼”的费用，“社区眼”是专门防止持枪犯罪的监控系统。

Cory Booker在13个月前成为市长，肩负着使城市恢复活力的重任，他相信监控系统将会成为全美所有城市中最大的照相机和录音网络。今年夏天早期安装了超过30台照相机，还有50台将很快安装在方圆7平方英里的地区，城市80%的枪击事件都发生在这些地区。他计划安装更多的摄像机。

当枪击被发现时，监控摄像机会聚焦在该点。芝加哥的相似技术已经成功地增加了逮捕人数并减少了枪击事件。Booker计划这周晚些时候宣布更为系统的枪击对策。

Booker、教会领袖和其他人相信谋杀事件发生后城市不会再冷漠旁观了。几代人被贫困和对犯罪冷漠所困扰，几乎每3个人中就有1人处于贫困线以下。

一些人表示质疑。保守的Manhattan Institute的Steve Malanga指出Newark有深刻的社会问题：超过60%的孩子没有父亲，1995年由州政府接管的学校系统一团糟。但是仍然有希望，自从Booker成为市长，城市投资和地区重建增加。过去Newark机场的工作人员只有7%来自该地区，一年之后，这个数字是30%。Booker发起了类似纽约的反犯罪运动。到目前为止，犯罪率下降了11%，枪击事件减少了30%。

Text 3

According to a recent survey on money and relationships，36 percent of people are keeping a bank account from their partner.While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust in a relationship，in truth it may just be a form of financial protection.

With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce，men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy，regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

The financial hardship on individuals after a divorce can be extremely difficult，even more so when children are involved.The lack of permanency in relationships，job and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner，in other words，an“escape fund”.

Margaret’s story is far from unique.She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

Every month on pay day，she banks hundreds of dollars into a savings account she keeps from her husband.She has been doing this throughout their six-year marriage and has built a nest egg worth an incredible$100，000 on top of her pension.

Margaret says if her husband found about her secret savings he’d hurt and would interpret this as a sign she wasn’t sure of the marriage. “He’d think it was my escape fun so that financially I could afford to get out of the relationship if it went wrong.I know you should approach marriage as being forever and I hope ours is，but you can never be sure.”

Like many of her fellow secret savers，Margaret was stung in a former relationship and has since been very guarded about her own money.

Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad.Taken Colleen for example，who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner. “I decided to open a savings account and start building a nest egg of my own.I wanted to prove to myself that I could put money in the bank and leave it there for a rainy day.”

“When John found out about my secret savings，he was a little suspicious of my motives.I reassured him this was certainly not an escape fund that I feel very secure in our relationship.I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future.It’s sensible to build and protect your personal financial security.”

1.The trend to keep a secret bank account is growing because_____.

[A] “escape fund” helps one through rainy days

[B]days are getting harder and harder

[C]women are money sensitive

[D]financial conflicts often occur

2.The word “savvy” （Line2，Para2）probably means_____.

[A]suspicious

[B]secure

[C]shrewd

[D]simple

3.Which inference can we make about Margaret?

[A]she is a unique woman

[B]she was once divorced

[C]she is going to retire

[D]she has many children

4.The author mentions Colleen’s example to show_____.

[A]any couple can avoid marriage conflicts

[B]privacy within marriage should be respected

[C]everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage

[D]financial disclosure is not necessarily bad

5.Which of the following best summary of this passage?

[A]Secret Savers

[B]Love Is What It’ s Worth

[C]Banking Honesty

[D]Once Bitten，Twice Shy

词汇应用

permanency n.永久，持久

incredible adj.1.难以置信的，不可思议的

2.极好的，极大的

pension n.养老金，退休金

confess vt.&vi.1.坦白，供认

2.忏悔

sensible adj.1.可感知的

2.合理的，明智的

难句解析

1.While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust in a relationship，in truth it may just be a form of financial protection.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust（in a relationship），in truth it may just be a form（of financial protection）.

该句是由while引导的让步状语从句和主句构成的。状语从句的主语是this financial unfaithfulness，谓语是may appear，as…relationship做方式状语，括号中的in a relationship做distrust的后置定语。主句中in truth做状语表示语气，主语是it，谓语是may be，表语是a form…protection。

【参考译文】尽管这种经济上的不信任看起来是对关系的怀疑，但事实上它只是作为一种经济保护而出现。

2.With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce，men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy，regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce，men and women are realizingthey need to be financially savvy，regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

该句中with…in divorce做原因状语，该句的主语是men and women，谓语是are realizing，画线部分they…savvy做realize的宾语从句。黑体的regardless…relationship做让步状语从句，whether…relationship做of介宾短语中的宾语从句。

【参考译文】几乎半数的婚姻都以离婚结束，男人和女人要意识到她们必须保证经济上保持精明，不管她们是否存在婚姻关系。

3.The lack of permanency in relationships，job and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner，in other words，an“escape fund”.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The lack of permanency（in relationships，job and family life）may be the cause（of a growing trend）（to keep a secret bank account）hidden from a partner，in other words，an“escape fund”.

该句的主语是lack of permanency，括号中的in...life做permanency的后置定语。谓语是may be，the cause...“escape fund”做表语。表语中of a growing trend做cause的后置定语，to keep a secret bank account做trend的后置定语，画线部分hidden...a partner做account的后置定语。黑体部分是对to keep...a partner的解释说明。

【参考译文】向配偶隐瞒秘密账户，也就是私房钱这个不断增长趋势的原因是婚姻关系、工作和家庭生活的缺乏持久性。

4.She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

【结构分析】该句子可拆分为：She is a representative（of a growing number of women）in long-term relationshipswho are becoming protective of their own earnings.

该句的主语是she，谓语是is，表语是a representative...earnings。表语中括号中of...women做representative的后置定语，斜体的in long-term relationship做women的后置定语。Who...earnings做women的定语从句。

【参考译文】她就是越来越多处于长期婚姻中开始保护自己个人收入的女性代表之一。

5.Take Colleen，for example，who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner.

【结构分析】该句子可拆分为：Taken Colleen，（for example），whohad been saving secretly for a few yearsbefore she confessed to her partner.

本句是一个祈使句，句式结构是Take sb.for example.其中，sb指的是Colleen，做take的宾语，括号内为for引导的介词短语做take的目的状语。下画线部分为关系代词who引导的非限制性定语从句修饰Colleen，由于该定语从句很长，为平衡句式结构，避免头重脚轻，将for引导的介词短语前置，使该定语从句与其先行词Colleen分隔，形成句式分裂。在此定语从句中，who指代Colleen做定语从句主语，had been saving为从句谓语，secretly和for引导的介词短语分别作为had been saving的方式状语和时间状语；黑体部分为before引导的时间状语从句修饰谓语had been saving.

【参考译文】以Colleen为例，他向配偶承认之前，已经悄悄地存了几年私房钱了。

答案解析

1．The trend to keep a secret bank account is growing because _____.	1．不断增长的保留秘密账户的趋势因为_____。
[A] “escape fund” helps one through rainy days	[A] 私房钱帮助渡过危机
[B] days are getting harder and harder	[B] 日子越来越难
[C] women are money sensitive	[C] 女性对金钱敏感
[D] financial conflicts often occur	[D] 经济纠纷时常发生

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的the trend和keep a secret bank account定位在第三段第一行，题干考点是because问原因，对应定位处的cause，因此答案指向the lack...life部分。

[A]选项中的escape fund就是keep a secret bank account的同义，rainy days是对婚姻、家庭和事业缺乏持续性的归纳总结，因此[A]选项正确。

[B]选项中days似乎也是对婚姻、家庭和事业缺乏持续性的归纳总结，但是原文概括为days are hard，而不是选项中提到的harder，因此[B]选项偷换了概念。

[C]选项中的money sensitive和[D]选项中的financial conflicts在原文定位处没有对应，属于无中生有。

2．The word “savvy” (Line2, Para2) probably means_____.	2．savvy 在文中最可能的意思是_____。
[A] suspicious	[A] 怀疑
[B] secure	[B] 安全
[C] shrewd	[C] 精明
[D] simple	[D] 简单

【解析】选[C]

语义理解题。题干定位在第二段，该段只有一句话With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce，men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy，regardless of whether they are in a relationship.Regardless...relationship做让步状语从句表示转折，因此men...savvy的意思应该与其相反，而with...divorce表示savvy的原因。因此通过前后句都可以推测出savvy的意思可能是[B]选项或[C]选项，该句的意思就是由于半数婚姻以离婚结束，不管是否处于婚姻关系，男人和女人都要意识到经济（安全或精明）。原文中的主语是they指代的是men和women，由于[B]选项通常与人搭配而不是物搭配，因此最佳答案是[C]选项。

3．Which inference can we make about Margaret?	3．我们从 Margaret 中可以做出哪个推理？
[A] she is a unique woman.	[A] 她是个与众不同的女人
[B] she was once divorced.	[B] 她曾经离过婚
[C] she is going to retire.	[C] 她即将退休
[D] she has many children.	[D] 她有很多子女

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干中的Margaret定位在第四、五、六、七段，题干没有明确的定位，因此需要梳理以上段落来解题。

第四段指出is far from unique与[A]选项的意思相反，并且原文是Margaret’s story而不是Margaret本人。第五段具体解释说明了她是如何存私房钱的。第六段解释了存私房钱的原因是对婚姻未来不确定。第七段中Margaret was stung in a former relationship的意思是她在以前的婚姻关系中受到伤害，因此可以推理出她曾经离过婚，对应[B]选项。

而[C]选项和[D]选项的retire和many children在原文中没有相应内容，属于无中生有。

4. The author mentions Colleen's example to show_____.	4. 作者提到 Colleen 的例子是为了揭示_____。
[A] any couple can avoid marriage conflicts	[A] 任何夫妻都能避免婚姻冲突
[B] privacy within marriage should be respected	[B] 婚姻关系中的隐私权应该得到尊重
[C] everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage	[C] 每个人能储备一笔巨款，同时还拥有一个美满的婚姻
[D] financial disclosure is not necessarily bad	[D] 披露经济状况未必是件坏事

【解析】选[D]

例证题。题干的Colleen定位在第一句。例子中用了take...for example的句式，意思是就拿……举例，从语言角度上讲可以判断论点在例子前而非例子后。例子前一句指出向自己的配偶坦白拥有私房钱并不都是那么糟糕，是例子所支持的论点。答案指向第一句。而且例子最后一句话中也提到了把钱存入银行以备不时之需。因此论点的核心是私房钱问题。

[A]选项中的marriage conflicts是例子的具体事实信息，与论点无关，因此错误。

[B]选项中的privacy（隐私）可以指私房钱，但是论点的核心是钱的问题，并非所有的隐私，该选项将论点的观点范围扩大了。论点指的是私房钱以备不时之需，跟respect（尊重）没有关系。综合以上两点，排除[B]选项。

[C]选项中的marriage是例子的具体事实信息，与论点无关，因此错误。

[D]选项financial disclosure对应论点的come clean about being a secret saver，选项的not necessarily bad对应论点的may not be all that bad。因此[D]选项是对论点的同义改写，因此正确。

5. Which of the following best summary of this passage?	5. 下面哪个最能概括文本？
[A] Secret Savers.	[A] 秘密储户
[B] Love Is What It's Worth.	[B] 爱有所值
[C] Banking Honesty.	[C] 存款的诚实
[D] Once Bitten, Twice Shy.	[D] 一年遭蛇咬，十年怕井绳

【解析】选[A]

主旨题。全文都在谈及由于婚姻生活不稳定造成了很多女性开始存私房钱的事实与背后的原因，对应[A]选项；[B]选项和[D]选项是文章没有提及的内容，属于无中生有；[C]选项指出存款的真实性，只是说明了秘密储户的行为，而没有涉及她们存私房钱的原因，该选项属于以偏赅全，而且本文主要谈及的是人，而非行为本身。

全文翻译

最近一项关于金钱和婚姻关系的调查表明，有36%的已婚者向配偶隐瞒持有银行账户。尽管这种经济上的不信任看起来是对关系的怀疑，但事实上它只是作为一种经济保护而出现。

几乎半数的婚姻都以离婚结束，男人和女人要意识到他们必须在经济上保持精明，不管他们是否存在婚姻关系。

离婚后，个人经济可能会陷入严重困境，如果有孩子，情况更是如此。向配偶隐瞒秘密账户，即私房钱有不断增长趋势的原因是婚姻关系、工作和家庭生活缺乏持久性。

Margaret的故事也不是例外，她就是越来越多处于长期婚姻中开始保护自己个人收入的女性代表之一。

每月发工资之日，她将数百美元存入向丈夫隐瞒的储蓄账户中。在6年的婚姻生活中她一直这么做，并且已经在养老金之外还存了令人惊讶的10万美元。

Margaret说如果她丈夫发现她存私房钱，他会很受伤并且将这种行为解释为她对婚姻不信任的标志。“他认为这是我的‘避险资金’，一旦婚姻出现问题，在经济上我可以随时结束这种关系。我知道婚姻应该天长地久并且我也希望是这样，但是你永远无法保证会这样。”

和许多存私房钱的人一样，Margaret在以前的婚姻关系中受过伤害，从此她就对自己的钱财严加看管。

向自己的配偶坦白拥有私房钱并不都是那么糟糕。以Colleen为例，她私下储蓄几年之后才向其配偶坦白：“我决定开设一个储蓄账户为自己积累储备金。我想向自己证明，我能把钱存入银行以备不时之需。”

“当John发现我存私房钱时有些怀疑我的动机。我一再保证着这绝对不是‘避险资金’，我对我们的婚姻关系很有信心。但是不得不承认，拥有自己的储备金以备未来不时之需的确让人感觉良好，保护个人的经济安全是相当明智的。”

Text 4

“The word‘protection’is no longer taboo（禁忌语）”.This short sentence，uttered by French President Nicolas Sarkozy last month，may have launched a new era in economic history.Why? For decades，Western leaders have believed that lowering trade barriers and tariffs was natural goods.Doing so，they reasoned，would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity，which in turn would improve human welfare.Championing free trade thus became a moral，not just an economic，cause.

These leaders，of course，weren’t acting out of unselfishness.They knew their economies were the most competitive，so they’d profit most from liberalization.And developing countries feared that their economies would be swamped by superior Western productivity.Today，however，the tables have turned—though few acknowledge it.The Western continues to preach free trade，but practices it less and less.Asia，meanwhile，continues to plead for special protection but practices more and more free trade.

That’s why Sarkozy’s words were so important:he finally injected some honesty into the trade debates.The truth is that large parts of the West are losing faith in free trade，though few leaders admit it.Some economists are more honest.Paul Krugman is one of the few willing to acknowledge that protectionist arguments are returning.In the short run，there will be winners and losers under free trade.This，of course，is what capitalism is all about.But more and more of these losers will be in the West，economists in the developed world used to love quoting Joseph Schumpeter，who said that“creative destruction”was an essential part of capitalist growth.But they always assumed that destruction would happen over there.When Western workers began losing jobs，suddenly their leaders began to lose faith in their principles.Things have yet to reverse completely.But there’s clearly a negative trend in a Western theory and practice.

A little hypocrisy is not in itself a serious problem.The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization.Look at what’s happening at the IMF（International Monetary Fund）.The Europeans have demanded that they keep the post of managing director.But all too often，Western officials put their own interests above everyone else’s when they dominate these global institutions.

The time has therefore come for the Asians—who are clearly the new winners in today’s global economy—to provide more intellectual leadership in supporting free trade.Sadly，they have yet to do so.Unless Asians speak out，however，there’s a real danger that Adam Smith’s principles，which have brought so much good to the world，could gradually die.And that would leave all of us，worse off，in one way or another.

1.It can be inferred that“protection”（Line1，Para1）means_____.

[A]improving economic efficiency

[B]ending the free-trade practice

[C]lowering moral standard

[D]raising trade tariffs

2.The Western leaders preach free trade because_____.

[A]it is beneficial to their economies

[B]it is supported by developing countries

[C]it makes them keep faith in their principle

[D]it is advocated by Joseph Schumpeter and Adam Smith

3.By "the tables have turned" （Para2）the author implies that_____.

[A]the Western leaders have turned self-centered

[B]the Asian leaders have become advocates of free trade

[C]the developed economies have turned less competitive

[D]the developing economies have become more independent

4.The Western economies used to like the idea of "creative destruction" because it_____.

[A]set a long-term rather than short-turn goal

[B]was an essential part of capitalist development

[C]contained a positive rather than negative mentality

[D]was meant to be the destruction of developing economies

5.The author uses "IMF" was an example to illustrate the point that_____.

[A]European leaders are reluctant to admit they are hypocritical

[B]there is an inconsistency between Western theory and practice

[C]global institutions are not being led by true globalization advocates

[D]European countries interests are being ignored by economic leaders

词汇应用

taboo n.禁忌，忌讳，戒律

adj.禁忌的，忌讳的

vt.把……列为禁忌，禁止

utter vt.说，讲

adj.彻底的，完全的，绝对的

era n.纪元，历史时期，时代

barrier n.1.栅栏，关卡

2.障碍，隔阂

swamp n.沼泽

vt.1.淹没

2.压倒

preach vt.1.布道

2.鼓吹，宣传

plead vi.1.恳求，请求

2.辩护

drift vi.1.漂流，漂泊

2.（趋势）逐渐变化

tariffs n.关税制度

难句解析

1.Doing so，they reasoned，would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity，which in turn would improve human welfare.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Doing so，they reasoned，would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity，which in turn would improve human welfare.

该句主语是动名词短语doing so，谓语是would lead to，宾语是greater economic efficiency and productivity，黑体部分they reasoned是插入语。画线部分which in turn would improve human welfare是which引导的定语从句做宾语greater economic efficiency and productivity的定语。

【参考译文】他们论证这样做将导致更高的经济效益和生产力，反过来又将改善社会福利。

2.The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization.

【结构分析】该句子可拆分为：The real problem isthat Western governments continue to insist that they retain control（of the key global economic and financial institutions）while drifting away from global liberalization.

本句的主语是the real problem，系动词是is，下画线部分为that引导的名词性从句做is的表语。在该表语从句中，Western governments为从句主语continue to insist为谓语从句，斜体部分为that引导的名词性从句做insist的宾语。在该宾语从句中，they指代Western governments做从句主语，retain做从句谓语，从句宾语为control，括号内of引导的介词短语作后置定语修饰control，黑体部分为while引导的时间状语从句的省略形式，可还原为while they are drifting...

【参考译文】真正的问题是西方国家政府坚持他们对全球经济和金融机构保持控制的同时又背离了全球自由化。

3.Unless Asians speak out，however，there’s a real danger that Adam Smith’s principles，which have brought so much good to the world，could gradually die.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Unless Asians speak out，however，there’s a real dangerthat Adam Smith’s principles，which

have brought so much good to the world，could gradually die.

该句中的unless Asians speak out做条件状语从句，该句主句的there’s a real danger倒装结构，主语是a real danger，谓语是is，黑体部分是thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...die做danger的同位语从句。从句的主语是Adam Smith’s principles，谓语是could die，黑体画线部分whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...world做principles的定语从句。

【参考译文】然而，除非亚洲人明确表达出，否则确实存在真正的危险就是给世界带来诸多益处的Adam Smith原则会逐渐消亡。

答案解析

1．It can be inferred that “protection” means _____.	1．可以推测出“protection”意思是 _____。
[A] improving economic efficiency	[A] 提高经济效率
[B] ending the free-trade practice	[B] 结束自由贸易行为
[C] lowering moral standard	[C] 降低道德标准
[D] raising trade tariffs	[D] 增加关税

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。题干引号内的protection出现在第一段第一句，第二句用了this trend指代protect，因此需要通过后面句子的解释说明推理出protection的含义。第四句指出西方国家认为降低贸易壁垒和关税是理所应当的事情，也就是不存在贸易保护。因此反向推理，保护就是设置贸易壁垒或提高关税，对应[D]选项。注意[B]选项指出结束自由贸易的说法过于绝对化，与原文不符，因此错误。

2．The Western leaders preach free trade because _____.	2．西方领导人倡导自由贸易因为_____。
[A] it is beneficial to their economies	[A] 它有利于他们的经济
[B] it is supported by developing countries	[B] 被发展中国家所支持
[C] it makes them keep faith in their principle	[C] 使他们忠诚于他们的原则
[D] it is advocated by Joseph Schumpeter and Adam Smith	[D] 被约瑟夫·熊彼特和亚当·斯密所倡导

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干中的the Western leaders preach free trade定位在原文第四句，lowering trade barriers and tariffs（降低贸易壁垒和关税）对应free trade。考点是because问原因，对应第五句中reason。因此答案指向reason后面的内容。该句的意思是这样做可以提高经济效应和生产率，进而改善福利待遇。[A]选项是对该句的同样改写，因此正确。

3．By “the tables have turned” (Para 2) the author implies that _____.	3．通过说“桌子翻转了”作者暗示_____。
[A] the Western leaders have turned self-centered	[A] 西方领导者变得以自我为中心
[B] the Asian leaders have become advocates of free trade	[B] 亚洲领导者成为自由贸易的支持者
[C] the developed economies have turned less competitive	[C] 发达经济体竞争力变弱
[D] the developing economies have become more independent	[D] 发展中经济体变得更为独立

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的“the tables have turned”定位在第二段第四句，该句中用了however，表示转折，用了today表示新观点。因此此处出题点是新旧观点对比，新观点的内涵需要采用反向推理旧观点来解题。旧观点定位在第二段的前三句。第一句指出西方领导者并非出于无私；第二句指出西方经济竞争力强从自由贸易中获益；第三句指出发展中国家害怕他们淹没在西方强大的生产力中。

同时可以发现此题又是语义理解题，原文最后一句对比了西方和亚洲国家的做法是对tables have turned的具体解释说明。因此从最后一句的内容也能推理出其含义。

[A]选项中的self-centered，对应第二段第一句not act out of selfishness。这是对旧观点的重复，而不是反向推理新观点，因此错误。

[B]选项中的advocates与第二段最后一句中Asian continues to plead for special protection也就是意思相反。亚洲国家要求特殊保护，也就是不能实行全球贸易，要特别保护这些国家，因此推理出这些国家显然不是自由贸易的支持者，而只是practice从事自由贸易。

[C]选项中的less competitive反向对应第二段第二句中旧观点的内容，因此[C]选项是新观点的内容，为正确选项。

[D]选项中的independent在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

4．The Western economies used to like the idea of “creative destruction” because it_____.	4．西方经济体过去喜欢“创造性破坏”是因为它_____。
[A] set a long-term rather than short-turn goal	[A] 设定了长期而非短期目标
[B] was an essential part of capitalist development	[B] 是资本主义发展的必要组成
[C] contained a positive rather than negative mentality	[C] 包含了正面而非负面的心态
[D] was meant to be the destruction of developing economies	[D] 被认为是对发展中经济体的破坏

【解析】选[D]

推理题。题干中的“creative destruction”定位在第四段第七句，题干中的used to like the idea对应定位处的used to love quoting。该句前后句没有明显的因果关系，因此属于隐含因果关系推理。需要读懂定位出前后句的内容。第六句指出越来越多的失败者是西方国家。第八句指出西方经济学家认为创造性破坏发生在亚洲（over there）。

[A]选项中的short turn定位在第五句，在第六句but转折之前定位错误。

[B]选项定位在第七句“creative destruction” was an essential part of capitalist growth，该句用下定义的方式解释说明了什么是创造性破坏，但是题干问及是“creative destruction”的原因why，而不是what。[B]选项是对“creative destruction”的解释说明而非原因。

[C]选项中的positive和negative在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

[D]选项的内容是对第八句内容的同义改写。西方经济学家认为创造性破坏只会发生亚洲而不会发生在西方，因此他们喜欢用这个词。

5．The author uses “IMF” was an example to illustrate the point that _____.	5．作者以“国际国币基金组织”为例来证明_____。
[A] European leaders are reluctant to admit they are hypocritical	[A] 欧洲领导者不愿意承认他们的虚伪
[B] there is an inconsistency between Western theory and practice	[B] 西方的理论与实践存在不一致性
[C] global institutions are not being led by true globalization advocates	[C] 全球性机构不是由真正的全球化倡导者所领导
[D] European countries interests are being ignored by economic leaders	[D] 欧洲国家的利益正在受到经济领导者的忽视

【解析】选[C]

例证题。题干的IMF定位在第三句。第三句开始用了look at what...句式，意思是看看下面这个……例子，显然从语言逻辑上讲，根据look at的意思可知论点在例子前。例子前一句是the real problem is...显然就是例子所支持的论点。

[A]选项中的hypocritical对应第一句，而第二句才是原文的论点，第一句是作者不支持的观点，因此排除该选项。

[B]选项中的Western theory and practice在定位在第三段最后一句，定位错误。而且原文用的是negative trend，不对应题干中的inconsistency。

[C]选项中的led对应论点的retain control，not...globalization advocates对应论点的drifting away from global liberation，因此[C]选项是论点的同样改写，正确选项。

[D]选项D中的ignored与最后一句的above everyone else’s相反。而且最后一句不是例子所支持的论点，是例子的进一步解释说明，排除[D]选项。

全文翻译

“‘贸易保护’一词不再是禁忌语了。”法国总统萨科齐上月的讲话开启了经济史的新纪元，为什么？数十年来，西方领导者相信降低贸易壁垒和关税是自然而然的好事。他们论证这样做将导致更高的经济效益和生产力，反过来又将改善社会福利。

当然这些领导者的行为并非出于无私。他们了解自己国家的经济是最有竞争力的，可从自由贸易中获利。同时发展中国家害怕它们的经济淹没在西方先进生产力之下。然而今天，桌子翻转了，尽管很少有人承认这点。西方国家鼓吹自由贸易但是做的少之又少，而亚洲继续要求贸易特殊保护但是自由贸易的做法越来越多。

这就是为什么萨科齐的讲话是如此重要，他最终还是在自由贸易辩论中说了真话。事实是多数西方国家对自由贸易丧失了信心，尽管很少有领导者承认这点。一些经济学家则更为坦诚。克鲁格曼就是那些愿意承认保护主义言论抬头的经济学家之一。从短期而言，自由贸易中有赢家也有输家。当然这也是资本主义的核心。但是越来越多的输家出现在西方国家。发达国家的经济学家过去喜欢引用熊彼特的话“创造性破坏”是资本主义发展中的必要组成，但是他们认为这种破坏会发生在对方身上。当西方工人开始失业，他们的领导者突然开始对自己所坚持的原则失去信心。情况尚未完全反转，但是在西方国家的理论与实践上已经存在了负面的趋势。

虚伪一点儿本身并不是什么严重的问题，真正的问题在于，西方国家在自己背离世界贸易自由化的过程中，却继续要求保持对关键性全球经济和金融机构的控制。看看国际货币基金组织发生的事情吧，欧洲人要求占据执行主席的位置。但是，当西方官员控制这些全球机构时，他们总是将自己的利益置于他人之上。

作为今天全球经济新赢家的亚洲国家是时候来做支持自由贸易的领导者了，不幸的是他们尚未这样做。然而，除非亚洲人明确表达，否则确实存在的真正危险就是给世界带来诸多益处的亚当·斯密原则会逐渐消亡。无论以什么样的方式，它给我们留下的就是继续恶化。

2007年真题详解

Text 1

Prior to the 20th century，many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries.The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation，a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead.Many powerful forces appear to work against it:population growth，which pushes migrant populations into the world’s last isolated locations;mass tourism;global telecommunications and mass media;and the spread of gigantic global corporations.All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising，popular culture，and consumer products become similar.Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication.For many of the world’s peoples，learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education，economic opportunity，and a better way of life.

Only about 3，000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century.Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language.To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism（mastery of two languages）.Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres—at home，among friends，in community settings—and a global language at work，in dealings with government，and in commercial spheres.In this way，many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages，rather than yield to the homogenizing（同化的）forces of globalization.

Ironically，the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them.For example，some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues.Linguists are currently using computer—aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages，the line between revival and death is extremely thin.Language is remarkably resilient（有活力的），however.It is not just a tool for communicating，but also a powerful way of separating different groups，or of demonstrating group identity.Many indigenous（原生的，土著的）communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

1.Minority languages can be best preserved in_____.

[A]an increasingly interconnected world

[B]maintaining small numbers of speakers

[C]relatively isolated language communities

[D]following the tradition of the 20th century

2.According to Paragraph 2，that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is_____.

[A]uncertain

[B]unrealistic

[C]foreseeable

[D]Definite

3.According to the author，bilingualism can help_____.

[A]small languages become acceptable in work places

[B]homogenize the world’s languages and cultures

[C]global languages reach home and community settings

[D]speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity

4.Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it_____.

[A]makes learning a global language unnecessary

[B]facilitates the learning and using of those languages

[C]raises public awareness of saving those languages

[D]makes it easier for linguists to study those languages

5.In the author’s view，many endangered languages are_____.

[A]remarkably well-kept in this modern world

[B]exceptionally powerful tools of communication

[C]quite possible to be revived instead of dying out

[D]a unique way of bringing different groups together

词汇应用

diversity n.1.差异，不同点

2.多样性

migrant n.移民

gigantic adj.1.巨人的，巨人似的

2.巨大的，庞大的

signify vt.1.表示，表明，示意

2.意味着，预示

vi.有重要性，要紧

emerge vi.1.浮现，出现

2.（问题等）发生，显露，（事实等）暴露

doom n.1.厄运，毁灭

2.死亡判决，定罪

vt.1.注定，命定

2.判定，判决

3.使失败，使毁灭

identity n.1.身份，本身

2.个性，特性

integrity n.1.正直，廉正

2.完善，健全

yield vt.&vi.1.产生，出产

2.让予，给予

3.被迫放弃

4.使屈服，使投降

n.产出，受益

难句解析

1.The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation，a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communitiesto live in relative isolation，（a key factor in language maintenance and preservation）.

该句的主语是the increasingly interconnected modern world，谓语是makes，it做形式宾语，真实宾语是画线部分to live in a relative isolation，much more difficult做宾语补足语。括号中的a key factorhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...preservation做isolation的同位语。

【参考译文】不断相互联系的现代世界使在小语种团体很难居住在相对封闭的环境中，而这是保护该语言的重要因素。

2.All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising，popular culture，and consumer products become similar.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：All of these forces appear to signify a futurein which the language（of advertising，popular culture，and consumer products）become similar.

该句的主语是all of these forces，谓语是appear to signify，宾语是a future.In whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...similar做future的定语从句。从句的主语是the language，括号中的ofhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...products做language的后置定语，从句的谓语是become，表语是similar。

【参考译文】所有这些推动力都标志着广告宣传、流行文化和消费产品的语言变得相似的未来。

3.Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres—at home，among friends，in community settings—and a global language at work，in dealings with government，and in commercial spheres.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres（—at home，among friends，in community settings—）anda global language（at work，in dealings with government，and in commercial spheres）.

该句的主语是Bilingual speakers，谓语是could use，宾语是由画线部分their own language和a global language并列宾语构成的。斜体的in smaller spheres做地点状语，括号中的at workhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...spheres 3个并列的介词短语做状语。

【参考译文】掌握双语的人能够在较小范围内使用它们自己的语言，而在工作、与政府打交道或者在商务领域则使用全球通用的语言。

4.It is not just a tool for communicating，but also a powerful way of separating different groups，or of demonstrating group identity.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：It isnot justa tool（for communicating），but also a powerful way（of separating different groups，or of demonstrating group identity）.

该句的主语是it，谓语是is，表语是用由not justhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...but also所连接的并列成分a tool和a powerful way构成的。括号中的for communicating做tool的后置定语，括号中的of separatinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...identity做way的后置定语。

【参考译文】它不仅是交流工作而且是区分人群和显示群体特征的有力方式。

答案解析

1．Minority languages can be best preserved in_____.	1．在_____可以最好地保存少数民族语言。
[A] an increasingly interconnected world	[A] 不断相互联系的世界里
[B] maintaining small numbers of speakers	[B] 保持较少的使用者
[C] relatively isolated language communities	[C] 相对封闭的语言族群里
[D] following the tradition of the 20th century	[D] 延续 20 世纪的传统中

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干中的minority languages与be best preserved定位在第一段最后一句。题干中的minority languages对应原文的small language communities；题干中的be best preserved对应原文的a key factor in preservation.因此答案指向最后一句，a key factor in preservation做to live in relative isolation的同位语，因此答案指向live in relative isolation，对应[C]选项。

[A]选项定位在最后一句，该句指出不断相互联系的时间造成少数民族语言难以维系，因此[A]选项与原文意思相反。

[B]选项中的small numbers和[D]选项中的tradition在原文都没有对应，属于无中生有。

2．According to Paragraph 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is _____.	2．根据第二段，世界在未来保持语言多元化是_____。
[A] uncertain	[A] 不确定的
[B] unrealistic	[B] 不现实的

[C] foreseeable	[C] 可预见的
[D] definite	[D] 绝对肯定的

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的linguistic diversity in the future定位在第二段第一句，该句中作者用了It remains to be seen whether，表示世界未来是否能保持语言多样性还值得关注，因此作者的态度是不确定的，对应[A]选项。其他选项在原文都没有对应，属于无中生有。

3．According to the author, bilingualism can help_____.	3．根据作者，双语能帮助_____。
[A] small languages become acceptable in work places	[A] 小语种在工作场合被接受
[B] homogenize the world's languages and cultures	[B] 同化世界的语言和文化
[C] global languages reach home and community settings	[C] 全球语言进入家庭和社区
[D] speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity	[D] 使用这种语言者保持它们语言和文化特征

【解析】选[D]

细节题。题干中的bilingualism定位在第四段第三句和第四句，题干中的bilingualism对应第三句的bilingual speakers，第四句中的in this way指代的也是bilingual speakers。因此答案指向第三句和第四句。

[A]选项中的in work places对应第三句中的at work，但是原文搭配的是a global language而不是smaller language，因此[A]选项为张冠李戴。

[B]选项中的homogenize定位在第四句最后，该句用了rather than表示否定，其后面的内容是作者否定，因此[B]选项与原文意思相反。

[C]选项中的home和community settings在原文与smaller spheres搭配，而不是global language，因此[C]选项为张冠李戴。

[D]选项是对原文第四句中many small languageshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...spheres半句的同义改写，为正确答案。

4．Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it _____.	4．电脑技术有助于保护少数民族语言在于_____。
[A] makes learning a global language unnecessary	[A] 没有必要学习全球语言
[B] facilitates the learning and using of those languages	[B] 有助于学习和使用这些语言
[C] raises public awareness of saving those languages	[C] 提高了公众保护这些语言的意识
[D] makes it easier for linguists to study those languages	[D] 使语言学家学习语言更容易

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干的Computer technology定位在第五段第二句和第三句。因此答案指向这两句。

[A]选项的global language在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

[B]选项是对原文第二句和第三句内容的归纳。第二句指出电脑有助于使用语言，第三句指出电脑有助于教授和学习语言，因此[B]选项为正确答案。

[C]选项中的public awareness在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

[D]选项好像对应最后一句内容。但是原文指出语言学家是teach而非study，因此[D]选项为语义理解偷换概念。

5．In the author's view, many endangered languages are_____.	5．根据作者观点，许多濒临灭绝的语言是_____。
[A] remarkably well-kept in this modern world	[A] 在现代社会中很好地保留下来
[B] exceptionally powerful tools of communication	[B] 特别强有力的交流工具
[C] quite possible to be revived instead of dying out	[C] 很有可能重新焕发活力而不是消亡
[D] a unique way of bringing different groups together	[D] 集合不同族群的特殊方式

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的many endangered languages定位在最后一段的第一句，第二句中的language，第三句的it都是指代many endangered languages，因此该段都是谈及这个问题，因此该题为推理题，而且没有明确的定位，需要选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的remarkably well-kept偷换了概念，原文第二句however后面用的remarkably resilient。well-kept是完好保存的意思，而resilient的意思是活力，活力不代表保存完好。

[B]选项中的tools of communication对应第三句中的a tool for communicating，但是该选项用了exceptionally扩大了语言作为交流工具的作用，原文只说了a tool for communicating，而没有程度修饰。因此[B]选项为偷换概念。

[C]选项是对第二句和第三句意思的概括，为正确选项。

[D]选项中的bringing different groups与第三句中的but also a powerful way of separating different groups意思相反。

全文翻译

20世纪之前，很多少数民族的语言已经存在几个世纪了。不断相互联系的现代世界使小语种族群很难在相对封闭的环境下生存，而这是维系和保护语言的重要因素。

在未来几个世纪，世界是否能保证语言和文化的多样性还有待观察。很多强大的推动力似乎阻碍了这个趋势：人口增长促使向世界最后的封闭地区移民；大众旅游、全球电信和大众媒体，以及巨型跨国企业的扩张。所有这些推动力都标志着广告宣传语言、流行文化和消费品逐渐趋同的未来。英语和其他几种语言早已成为全球性的商务交流语言。世界上多数人将学习一种这样的语言视为通往教育、商业机会和更好生活方式的关键。

在21世纪只有大约3000种今天使用的语言能够生存下来，在此之后剩下的多数语言注定要消亡吗？

这些语言是否能够生存下来依赖这些文化族群愿意以母语来保留其民族特征的强烈程度，实现这些需要掌握双语。掌握双语的人能够在较小范围内使用他们自己的语言，而在工作、与政府打交道或者在商务领域则使用全球通用的语言。采用这种方式，小语种能伴随着全球语言保持其文化和语言的完整性而不受制于全球同化的力量。

具有讽刺意味的是，威胁到小语种的技术革新趋势却也有助于挽救它们。例如，一些专家预测，电脑翻译软件最终会让小语种者用他们的母语浏览网页。语言学家目前正使用电脑辅导教学工具教授多种濒临消亡的语言。

对许多即将消亡的语言而言，复兴还是消亡只是一线之隔。但是，语言具有强大的生命力。它不仅是交流工作而且是区分人群和显示群体特征的有力方式。许多土著居民区已经证明，存在于现代世界中并通过母语恢复其独特性是可行的。

Text 2

Everyone，it seems，has a health problem。After pouring billions into the National Health Service，British people moan about dirty hospitals，long waits and wasted money.In Germany the new chancellor，Angela Merkel，is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system.Canada’s new Conservative Prime Minister，Stephen Harper，made a big fuss during the election about reducing the country’s lengthy medical queues.Across the rich world，affluence，ageing and

advancing technology are driving up health spending faster than income.

But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America.Soaring medical bills are squeezing wages，swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy.Ford’s announcement this week that it would cut up to 30，000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of it’s “legacy” health care costs as of the ills of the car industry.Pushed by polls that show health care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers（生育高峰期出生的人）will crush the government’s finances，George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week’s state of the union address.

America’s health system is unlike any other.The Unite States spends 16%of its GDP on health，around twice the rich-country average，equivalent to$6，280 for every American each year.Yet it is the only rich country that does not guarantee universal health coverage.Thanks to an accident of history，most Americans receive health insurance through their employer，with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

This curious hybrid（混合物）certainly has its strengths.Americans have more choice than anybody else，and their health-care system is much more innovative.Europeans’bills could be much higher if American medicine were not doing much of their Research and Development（R&D）for them.But there are also huge weaknesses.The one most often cited—especially by foreigners—is the army of uninsured.Some 46 million Americans do not have cover.In many cases that is out of choice and，if they fall seriously ill，hospitals have to treat them.But it is still deeply unequal.And there are also shocking inefficiencies:by some measures，30%of American health spending is wasted.

Then there is the question of state support.Many Americans disapprove of the “socialized medicine” of Canada and Europe.In fact，even if much of the administration is done privately，around 60%of America’s heath-care bill ends up being met by the government.Proportionately，the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD（Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development）average，and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage.America is，in effect，heading towards a version of socialized medicine by default.

1.Health problems mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT_____.

[A]poor hospital conditions in U.K

[B]Angela Merkel under attack

[C]health financing in Germany

[D]long waiting lines in Canada

2.Ford’s announcement of cutting up to 30，000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford_____.

[A]has the biggest health problem of the car industry

[B]has made profits from its health-care legacy

[C]has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden

[D]owes a great deal of debt to its employees

3.In the author’s opinion，America’s health system is_____.

[A]inefficient

[B]feasible

[C]unpopular

[D]successful

4.It is implied in the passage that_____.

[A]America’s health system has its strengths and weaknesses

[B]the US government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly

[C]some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance

[D]Europeans benefit a lot from America’s medical research

5.From the last paragraph we may learn that the“socialized medicine”is_____.

[A]a practice of Canada and Europe

[B]a policy adopted by the US government

[C]intended for the retiring baby-boomers

[D]administered by private enterprises

词汇应用

moan vi.1.呻吟

2.抱怨，发牢骚

under fire 1.受到攻击

2.受到指责

fuss n.1.小题大做

2.（为小事）大发牢骚

affluence n.富裕，富足

soar vi 1.高飞，翱翔

2.猛增，暴涨

squeeze vt.1.榨出，挤出

2.勒索，强取

3.压缩，减少

swell v.&n.1.肿起，肿胀

2.增长，增大

legacy n.遗产，遗赠

poll n.&vt.1.民意测验

2.投票，选举

unveil vt.&vi.揭开，揭幕，揭露

proportionately adv.1.成比例地

2.均衡地

default v&n.1.不履行，违约，拖欠

2.弃权

难句解析

1.Ford’s announcement this week that it would cut up to 30，000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of it’s “legacy” health care costs as of the ills of the car industry.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Ford’s announcement（this week）that it would cut up to 30，000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign（of it’s “legacy” health care costs）as of the ills（of the car industry）.

该句的主语是Ford’s announcement，括号中的this week做announcement的后置定语。画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...2010做announcement的同位语从句。该句的谓语是was，ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...as比较级做表语。比较的对象是a sign of it’s “legacy” health care costs和of the ills of the car industry。

【参考译文】福特汽车上周宣布到2012年要裁掉最高达3万个工作岗位，这既是医疗成本的遗留问题又是汽车行业诟病的标志。

2.Pushed by polls that show health care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts showing that the retiring baby-boomers（生育高峰期出生的人）will crush the government’s finances，George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week’s state of the union address.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Pushed by pollsthat show health care is one of his main domestic problemsand by forecastsshowing that the retiring baby-boomers（生育高峰期出生的人）will crush the government’s finances，George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week’s state of the union address.

该句中pushed by...and byhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...做原因状语，画线部分that showhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...problems做polls的定语从句，画线部分showinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...finances做forecasting的定语从句。该句的主语是George Bush，谓语是is to unveil，宾语是a reform plan，斜体的in nexthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...address做状语。

【参考译文】民意调查显示医疗是George Bush任期内最主要的国内问题并且预测显示正在退休的生育高峰期出生的人将摧毁政府财政，因此George Bush在下周联邦政府演讲中将发布一项改革计划。

3.Thanks to an accident of history，most Americans receive health insurance through their employer，with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Thanks to an accident of history，most Americans receive health insurance through their employer，with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

该句中thanks tohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...history做主句的原因状语，该句的主语是most Americans，谓语是receive，宾语是health insurance，斜体的through their employer做方式状语。画线部分with government picking uphttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...elderly为独立主格做伴随状语。

【参考译文】由于历史的巧合，多数美国人从雇主那里获得健康保险，而政府则为穷人和老人的医疗买单。

4.Proportionately，the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD average，and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Proportionately，the American state already spendsas much on health as the OECD average，and that share is set to growas the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage.

该句是由and连接的2个并列句构成的。第一个并列句的主语是the American state，谓语是spends，as muchhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...as the OECD average做比较级结构；第二个并列句的主语是that share，谓语是is set to grow，黑体部分as the baby-boomershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...coverage做时间状语从句。

【参考译文】相应地，美国政府在医疗上的花费已经与OECD平均水平持平了，并且当生育高峰期出生的人的医疗账单日积月累而且更多雇主不再提供医疗保险时，这部分花费注定还要增长。

答案解析

1．Health problems mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT_____.	1．文中提到的医疗问题不包括_____。
[A] poor hospital conditions in U.K.	[A] 英国劣质的医院环境
[B] Angela Merkel under attack	[B] Angela Merkel 受到指责
[C] health financing in Germany	[C] 德国医疗的融资方案
[D] long waiting lines in Canada	[D] 加拿大冗长的候诊队伍

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中的“health problems”和选项中出现的“UK，Germany，Canada”可以定位在原文第一段中。分析此段的段落结构可知此段是总分总结构，分述部分列举了UK，Germany，Canada三个国家的健康问题。

[A]选项中的“poor hospital conditions”对应原文的“dirty hospitals，long waits and wasted money”。[C]选项中的“health financing”对应原文的“financing of its health system”。[D]选项中的“long waiting lines”对应原文的“lengthy medical queues”。[B]选项中的under attack（受到攻击），与原文under fire（受指责）意思不同，[B]选项为语义偷换概念，因此选[B]选项。

2．Ford's announcement of cutting up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford _____.	2．到 2012 年福特宣布裁员 3 万个工作岗位标志着福特_____。
[A] has the biggest health problem of the car industry	[A] 有汽车行业最大的健康问题
[B] has made profits from its health care legacy	[B] 从医疗传统中获利
[C] has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden	[C] 承受过多的医疗负担
[D] owes a great deal of debt to its employees	[D] 欠员工巨额债务

【解析】选[C]

细节题。题干Ford’s announcement of cutting up to 30，000 jobs by 2012定位在第二段第三句，该句为长难句可拆分为：Ford’s announcement（this week）that it would cut up to 30，000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign（of it’s “legacy” health care costs）as of the ills（of the car industry）.题干中的indicate对应原文的sign，原文中ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...as比较级结构中sign的定语是of of it’s “legacy” health care costs和of the ills of car industry，因此以上两个定语为答案指向。

[A]选项中的biggest health problem of the car industry偷换了原文中of the ills of car industry的概念。ills这里的意思是诟病而不是真正的健康疾病health problem，而且原文也没有最高级的表示。

[B]选项中的health-care legacy对应原文的“legacy” health care costs部分，但是原文没有profit from，因此[B]选项为无中生有。

[C]选项中的accumulate对应原文的legacy，题干中的too heavy health care burden对应原文的as muchhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...health costs。[C]选项是对原文的同义改写，为正确选项。

[D]选项指出的欠员工大量债务在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

3．In the author's opinion, America's health system is _____.	3．从作者观点看，美国的医疗系统是_____。
[A] inefficient	[A] 效率低的
[B] feasible	[B] 可行的
[C] unpopular	[C] 不受欢迎的
[D] successful	[D] 成功的

【解析】选[A]

态度题。题干中的American’s health system在原文多次出现，而且原文用了连续的but表示转折，因此需要分析段落句子间结构判断作者的态度。

第二句含义	指出美国医疗系统有创新性
第三句含义	具体指出这种创新性反映在如果美国药厂不投入研发，欧洲药物价格会更高
第四句含义	转折，美国医疗系统有巨大的缺陷
第五、六、七句含义	具体阐述缺陷之一就是多数美国人没有医疗保险
第八句含义	转折，美国医疗系统是不平衡的
第九句含义	并列，美国医疗系统是惊人的效率低

通过以上句子间结构分析可以判断，作者在第二、第三句肯定美国医疗系统的创新性，第四句至第九句指出美国医疗系统中存在的缺陷，因此作者对美国医疗的态度是否定的，对应[A]选项。

4．It is implied in the passage that_____.	4．文章可推理出_____。
[A] America's health system has its strengths and weaknesses	[A] 美国医疗系统既有优势又有缺陷
[B] the US government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly	[B] 美国政府为穷人和老人支付医疗费用
[C] some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance	[C] 大约 4 600 百万美国人中没有医疗保险
[D] Europeans benefit a lot from America's medical research	[D] 欧洲人从美国医疗研究中受益匪浅

【解析】选[D]

推理题。题干没有任何定位信息，考点是infer推理，因此需要将选项回原文一一对应。

[A]选项中的strengths定位在第四段第一句，对应原文的this curious hybrid certainly has its strengths。Weaknesses定位在第四段第四句，对应原文的there are also huge weaknesses。因此[A]选项是原文的再现不存在任何推理过程，不符合题意。

[B]选项定位在第三段最后一句，[B]选项是原文的照抄，不存在任何推理过程，不符合题意。

[C]选项定位在第四段第六句，该句中的do not have cover对应选项中的do not have medical insurance，[C]选项同样是原文的同义改写不存在任何推理过程，不符合题意。

[D]选项中的Europeans定位在第四段第三句，该句的意思是如果美国不从事大量的医疗研发，欧洲人的医疗账单会更贵。采用反向推理可推论出欧洲人的账单便宜是因为美国从事了医疗研发。隐含意思就是欧洲人从美国人医疗研究中获益，对应[D]选项。

5．From the last paragraph we may learn that the "socialized medicine" is_____.	5．从最后一段我们了解"社会医疗"是_____。
[A] a practice of Canada and Europe	[A] 加拿大和欧洲的做法
[B] a policy adopted by the US government	[B] 美国政府采用的政策
[C] intended for the retiring baby-boomers	[C] 专为即将退休的生育高峰期出生的人设计
[D] administered by private enterprises	[D] 由私企管理的

【解析】选[A]

细节题。题干中的“socialized medicine”定位在最后一段第二句。该句的意思是美国不同意欧洲和加拿大所采用的“社会医疗”，因此对应[A]选项。[B]选项中的adopted与原文的disapprove相反。[C]选项和[D]选项在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

全文翻译

每个人好像都有健康问题。向国家健康服务中投入数亿资金后，英国人仍然抱怨医院的脏乱、冗长的等待时间和高昂的医疗费用。德国新任总理默克尔建议改革医疗系统资助而广受争议；加拿大保守党总理哈珀竞选期间为减少国家冗长的医疗等待而小题大做。在这些富足的国家，富裕、老龄化和先进技术促使了医疗花费快于工资增长。

没有任何地方的医疗问题比美国还严重。飞涨的医疗账单挤压了工资，增加了没有保险的社会阶层，将大公司甚至可能政府推向破产边缘。福特汽车上周宣布到2012年要裁掉最高达3万个工作岗位，这既是医疗成本的遗留问题又是汽车行业诟病的标志。民意调查显示医疗是布什任期内最主要的国内问题，并且预测显示正在退休的“婴儿潮”一代将摧毁政府财政，因此布什在下周联邦政府演讲中将发布一项改革计划。

美国医疗系统不同于他国。美国政府花费GDP的16%用于医疗，是发达国家平均水平的两倍，相当于每年每个美国人平均6280美元。但是美国也是发达国家中唯一一个没有承诺全民医疗的国家。由于历史的巧合，多数美国人从雇主那里获得健康保险，而政府则为穷人和老人的医疗埋单。

这种令人好奇的混合模式当然有其优势。美国人有更多的选择并且他们的医疗系统更具创新性。如果美国药厂没有为欧洲人做这么多的研发工作，那么欧洲人的医疗费用将更高。但是这种模式也有缺点，特别是被外国人提到最多的是这种模式是没有保险人群的敌人。美国4600万人口没有保险。很多情况下别无选择，如果他们生病，医院不得不救治他们，但是这仍然是巨大的不公平，并且还存在着令人惊讶的低效率。据估计，30%的美国医疗花费被浪费了。

另外的问题是州政府的支持。很多美国人不赞同加拿大和欧洲采用的“社会医疗”。事实上即使很多由私人承担，大约60%的美国医疗账单仍然由政府支付。相应地，美国政府在医疗上的花费已经与OECD平均水平持平了，并且当生育高峰期出生人的医疗账单日积月累而且更多雇主不再提供医疗保险时，这部分花费注定还要增长。事实上，由于无计可施，美国正在走向全民医疗模式。

Text 3

When Thomas Keller，one of America’s foremost chefs，announced that on Sept.1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se.his luxury restaurant in New York City，and replace it with European-style service charge，I knew three groups would be opposed:customers，servers and restaurant owners.These three groups are all committed to tipping—as they quickly made clear on Web sites.To oppose tipping，it seems，is to be anticapitalist，and maybe even a little French.

But Mr.Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it’s worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense.“Waiters know that they won’t get paid if they don’t do a good job”is how most advocates of the system would put it.To be sure，this is a tempting，apparently rational statement about economic theory，but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn，an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell’s School of Hotel Administration，has conducted dozens of students of tipping and has concluded that consumers assessments of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather，customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words，customers tip more when they like the server，not when the service is good.Mr.Lynn’s studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What’s more，consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases.Thus，the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call “upselling”：every bottle of imported water，every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server’s pocket.Aggressive upwelling for tips is often rewarded while low-key，quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition，the practice of tip pooling，which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon，has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter.In an unreasonable outcome，you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one.Indeed，there appear to be little connection between tipping and good service.

1.It may be inferred that a European-style service_____.

[A]is tipping-free

[B]charges little tip

[C]is the author’s initiative

[D]is offered at Per-se

2.Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?

[A]Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.

[B]Waiters don’t care about tipping

[C]Customers generally believe in tipping

[D]Tipping has little connection with the quality of service

3.According to Michael Lynn’s studies，waiters will likely get more tips if they_____.

[A]have performed good service

[B]frequently refill customers’water glass

[C]win customers’favor

[D]serve customers of the same sex

4.We may infer from the context that“upselling” （Line 2，Para 6）probably means_____.

[A]selling something up

[B]selling something fancy

[C]selling something unnecessary

[D]selling something more expensive

5.This passage is mainly about_____.

[A]reasons to abolish the practice of tipping

[B]economic sense of tipping

[C]consumers’attitudes towards tipping

[D]tipping for good service

词汇应用

commit vt.1.使承担义务

2.使做出保证

3.使表态

stick vt.&vi.1.黏住，钉住

2.坚持

tempting adj.诱惑人的，吸引人的

rational adj.理性的，合理的

anticapitalist adj.反对资本主义的（人）

applicability n.适用性，适应性

greasy adj.1.油污的

2.油腻的，多脂的

3.油滑的，奉承的

难句解析

1.When Thomas Keller，one of America’s foremost chefs，announced that on Sept.1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se.his luxury restaurant in New York City，and replace it with European-style service charge，I knew three groups would be opposed:customers，servers and restaurant owners.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：When Thomas Keller，（one of America’s foremost chefs），announcedthat on Sept.1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se.（his luxury restaurant in New York City），and replace it with European-style service charge，I knewthree groups would be opposed:（customers，servers and restaurant owners）.

该句是由when引导的时间状语从句whenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...charge和主句I knewhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...owners构成的。时间状语从句的主语是Thomas Keller，括号中的onehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...chefs做主语的同位语，从句的谓语是announced，画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...charge做宾语从句。宾语从句又是由and引导的2个并列句构成的。第一个并列句是on Sept.1 he wouldhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...City，主语是he，谓语是would abolish，宾语是the practice of tipping。斜体的at Per Se.做地点状语，括号中的his luxuryhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...City做Per se.的同位语。第二并列句省略了主语he，谓语是replace，宾语是it，指代前半句中的the practice of tipping，withhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...charge做方式状语。主句的主语是I，谓语是knew，画线部分

three groupshttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...owners做宾语从句。

【参考译文】当美国最著名的厨师Thomas Keller宣布从9月1日起他将在纽约市他的豪华餐厅Per Se.中放弃支付小费的做法并用欧洲形式的服务费取代时，我知道会有3个群体反对这种做法，包括顾客、服务生和餐厅所有者。

2. “Waiters know that they won’t get paid if they don’t do a good job” is how most advocates of the system would put it.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：“Waiters know thatthey won’t get paid if they don’t do a good job” ishow most advocates（of the system）would put it.

该句的由waitershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...job主语从句充当主语，主语从句的主语是waiters，谓语是know，画线部分that they won’thttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...job做know的宾语从句。宾语从句又包含了if引导的条件状语从句。该句的谓语是is，表语是画线部分how引导的表语从句。

【参考译文】服务生知道如果他们不提供优质服务就不会得到报酬，这个想法是多数支持该系统的人付小费的理由。

3.Rather，customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words，customers tip more when they like the server，not when the service is good.

【结构分析】Rather，customers are likely to tipmore in responseto servers（touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation）thanto how often their water glass is refilled—in other words，customers tip more when they like the server，not when the service is good.

该句是由in other words连接的customershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...refilled和customershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...good两个并列句构成的。前句的主语是customers，谓语是are，表语是likely to tip。后面morehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...thanhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...比较级结构连接了两个原因状语，分别是画线部分的in response to servershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...conversation和to how oftenhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...refilled。第一个原因状语中括号中，由touchinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...lightly和leaning forwardhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...conversa-tion构成的并列成分做servers的后置定语。后句的主语是customers，谓语是tip，morehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...nothttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...比较级结构连接了两个when引导的条件状语从句。

【参考译文】但是，顾客更愿意服务生轻轻接触他们并且在桌旁俯身与顾客交谈而不是因为服务生多次将水杯倒满而多付小费。换句话说，顾客是因为喜欢服务生而不是因为优质服务而多付小费。

4.In addition，the practice of tip pooling，which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more in every kind of

restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon，has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：In addition，the practice of tip pooling，（which is the norm in fine-dining restaurantsand is becoming more in every kind of restaurantabove the level of a greasy spoon），has ruinedwhatever effect voting with your tip might have had（on an individual waiter）.

该句的主语是the practice of tip pooling，括号中的which ishttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...spoons做practice的定语从句。从句是由and连接的2个并列成分构成的，分别是is the normhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...restaurants和is becominghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...spoons。后者的斜体部分in every kind of restaurant做地点状语，画线部分abovehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...spoon做restaurant的后置定语。该句的谓语是has ruined，画线部分whateverhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...waiter做ruin的宾语从句。从句中的主语是voting with your tip，谓语是might have had，宾语是effect，括号中的on an individual waiter做effect的后置定语。

【参考译文】而且，在高级餐厅成为惯例并且正在成为各种餐厅（只要不是低级餐厅）所采用的集中给小费的做法破坏了顾客通过付小费而对服务生（服务质量）产生影响的效果。

答案解析

1．It may be inferred that a European-style service _____.	1．从欧洲风格服务可能推理出_____。
[A] is tipping-free	[A] 免小费
[B] charges little tip	[B] 不收小费
[C] is the author's initiative	[C] 是作者的倡议
[D] is offered at Per-se	[D] 在 Per-se 提供

【解析】选[A]

推理题。题干European-style service定位在第一句，作者用replace it with European-style service charge表示European-style service与前面的practice of tipping意思相反。因此反向推理答案是欧洲模式是免小费的。

[A]选项就是免小费的意思，为正确答案。

[B]选项是不收小费，好像也是免小费的意思。注意不收小费，不代表没有小费。如果餐厅不收小费但是顾客仍然给小费，也不是完全免小费。因此[B]选项为语义理解偷换概念。

[C]选项的主语搭配错误。免小费是Keller的倡议而非作者。

[D]选项不是推理，是原文的事实信息，不符合题干考点。

2．Which of the following is NOT true according to the author ?	2．根据作者的观点下面哪个不正确?
[A] Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.	[A] 在餐饮企业中给小费是普遍做法
[B] Waiters don't care about tipping.	[B] 服务生不关心给小费做法
[C] Customers generally believe in tipping.	[C] 顾客通常相信给小费做法
[D] Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.	[D] 给小费做法与服务质量关系不大

【解析】选[B]

细节题。题干中没有任何定位信息，因为需要选项回原文一一定位。

[A]选项中的common practice和restaurant world定位在第二段，对应everyone else in the restaurant world stick with the practice。因此[A]选项是对原文的同义改写。

[B]选项中waiters是对第一段第一句中的servers的同义改写，该句指出顾客、服务生和餐厅所有者都反对不支付小费的做法。原文的opposed与题干中的don’t care意思相反，因此选[B]选项。

[C]选项定位在第三段的第一行，是原文的照抄，显然正确。

[D]选项定位在第四段最后一句，该句指出顾客对服务质量的评价与小费金额无关，与[D]选项意思一致。

3．According to Michael Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they_____.	3．根据 Michael Lynn 的研究，服务生可能得到更多小费如果他们_____。
[A] have performed good service	[A] 提供优质服务
[B] frequently refill customers' water glass	[B] 经常将顾客水杯倒满
[C] win customers' favor	[C] 赢得顾客偏爱
[D] serve customers of the same sex	[D] 服务同性别的顾客

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的Michael Lynn定位在第四段第一句和第五段第二句。第四段第一句中found表示了研究结论，为答案指向，该句指出顾客的服务质量测评与小费金额关系不大。第五段开始用了rather表示转折表示真实的研究结果，第一句中用了in other words表示归纳总结，为答案指向，该句指出顾客给小费是由于偏爱服务生而非服务质量。第五段第二句用了studies also indicate表示了另外的研究结果，同为答案指向，该句指出服务异性顾客，服务生得到更多小费。

因此Michael Lynn’s studies的研究结果包括以下3点：（1）小费金额与服务质量无关，（2）顾客给小费是因为偏爱服务生，（3）给异性服务得到更多小费。

[A]选项与研究结果（1）的意思相反。

[B]选项定位在第五段第一句morehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...thanhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...比较级结构的than之后，是作者否定的观点，因此[B]选项的意思与原文相反。

[C]选项对应研究结果的（2），为正确选项。

[D]选项与研究结果（3）的意思相反。

4．We may infer from the context that "upselling"(Line 2, Para 6) probably means_____.	4．我们可以从文中语境推测出"upselling"可能的意思是_____。
[A] selling something up	[A] 全部出售
[B] selling something fancy	[B] 销售精致诱人的东西
[C] selling something unnecessary	[C] 销售没有必要买的东西
[D] selling something more expensive	[D] 销售更贵的东西

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。题干定位在第六段第二句，该句的结构是Thus，the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upselling" :every bottle of imported water，every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server' s pocket.冒号后面是对upselling的具体解释说明，为答案指向。该句用了imported water，espresso，cocktail举例，说明了这些都是服务生口袋中会增加的钱，因此upselling跟赚钱有关。同时第六段第一句指出小费随账单金额增加而增加，第二句用了thus表示与第一句是因果关系，因此第二句的含义也应该跟钱有关。综合以上2点分析，可以推理出upselling一定更赚钱有关，对应[D]选项。

[A]选项sell up是将upselling颠倒过来，语义理解题要根据原文语境解题。[A]选项显然是望文生义，因此错误。

[B]选项中的fancy和[C]选项中的unnecessary无法从原文语境中做出推理。

5．This passage is mainly about _____.	5．本文的主旨是 _____。
[A] reasons to abolish the practice of tipping	[A] 放弃给小费的原因
[B] economic sense of tipping	[B] 给小费的经济意义
[C] consumers' attitudes towards tipping	[C] 顾客给小费的态度
[D] tipping for good service	[D] 向优质服务给小费

【解析】选[A]

主旨题。题干问文章主旨，属于中心思想主旨题，因此需要分析每段段落结构与归纳段落主旨。分析段落结构可知：

第一段结构	以 Keller 餐厅放弃小费行为的故事引出段落主旨，一些人反对放弃小费
第二段结构	第一句转折，作者认为 Keller 做得对并且要探究给小费行为的错误原因
第三段结构	第一句作者提出消费者给小费的原因是被提供优秀的服务，最后一句转折指出这个原因在现实中是不可行的
第四段结构	引用 Lynn 的研究指出服务质量与小费数额没有相关性。驳斥了消费者给小费的原因

第五段结构	并列的写作结构指出消费者给小费的原因是他们喜欢谁就给谁，而且存在性别差异
第六段结构	第一句指出消费者忽略了小费随账单的增长而增长
第七段结构	第一句进一步提出分享服务员小费的原则也破坏了给特定服务员小费的原则。最后一句对全文总结，小费与优质服务没有关系

通过以上段落结构分析可知，第一段作者用故事引出本文探讨的主题。第二段作者提出研究问题。第三段至第七段分析问题的原因。本文

是典型的原因结果型写作结构，因此本文的主旨是放弃小费制度的原因，对应[A]选项。

全文翻译

当美国最著名的厨师Thomas Keller宣布从9月1日起将在纽约市他的豪华餐厅Per Se.中放弃支付小费的做法，并用欧洲形式的服务费取代时，我知道会有3个群体反对这样的做法，包括顾客、服务生和餐厅所有者，他们很快在网站上明确声明支持付小费的做法，反对付小费就像反对资本主义，有点法国式的味道。

Keller废除付小费的做法是正确的，值得探究的是为什么餐饮界每个人都错误地坚持这种做法。

顾客支持付小费是基于经济意义的考虑，“服务生知道如果他们不提供优质服务就不会得到报酬”，这个想法是多数人支持付小费的理由。值得肯定的是，这是具有吸引力且表面看来合理的经济学理论，但是在真实的餐饮界没有太多的应用性。

Cornell酒店管理学院研究消费者行为和营销的副教授Michael Lynn做了几十个关于付小费的研究，得出结论认为顾客对服务质量的评价与小费数量没有多大关系。

顾客更愿意服务生轻轻接触他们并且在桌旁俯身与顾客交谈，而不是因为服务生多次将水杯倒满而多付小费。换句话说，顾客是因为喜欢服务生而不是因为优质服务而多付小费。Lynn的研究还指出男性顾客会多付给女服务生小费，而女性顾客会多付给男服务生小费。

另外，顾客忘记的一点是随着账单数额的增加，小费数额也会增加。因此，付小费机制为餐厅服务人员“促销”打开了方便之门：每瓶进口矿泉水、每杯浓咖啡、每杯鸡尾酒都是服务生口袋中的额外收入。过度的促销而获取小费经常得到回报，而低劣的服务被忽略了。

在高级餐厅成为惯例并且正在成为各种餐厅（只要不是低级餐厅）所采用的集中给小费的做法，破坏了顾客通过付小费而对服务生（服务质量）产生影响的效果。不合理的后果就是你通过不给差服务生小费而惩罚了餐厅中的优秀服务生。事实上，付小费与优质服务没有必然联系。

Text 4

“I promise.” “I swear to you it’ll never happen again.” “I give you my word.” “Honestly.Believe me.” Sure，I trust.Why not? I teach English composition at a private college.With a certain excitement and intensity，I read my students’ essays，hoping to find the person behind the pen.As each semester progresses，plagiarism（剽窃）appears.Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won’t detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer，but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer.Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments，I can match a student’s work with his or her name even if it’s missing from the upper left-hand corner.

Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average（GPA）? When we’re threatened or sick，we make conditional promises. “If you let me pass math I will…” “Lord，if you get me over this before the big homecoming game I’ll…” Once the situation is behind us，so are the promises.Human nature? Perhaps，but we do use that cliche（陈词滥调）to get us out of uncomfortable bargains.Divine interference during distress is asked;gratitude is unpaid.After all，few fulfill the contract，so why should anyone be the exception.Why not?

Six years ago，I took a student before the dean.He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of PHD thesis.Up until that time，both his out-of-class and in-class work were borderline passing.

I questioned the person regarding his essay and he swore it was his own work.I gave him the identical assignment and told him to write it in class，and that I’d understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given，but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked.He sat one hour，then turned in part of a page of unskilled writing and faulty logic.I confronted him with both essays. “I promise…I’m not lying.I swear to you that I wrote the essay.I’m just nervous today.”

The head of the English department agreed with my finding，and the meeting with the dean had the boy’s parents present.After an hour of discussion，touching on eight of the boy’s previous essays and his grade-point average，which

indicated he was already on academic probation（留校察看），the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized.His parents protested，“He’s only a child”and we instructors are wiser and should be compassionate.College people are not really children and most times would resent being labeled as suchhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...except in this uncomfortable circumstance.

1.According to the author，students commit plagiarism mainly for_____.

[A]money

[B]degree

[C]higher GPA

[D]reputation

2.the sentence“Once the situation is behind us，so are the promises”？implies that_____.

[A]students usually keep their promises

[B]some students tend to break their promises

[C]the promises are always behind the situation

[D]we cannot judge the situation in advance，as we do to the promises

3.The“borderline passing”（Line 3，Para.3）probably means_____.

[A]fairly good

[B]extremely poor

[C]above average

[D]below average

4.The boy’s parents thought their son should be excused mainly because_____.

[A]teachers should be compassionate

[B]he was only a child

[C]instructors were wiser

[D]he was threatened

5.Which of the following might serve as the title of this passage?

[A]Human Nature

[B]Conditional Promises

[C]How to Detect Cheating

[D]The Sadness of Plagiarism

词汇应用

swear vi.1.发誓，宣誓

2.诅咒，骂脏话

intensity n.强烈，强度

insult vt.&n.侮辱

resort to 求助于，诉诸

divine adj.1.神的

2.神授的，天赐的

distress n.1.悲痛，苦恼，忧伤

2.贫困，穷苦

3.危难，不幸

vt.1.使悲痛，使苦恼，使忧伤

2.使贫困

interference n.1.阻碍，抵触

2.干涉，干预

gratitude n.感恩，感谢

confront vt.1.面临，遭遇

2.勇敢地面对，正视，对抗

compassionate vt.&n.同情，有同情心的

resent vt.愤慨，怨恨

label n.1.贴纸，标签，商标

2.标记，符号

vt.1.贴标签于，用签条标明

2.把……称为，把……列为，把……归类为

难句解析

1.Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won’t detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer，but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Not only is my intelligence insultedas one assumes I won’t detect a polished piece（of prose）（from an otherwise-average writer），but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer。

该句是由not onlyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...but（also）并列句结构构成的。Not only放在句首做倒装结构，主语是my intelligence，谓语是is insulted，ashttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...writer做原因状语。原因状语的主语是one，谓语是assumes，斜体的I won’thttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?

path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...writer做assume的宾语从句。But后面的句子主语是I，谓语是feel，表语是a sadness，画线部分做sadness的同位语从句。

【参考译文】不仅仅是因为学生自认为我们不会发现他们经过修饰的文章是来自一个散文写作高手而侮辱了我的智商，而且令人痛心的是学生向枪手买论文来交作业。

2.Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments，I can match a student’s work with his or her name even if it’s missing from the upper left-hand corner.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Writers have styles（like fingerprints）and after several assignments，I can match a student’s work with his or her nameeven if it’s missing from the upper left-hand corner。

该句是由and连接的writershttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...fingerprints和afterhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...corner两个并列句构成的。第一个句子的主语是writers，谓语是have，宾语是styles，括号中的like fingerprints做styles的后置定语。第二个句子中斜体的after several assignments做时间状语，主语是I，谓语是can match，宾语是a student’s work，with his or her name做方式状语。画线部分是even if引导的让步状语从句。

【参考译文】作者的写作风格如同指纹一样，几篇作业之后就算作业没有署名，我也能将作业与作者对号入座。

3.I gave him the identical assignment and told him to write it in class，and that I’d understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given，but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：I gave him the identical assignmentand told him to write it in class，and that I’d understandthis copy would not have the time and attention（an out-of-class paper is given），but he had already a finished pieceso he understood what was asked.

该句的主语是I，谓语由gave和told形成并列谓语结构。gave的宾语是him和identical assignment。told的宾语是由him和thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...asked的宾语从句构成。斜体的to write it in class做him的宾语补足语。Thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...asked做told的宾语从句。宾语从句由but连接的两个并列句构成。第一个并列句的主语是I，谓语是had understand，画线部分this copyhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...given做understand的宾语从句，括号中的an out of class paper is given做time和attention的定语从句。第二个并列句的主语是he，谓语是had，谓语是a finished piece。sohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...asked做结果状语从句。

【参考译文】我给他一模一样的作业并要求他当堂完成。并且我还告诉他我知道这份作业不能像课外论文那样投入更多的时间和精力，但是他已经有了成型的论文他应该了解的要求。

4.After an hour of discussion，touching on eight of the boy’s previous essays and his grade-point average，which indicated he was already on academic probation，the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：After an hour of discussion，touching on eight of the boy’s previous essays and his grade-point average，（which indicated he was already on academic probation），the dean agreedthat the student had plagiarized.

该句的主干是黑体的the deanhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...plagiarized。主语是the dean，谓语是agreed，黑体画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...plagiarized做agreed的宾语从句。斜体的

afterhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...discussion做时间状语，画线部分touchinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...probation做方式状语。括号中的whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...probation是修饰essays和grade-point average定语从句。

【参考译文】1个小时的讨论后，查阅了这个学生以前8篇论文和平时成绩，这意味着该学生已经处于留校察看的状态，系主任已经认同这个学生剽窃的事实。

答案解析

1．According to the author, students commit plagiarism mainly for_____.	1．根据作者所述，学生剽窃主要是为了_____。
[A] money	[A] 金钱
[B] degree	[B] 学位
[C] higher GPA	[C] 较高的平时成绩
[D] Reputation	[D] 名誉

【解析】选[C]

推理题。题干中的plagiarism定位在第一段第九句，题干考点是for问原因，但是原文定位处没有明显的因果关系，因此此题为隐含因果关系的推理题。需要结合上下文语境来推理。原文在第一段没有给出原因，从第十句开始到第一段结束都是论述plagiarism所带来的结果而非原因，第二段第一句指出学生更看重GPA而非学习本身，因此可以认为学生剽窃的原因就是希望得高分，对应[C]选项。其他选项在原文没有体现，属于无中生有。

2．the sentence " Once the situation is behind us , so are the promises" implies that_____.	2．"Once the situation is behind us , so are the promises" 该句暗示_____。
[A] students usually keep their promises	[A] 学生通常信守承诺
[B] some students tend to break their promises	[B] 一些学生试图违背承诺
[C] the promises are always behind the situation	[C] 承诺总是时过境迁
[D] we cannot judge the situation in advance, as we do to the promises	[D] 我们无法预先判断情况，同样也无法预知承诺

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干中的"Once the situation is behind us，so are the promises"定位在第二段第四句，题干中的imply（暗示）表示该题为推理题。该句用了so+谓语+主语的倒装结构作省略，该句还原为once the situation is behind us，the promises are behind us。第二段第二句指出当我们面临危险或疾病时，会做出条件性承诺，与第四句的在逻辑上是转折关系，第二句中的we are threatened or sick对应第四句中的situation，第二句中的conditional promises对应第四句中的promises，而第四句中用了behind us与第二句逻辑意思相反。因此可以推理出第四句的意思就是一旦时过境迁，承诺也抛之脑后。

[A]选项指出学生信守承诺，对应第二句的内容，而且与第二句内容仍存在差异，第二句指出在威胁和疾病下才会这样，而[A]选项用了always表示绝对化。第四句的意思与第二句相反，因此部分对应第二句内容的[A]选项显然与原文意思相反。

[B]选项指出一些学生会违背承诺，就是对the promises are behind us的同义改写。

[C]选项是对原文表面意思的理解，题干要求推理，答案必须是原文没有直接出现的内容，[C]选项是原文的照抄。并且[C]选项的the promises are always behind the situation与原文the promises are behind us也不完全对应，因此[C]选项错误。

[D]选项中in advance在原文没有对应，属于无中生有。

3. The "borderline passing" (Line 3, Para.3) probably means_____.	3. "borderline passing" 最可能的意思是_____。
[A] fairly good	[A] 相当好
[B] extremely poor	[B] 极差
[C] above average	[C] 高于平均水平
[D] below average	[D] 低于平均水平

【解析】选[D]

语义理解题。题干定位在第三段第三句，第一句作者指出将学生带到系主任面前，第二句指出其论文文笔高超。通过这两句就可以推理出显然这个学生有剽窃的嫌疑，否则文笔高超只会得到褒奖而不是带到系主任面前，因此第三句与第二句构成转折关系，可以排除表示褒义的[A]选项和[C]选项。[B]选项用了extremely表示绝对化也排除，因此"borderline passing"应对应[D]选项。

4. The boy's parents thought their son should be excused mainly because_____.	4. 男孩子的家长认为他们的儿子被原谅主要是因为_____。
[A] teachers should be compassionate	[A] 老师应该有同情心
[B] he was only a child	[B] 他只是个孩子
[C] instructors were wiser	[C] 老师更精明
[D] he was threatened	[D] 他受到威胁

【解析】选[B]

推理题。题干中的boy's parents定位在最后一段第三句，该句中protest对应题干中的excuse。题干考点是because，原文定位处没有明显的因果关系，因此此题为隐含因果关系题，需要结合上下文语境推理。原文用孩子家长的话说出了孩子应该被原谅的理由：他只是个孩子，我们作为老师更精明应该有同情心。理由可以对应[A]、[B]、[C]选项。[A]选项和[C]选项为并列关系，因此都需要排除，只有[B]选项最符合题意。

5. Which of the following might serve as the title of this passage?	5. 下面哪个最适合作本文的标题?
[A] Human Nature	[A] 人性
[B] Conditional Promises	[B] 条件性承诺
[C] How to Detect Cheating	[C] 如何识别欺骗
[D] The Sadness of Plagiarism	[D] 剽窃的悲哀

【解析】选[D]

主旨题。通过分析文章段落结构可知，第一段作者以故事的形式描述了学校中剽窃行为的现状，第二段作者分析了为什么会有剽窃行为，第三段作者引用了6年前的例子，第四、五段作者分析了如何识别剽窃的过程。因此全文各个段落都围绕着plagiarism展开，plagiarism为主旨核心概念，对应[D]选项。[A]选项和[B]选项对应第二段内容说明了剽窃的原因，属于以偏赅全。[C]选项中cheating偷换了原文plagiarism的概念。

全文翻译

“我保证。”“我发誓类似的事情再也不会发生了。”“我承诺。”“真的，请相信我。”我当然相信。为什么不？我在私立大学讲授英语写作。怀着激动与紧张的心情，我希望通过阅读学生的文章来了解他们。随着学期的推进，剽窃现象出现了。不仅仅是因为学生自认为我们不会发现他们经过修饰的文章是来自一个散文写作高手而侮辱了我的智商，而且令人痛心的是学生向枪手买论文来交作业。作者的写作风格如同指纹一样，几篇作业之后就算作业没有署名，我也能将作业与作者对号入座。

为什么学习不如较高的平均分重要呢？当我们感受到危险或生病时，我们会做出有条件的承诺。“如果你让我通过了数学考试，我就……”“上帝，如果你让我在同学聚会之前通过，我就会……”一旦时过境迁，承诺也抛之脑后。人性？也许是这样，但是我们确实用这种陈词滥调将我们从这种令人尴尬的讨价还价中解脱出来。在危急时刻请求神灵的庇护，感激不需要补偿。毕竟，很少有人能履行承诺，那么为什么有人会是例外？为什么不呢？

6年前，我把一个学生带到了系主任面前。这个学生交上了一份辞藻和句式结构与博士论文水平相当的论文，而当时这个学生课外和课内成绩平平。

由于他的论文，我对此人产生怀疑而他发誓论文是自己完成的。我给他一模一样的作业并要求他当堂完成。并且我还告诉他我知道这份作业不能像课外论文那样投入更多的时间和精力，但是他已经有了成型的论文他应该了解的要求。他坐在那里写了1个小时，交上了一份带有不熟练写作和逻辑错误的作业。我在他面前展示这两篇论文。“我保证……我没有说谎。我发誓论文确实是自己写的，就是今天有些紧张。”

英语系系主任同意我的观点，与系主任的会议也邀请了该名学生的家长参加。1个小时的讨论后，查阅了这个学生以前8篇论文和平时成绩，这意味着该学生已经处于留校察看的状态，系主任已经认同这个学生剽窃的事实。而他的家长抗议说：“他只是个孩子，我们作为老师更应该有同情心。”大学生不是真正意义上的孩子，更多时候他们因为被打上孩子的标签而感到不满……除了在这种尴尬的局面下。

第三篇　英译汉

2016年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.The reason for this is simple:The longer you stay in the store，the more stuff you’ll see，and the more stuff you see，the more you’ll buy.And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff.The average supermarket，according to the Food Marketing Institute，carries some 4，400 different items，and many carry tens of thousands more.The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.According to brain-scan experiments，the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.After about 40 minutes of shopping，most people stop struggling to be rationally selective，and instead begin shopping emotionally-which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

全文翻译

超市设计的目的就是为了吸引顾客花尽可能多的时间在卖场选购。理由很简单：在店里待的时间越长，看到的东西就越多；看到得越多，购买得越多。超市商品琳琅满目。根据美国食品营销协会的调查，一般的超市约有4400种不同的商品，有的超市品类甚至高达上万种。如此

种类繁多的商品足以让顾客眼花缭乱。根据脑部扫描实验，对我们来说，在众多选择中迅速做出决定实在太难。购物40分钟后，大多数人不再纠结地理性选择，而开始冲动消费。这就可以解释为什么购物车里会有一半商品是我们本不打算购买的。

第三篇　英译汉

2016年真题详解

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2015年真题详解

Directions:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

Think about driving a route that’s very familiar.It could be your commute to work，a trip into town or the way home.Whichever it is，you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand.On these sorts of trips it’s easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery.The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect:People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention.When we travel down a well-known route，because we don’t have to concentrate much，time seems to flow more quickly.And afterwards，when we come to think back on it，we can’t

remember the journey well because we didn’t pay much attention to it.So we assume it was shorter.

全文翻译

回想你驾车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上，这可能是你每天上班的必经之路，也可能是进城的旅途，或是你回家的路。无论是哪一条，你对路上的每一个迂回曲折都了如指掌。就是在这样熟悉的旅途中，你才不会专注地开车，也不会留意路边的风景。结果你会觉得这段熟悉的旅程似乎很短，比它实际所用的时间少得多。

这就是熟悉线路旅行效应：人们往往会低估在熟悉道路上所花费的时间。这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式引起的。当走在熟悉的路上时，我们并不需要集中注意力，时间好像也过得很快。后来，在我们回忆这段旅程时，由于没有过多注意，也没有留下什么印象，所以就会觉得它很短暂。

2014年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy，with a glass that’s perpetually half full.But that’s exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn’t recommend.“Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality”，says Tal Ben–Shahar，a Harvard professor.According to Ben–Shahar，realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen，but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shalar uses three optimistic exercises.When he feels down-say，after giving a bad lecture.He grants himself permission to be human.He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner;some will be less effective than others.Next is reconstruction，He analyzes the weak lecture，learning lessons，for the future about what works and what doesn’t.Finally，there is perspective，which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life，one lecture really doesn’t matter.

全文翻译

大多数人可能把乐观定义为无休止的快乐，就像水杯中永远有半杯水。但那是一种绝不会为积极心理学家所推荐的虚假快乐。“健全的乐观意味着要与事实相结合。”哈佛大学的教授泰勒·本-沙哈尔这样说道。在他看来，现实的乐观主义者是指能够充分利用既定事实的人，而不是认为所有的事情都会有最好的结果的人。

泰勒·本-沙哈尔会进行三种乐观方面的练习。首先，当他感觉不好的时候——比如，在结束一场糟糕的演讲后，他坦然承认自己只是很普通的人。他提醒自己，并不是每次演讲都能获得诺贝尔奖，并不是所有演讲都有效。其次，就是自我重建，他分析效果不好的演讲，并且从那些起作用和不起作用的演讲中吸取教训为将来做准备。最后，需要有这样一种观点，那就是承认，在广阔的生命当中，一次演讲根本算不上什么。

2013年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where Iwas，what happened in the news and even the day of the week，I’ve been able to do this，since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs.My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly.When I think of a sad memory，I do what everybody does–try to put it to one side.I don’t think it’s harder for me just because my memory is clearer.Powerful memory doesn’t make my emotions any more acute or vivid.I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day–they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

全文翻译

随便从过去53年中挑出1天，我可以立刻知道自己在哪里，当天新闻中报道了什么，甚至那是哪周的哪一天。从4岁起我就可以这样做了。

我从未觉得大脑吸收如此多的信息会将我压垮（成为我的负担），我的大脑好像能很好地处理这些信息并将其规整地储存起来。当我有糟糕的记忆时，我像其他人一样将其放在一边（束之高阁）。虽然我的记忆更清晰，但我不认为这对我很难。一些深刻的记忆并不会使我的感情更剧烈或更生动。我还记得祖父去世的那天以及前1天我们去医院探望时感到的悲伤，同时我还记得音乐剧Hair（头发）也在那一天在百老汇首演。它们以同样的方式映入我的脑海。

2012年真题详解

Direction:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese.Write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15 points）

When people in developing countries worry about migration，they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain，Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate.A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40%of emigrants had more than a high-school education，compared with around 3.3%of all Indians over the age of 25.This“brain drain”has long bothered policymakers in poor countries.They fear that it hurts their economies，depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities，worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

词汇应用

migration n.移民，迁徙

prospect n.1.展望，景象

2.前景，前途

v.勘探，勘察

immigration n.移民入境，移入移民

privilege vt.特权，给予……特权

emigrate v.移居外国

deprive vt.剥夺，免职

come up with 想出，提出

难句解析

1.These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain，Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：These are the kind of workersthat countries like Britain，Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules（that privilege college graduates）.

画线部分是一个定语从句，修饰限定workers，从句中主语是countries，谓语是try to attract，斜体的by usinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...rules做方式状语。括号部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...graduates做rules的定语从句。

【参考译文】这些移民是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这样的国家试图通过一些给予大学毕业生特权的移民政策想要吸引的一类人群。

2.They fear that it hurts their economies，depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities，worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：They fear（that it hurts their economies，depriving them of much-needed skilled workerswho could have taught at their universities，worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make）.

该句的主语是they，谓语是fear，括号中的thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...to make做fear的宾语从句。从句的主语是it，谓语是hurts，宾语是their economies。斜体部分deprivinghttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...workers做伴随状语。画线部分whohttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...to make做workers的定语从句。定语从句中有3个并列谓语，即have taught，worked和come up with。

【参考译文】这些政策制定者担心移民会破坏他们国家的经济，造成许多急缺的技术人才的流失，这些人才也许本应在他们的大学教书，在他们的医院工作，创造出新产品让本国的工厂生产。

全文翻译

当发展中国家的人们考虑“移民”问题时，通常他们关注的是前往硅谷或者发达国家的医院和大学后，自己最为美好、光明的前景会怎样。这些移民是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这样的国家试图通过一些给予大学毕业生特权的移民政策想要吸引的一类人群。

大量研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人非常可能移民。2004年对印度家庭的一项大型研究表明，接近40%的移民都接受过高中以上的教育，而年龄在25岁以上的印度人当中受过高中以上教育的人只有3.3%。这种“人才流失”长期以来困扰着贫穷国家的政策制定者，他们担心移民会破坏他们国家的经济，造成许多急缺的技术人才的流失，这些人才也许本应在他们的大学教书，在他们的医院工作，为本国的工厂开发新产品。

2011年真题详解

Direction:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese.Write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15 points）

Who would have thought that，globally，the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do-rough 2 percent of all CO2 emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO2 depending on how many attempts are needed to get the“right”answer.To deliver results to its users quickly，then，Google has to maintain vast data centers round the world，packed with powerful computers.While producing large quantities of CO2，these computers emit a great deal of heat，so the centers need to be well air-conditioned，which uses even more energy.

However，Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction，but there is much to be done，and not just by big companies.

词汇应用

volume n.1.卷，册，书卷

2.体积，容积，容量

3.音量

take a tool on 从……中夺去……对……有害

leak vt.&vi.泄露

n.1.裂缝

2.泄漏

emit vt.发出，放出

monitor n.监视器，监听器

vt.1.监听，监视

2.监测，检测

难句解析

1.Who would have thought that，globally，the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do-rough 2 percent of all CO_2 emissions?

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Who would have thought that，globally，the IT industry produces about the same volumes（of greenhouse gases）as the world’s airlines do-rough 2 percent of all CO_2 emissions?

该句的主语是who，谓语是would have thought，thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...emissions作thought的宾语从句。宾语从句的主干是the IT industry produces volumes.其中斜体globally插入语作状语。as the world’s airlines do当中的do是指代produce。画线部分roughhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...emissions作volumes的同位语。

【参考译文】从全球范围来看，有谁会想到IT行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司产生的一样多呢？它大约占二氧化碳总排量的2%。

2.While producing large quantities of CO_2，these computers emit a great deal of heat，so the centers need to be well air-conditioned，which uses even more energy.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：While producing large quantities of CO_2，these computers emit a great deal of heat，so the centers need to be well air-conditioned，which uses even more energy.

该句的主句是these computers emit heat，画线部分是while引导的时间状语从句，后面是so引导的结果状语从句。在结果状语从句中，又包含一个定语从句，用which来指代整个句子，即the centers need to be well air-conditioned。

【参考译文】这些电脑在排放大量二氧化碳的同时，也产生大量的能量。因此，这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温，这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

全文翻译

从全球范围来看，有谁会想到IT行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司产生的一样多呢？它大约占二氧化碳总排量的2%。

许多日常工作对环境造成了令人震惊的破坏。根据每次你搜索并得到正确答案的尝试次数，谷歌会排放0.2~7克的二氧化碳。为了迅速将结果传递给用户，谷歌在全球设置了大量充斥着能量巨大的电脑的数据中心。这些电脑在排放大量二氧化碳的同时，也产生大量的能量。因此，这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温，这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

谷歌和其他规模较大的技术提供商严密检测它们的效果并不断进行改进。监控是减排的第一步，但这仍任重道远，且不应只由大公司来承担。

2010年真题详解

Direction:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese.Write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15 points）

“Sustainability”has become a popular word these days，but to Ted Ning，the concept will always have personal meaning.Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance.He’d been through the dot-com boom and burst and，desperate for a job，signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn’t go well.“It was a really bad move because that’s not my passion，”says Ning，whose dilemma about the job translated，predictably，into a lack of sales.“I was miserable.I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling.I had no money and needed the job.Everyone said，‘Just wait，you’ll turn the corner，give it some time.’”

词汇应用

sustainability n.持续性，能维持性，永续性

endure vt.&vi.1.忍受，忍耐，容忍

2.持续，持久，坚持下去

orient vt.1.使熟悉，使适应

2.使朝向，使确定位置

n.东方，亚洲

recall vt.&vi.回忆起，回想

n.召回，唤回

boom vi.1.激增，猛涨

2.兴隆，繁荣

n.1.（营业等的）激增

2.（经济等的）繁荣

burst vt.&vi.1.爆炸，爆裂

2.挤满，充满

3.突然打开，突然发作，突然发生

n.1.爆炸，爆裂

2.爆发，突发

dilemma n.左右为难

predictable adj.可预言的，可预见的

miserable adj.1.悲惨的，不幸的，可怜的

2.令人痛苦

3.低劣的，贫乏

4.卑鄙的，可耻的，可恶的

难句解析

1.Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Having endured a painful period（of unsustainability）in his own life made it clear to himthat sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

该句的主语是动名词短语having endured…life，括号中的of unsustainabilty作period的后置定语，斜体部分in his own life作地点状语。谓语是made，it作形式宾语，真实宾语是画线部分thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...choice，clear作宾语补足语。

【参考译文】在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活之后，他清楚地认识到，旨在提高承受力的价值观必须通过每日的行为和抉择才能得到体现。

2.He’d been through the dot-com boom and burst and，desperate for a job，signed on with a Boulder agency.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：He’d beenthrough（the dot-com）boom and burstand，desperate for a job，signed on with a Boulder agency.

该句的主语是he，谓语动词是and连接的had been和signed on with。画线部分throughhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...burst作表语。斜体的形容词短语desperate for是省略了being的非谓语结构充当谓语动词signed on with的原因状语。

【参考译文】在经历了网络泡沫的膨胀和破灭后，他急需找到一份工作，因此，他与Boulder公司签约。

3.“It was a really bad movebecause that’s not my passion，”says Ning，whose dilemma about the job translated，predictably，into a lack of sales.

【结构分析】“It was a really bad move because that’s not my passion，”says Ning，whose dilemma（about the job）translated，predictably，into a lack of sales.

该句的主句是一个倒装的主谓结构，真实主语是Ning，谓语是says，引号中的内容作says的宾语从句。宾语从句中又包含一个because引导的原因状语从句。画线部分whosehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...sales作Ning的定语从句。定语从句的主语是whose dilemma，括号中的about the job作dilemma的后置定语，谓语是translated into，宾语是a lack of sales。

【参考译文】Ning说，“这的确是糟糕的一步，因为它激不起我的工作热情。”不出所料，工作上的进退维谷造成他的销售业绩不佳。

全文翻译

最近，“承受力”变成了流行词。但是对于Ted Ning来说，他对承受力的内涵有着自己切身的体会。在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活之后，他清楚地认识到，旨在提高承受力的价值观必须通过每日的行为和抉择才能得到体现。

Ning回忆20世纪90年代后期销售保险困惑的一年。在经历了网络泡沫的膨胀和破灭后，他急需找到一份工作，因此，他与Boulder公司签约。

情况并不理想。Ning说：“这的确是糟糕的一步。因为这不是我的兴趣所在。”不出所料，工作上的进退维谷造成他的销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦，愁肠百结，常常在半夜惊醒，望着天花板发愣。我身无分文，需要这份工作。大家都说，‘等等看，过段时间情况会好转的，给点时间吧。’”

2009年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

With the nation’s financial system teetering on a cliff.The compensation arrangements for executives of the big banks and other financial firms are coming under close examination again.

Bankers’excessive risk-taking is a significant cause of this financial crisis and has continued，to others in the past，in this case，it was fueled by low interest rates and kept going by a false sense of security created by a debt-fueled bubble in the economy.

Mortgage lenders gladly lent enormous sums to those who could not afford to pay them back dividing the laws and selling them off to the next financial institution along the chain，which took advantage of the same high-tech securitization to load on more risky mortgage-based assets.

Financial regulation will have to catch up with the most irresponsible practices that led banks down in this road，in hopes averting the next crisis，which is likely to involve different financial techniques and different sorts of assets.But it is worth examining the root problem of compensation schemes that are tied to short-term profits and revenue’s，and thus encourage bankers to take irresponsible risks.

词汇应用

teeter vi.摇晃地站立或移动

cliff n.悬崖，峭壁

compensation n.补偿（赔偿）物，补偿（赔偿）金

excessive adj.过度的，过分的

bubble n.1.泡，水泡，气泡

2.泡影，幻想

vt.&vi.起泡，使冒气泡

enormous adj.巨大的，极大的，庞大的

securitization n.证券化

mortgage n.抵押借款，抵押债款的利息

vt.抵押

avert vt.1.防止，避免

2.转移

难句解析

1.Mortgage lenders gladly lent enormous sums to those who could not afford to pay them back dividing the laws and selling them off to the next financial institution along the chain，which took advantage of the same high-tech securitization to load on more risky mortgage-based assets.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Mortgage lenders gladly lent enormous sums to those（who could not afford to pay them back）dividing the lawsand selling them off to the next financial institution（along the chain），which took advantage of the same high-tech securitization to load on more risky mortgage-based assets.

该句主句是mortgage leaders，谓语是lent，enormous sums和those分别作lent的双宾语。括号中是由关系代词who引导的定语从句修饰those，who指代those在从句中作主语；下画线部分是由and连接的两个并列分词短语dividing the loans和selling them off to...作lent的伴随状语。介词along短语作后置定语修饰financial institute；黑体部分是由关系代词which引导的非限制性定语从句修饰financial institution，which指代financial institution作从句主语。

【参考译文】抵押贷款人很乐意把大量资金借给无力偿还的人，就把贷款瓜分了，并沿这样的链条出售给下一个金融机构，这些做法都在利用高科技证券业，结果却增加了抵押资产的风险。

2.Financial regulation will have to catch up with the most irresponsible practices that led banks down in this road，in hopes averting the next crisis，which is likely to involve different financial techniques and different sorts of assets.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Financial regulation will have to catch up with the most irresponsible practices（that led banks down in this road），in hopes averting the next crisis，which is likely to involve different financial techniques and different sorts of assets.

该句主语是financial regulation，谓语是will have to catch up with，宾语是the most irresponsible practices，括号thathttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...road作practices的定语从句。斜体部分in hopehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...crisis为介词in短语作catch up with的伴随状语。画线部分whichhttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...assets作crisis的定语从句。从句的主语是which，谓语是is likely to involve，differenthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...techniques和differenthttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...assets作并列宾语。

【参考译文】金融条例必须能应付这种能使银行下滑的、最不负责任的做法，以期扭转下一个危机，而这下一个危机很可能包括有各种类型的技术和资产。

全文翻译

由于国家金融体制处于危机动荡边缘，一些大银行和金融机构中的高级管理人员的补偿金计划就受到密切关注。

银行家过度冒险是金融危机的至关重要原因，在历史上也有类似情况。在这种情况下，这种做法受低息推动并且因债务推动经济泡沫产生的安全感错觉而持续恶化。

抵押贷款人很乐意把大量资金借给无力偿还的人，就把贷款瓜分了，并沿这样的链条出售给下一个金融机构，这些做法都在利用高科技证券业，结果却增加了抵押资产的风险。

金融条例必须能应付这种能使银行下滑的、最不负责任的做法，以期扭转下一个危机，而这下一个危机很可能包括有各种类型的技术和资产。但值得审视补偿金计划的根本问题，因为那是眼前利益，但却让银行家们不负责任地甘冒风险。

2008年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

The term“business model”first came into widespread use with the invention of personal computer and the spreadsheet（空白表格程序）.Before the spreadsheet，business planning usually meant producing a single forecast.At best，you did a little sensitivity analysis around the projection.The spreadsheet ushered in a much more analytic approach to planning because every major line item could be pulled apart，its components and subcomponents analyzed and tested.You could ask what-if questions about the critical assumptions on which your business depended，for example，what if customers are more price-sensitive than we thought? And with a few keystrokes，you could see how any change would play out on every aspect of the whole.In other words，you could model the behavior of a business.Before the computer changed the nature of business planning，most

successful business models were created more by accident than by elaborate design.By enabling companies to tie their marketplace insights much more tightly to the resulting economics，spread sheet made it possible to model business before they were launched.

词汇应用

sensitivity n.敏感，敏感度

projection n.1.投掷，发射，喷射

2.投影，投影图

3.预测，推断，设想

usher n.1.引座员

2.招待员，迎宾员

vt.引，领，陪同

component n.成分，组成部分，部件，元件

assumption n.假定，臆断

keystroke n.键击，按键

elaborate vi.详尽说明

vt.详细制定

adj.复杂的，精心制作的

launch vt.1.发动，发起

2.发射

n.1.发射

2.（新产品）投产

难句解析

1.The spreadsheet ushered in a much more analytic approach to planning because every major line item could be pulled apart，its components and subcomponents analyzed and tested.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：The spreadsheet ushered in a much more analytic approach（to planning）because every major line item could be pulled apart，its components and subcomponents analyzed and tested.

该句是一个主从复合句。主句的主干是the spreadsheet ushered in…approach，介词短语to planning作后置定语修饰approach；后面是because引导的原因状语从句。该从句的主干是every major line item could be pulled apart.下画线部分是一个独立主格结构作伴随状语，相当于并列分句and its components and subcomponents could be analyzed and tested.

【参考译文】而空白表格程序为计划引入了更全面的分析方法，因为表格的每个主要列项可以拆开，因而可以分析和测试其成分和细节。

2.You could ask what-if questions about the critical assumptions on which your business depended，for example，what if customers are more price-sensitive than we thought？And with a few keystrokes，you could see how any change would play out

on every aspect of the whole.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：You could ask what-if questions（about the critical assumptions）（on which your business depended），for example，what if customers are more price-sensitive than we thought？Andwith a few keystrokes，you could see how any change would play outon every aspect of the whole.

该句由and连接的两个并列的分句构成，第一个分句的主干是you could ask what-if questions，介词短语about…assumptions作后置定语修饰questions，assumptions后面跟了一个which引导的定语从句on which…depended对其进行修饰，两个破折号中内容是对第一个分句的补充说明。第二个分句的主干是you could see…，谓语动词see后面跟了一个how引导的宾语从句how…Whole，其中介词短语on every…of whole作状语修饰play out，前面的介词短语with…keystrokes作方式状语修饰see。

【参考译文】你可以对商业所依赖的关键假设做出推测，比如，顾客对价格的敏感度要是超过了我们的想象怎么办？并且你只需要敲几下键盘就可以看到整体中各个组成部分所起的任何变化。

全文翻译

“商业模式”这一术语最先是随着计算机和空白表格程序的问世而广泛传播的。在空白表格程序出现之前，商业计划往往意味着就某种情况提出一种单一的预测。你充其量只能对项目做出一些敏感性分析。而空白表格程序为计划引入了更全面的分析方法，因为表格的每个主要列项可以拆开，因而可以分析和测试其成分和细节。你可以对商业所依赖的关键假设做出推测，比如，顾客对价格的敏感度要是超过了我们的想象，我们该怎么办？你只需敲几下键盘，就可以看到整体中各个组成部分所起的任何变化。换言之，你可以制定商业行为的模式。计算机改变了商业计划的本质，在此之前，绝大多数成功商业模式的形成是出于偶然，而非事先精心设计。空白表格程序能使企业把对市场的洞察和随之而来的经济活动更紧密地联系起来，因而能够事先制定出商业模式。

2007年真题详解

Direction:

In this section there is a text in English.Translate it into Chinese，write your translation onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

Powering the great ongoing changes of our time is the rise of human creativity as the defining feature of economic life.Creativity has come to be valued，because new technologies，new industries and new wealth flow from it.And as a result，our lives and society have begun to echo with creative ideas.It is our commitment to creativity in its varied dimensions that forms the underlying spirit of our age.

Creativity is essential to the way we live and work today，and in many senses always has been.The big advances in standard of living-not to mention the big competitive advantages in the marketplace—always have come from “better recipes，not just more cooking.”One might argue that’s not strictly true.One might point out，for instance，that during the long period from the early days on the Industrial Revolution to modern times，much of the growth in productivity and material wealth in the industrial nations came not just from creative inventions like the steam engine，but from the widespread application of “cooking in quantity”business methods like massive division of labor，concentration of assets，vertical integration and economies of scale.But those methods themselves were creative developments.

词汇应用

echo n.回声，共鸣

vt.&vi.回响

vt.重复，随声附和

commitment n.1.承诺，许诺，保证

2.承担的义务

3.信奉，献身

dimensions n.1.维度

2.规模

3.重要性

4.特点

underlying adj.1.根本的，基础的

2.含蓄的，潜在的

recipes n.1.烹饪法，食谱

2.方法，秘诀，诀窍

vertical adj.垂直的，竖的

integration n.1.结合，整合，一体化

2.（不同肤色、种族、宗教信仰等的人的）混合，融合

难句解析

1.Powering the great ongoing changes of our time is the rise of human creativity as the defining feature of economic life.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：Powering the great ongoing changes（of our time）is the rise（of human creativity）as the defining feature of economic life.

该句为倒装结构，真实主语是the risehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...creativity，括号中的of human creativity作rise的后置定语，谓语是is powering，宾语是thehttp://www.hzcourse.com/resource/readBook?path=/openresources/teach_ebook/uncompressed/15670/OEBPS/Text/...our time，括号中的of our time作changes的后置定语。

【参考译文】人类的创造力是经济生活的重要特征，推动着我们这个时代的巨大变化。

2.One might point out，for instance，that during the long period from the early days on the Industrial Revolution to modern times，much of the growth in productivity and material wealth in the industrial nations came not just from creative inventions like the steam engine，but from the widespread application of“cooking in quantity”business methods like massive division of labor，concentration of assets，vertical integration and economies of scale.

【结构分析】该句可拆分为：One might point out，for instance，[thatduring the long period（from the early days on the Industrial Revolution to modern times，）much（of the grown）（in productivity and material wealth）（in the industrial nations）camenot just from creative inventions（like the steam engine），but from the widespread application（of“cooking in quantity”business methods）（like massive division of labor，concentration of assets，vertical integration and economies of scale.）]

此句的主干是One might point out that…，that引导一个宾语从句，for instance为插入语。That引导的宾语从句的主干是much（of the growth）came not just from…but from…，介词短语during…period作时间状语。Period跟了一个介词短语from…times作后置定语对其进行修饰。介词短语in…wealth作后置定语修饰growth，介词短语in….nations作后置定语修饰productivity and material wealth，介词短语like…engine作后置定语修饰inventions，介词短语of…methods作后置定语修饰application，介词短语like…scale作后置定语修饰methods.

【参考译文】比如他会指出，从最初的工业革命到现代社会这一漫长的时期内，工业化国家生产力的提高和物质财富的积累，在很大程度上不仅仅来自诸如蒸汽机之类的发明创造，而且也来自“大量烹制”式的企业管理方法的广泛应用，如大规模的劳动力分工、资产的集中、纵向整合以及规模经济等。

全文翻译

人类的创造力是经济生活的显著特征，它是推动我们当代正在发生巨大变化的原动力。创造力已经开始受到重视，因为各种新技术、新产业和新财富都源源不断随之产生。其结果是我们的生活和社会中充满了创造性思维。正是我们在多方面对创造力的追求构成了当今社会的精神基础。

创造力对我们当今的生活和工作方式至关重要，而且从各种意义上来说，一向如此。生活水平的显著提高，更不用说市场经济的强大竞争优势，总是源于“更好的烹饪法，而不是更多的烹制品”。也许有人会认为这种说法不一定严谨。比如他会指出，从最初的工业革命到现代社会这一漫长的时期内，工业化国家生产力的提高和物质财富的积累，在很大程度上不仅仅是来自诸如蒸汽机之类的发明创造，而且也是来自“大量烹制”式的企业管理方法的广泛应用，如大规模的劳动力分工、资产的集中、纵向整合以及规模经济等。其实这些方法本身就是创新。

第四篇　写作

2016年真题详解（书信类）

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend，Jack，wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation.Write him a reply to

1）thank him，and

2）give advice.

You should write about 100 words on theANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university，

Do not write your address.（10 points）

参考范文

Dear Jack，

I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to you for your kindness to congratulate me when I have won the translation test.

As a Math major，I guess you may have some doubts and worries.I have experienced the same with you，so I think I may be

in a position to give you some advice.First，you need to realize that having a better understanding of the culture difference between the two languages is the first step.In addition，I think it is necessary to remind you that practice makes perfect，so practice every day is of vital importance.

I wish you can pass the test next time and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any problem.

Yours sincerely，

Li Ming

第四篇　写作

2016年真题详解（书信类）

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I wish you can pass the test next time and please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any problem.

Yours sincerely，

Li Ming

2015年真题详解（书信类）

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.Write a notice to

1）briefly introduce the camp activities，and

2）call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on theANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university，

Do not write your address.（10 points）

参考范文

NOTICE

In order to improve living abilities and enrich the life of high school students，a summer camp will be held from July 20th to August 25th.Many interesting activities will be organized and arranged，such as English salon，swim learning，“Man Vs.Wild”under the guidance of specialists and so on.

All students are required to pay attention to it.We are recruiting volunteers now.Anyone who is interested and enthusiastic in the summer camp is welcomed warmly.If you have any question，please feel free to contact us at 15012345678 immediately.

What a golden opportunity it is.Join us!

The Student’s Union

2014年真题详解（书信类）

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John，a local student，write him an email to

1）tell him about your living habits，and

2）ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on theANSWER SHEET.（10 points）

参考范文

Dear John，

I am Li Ming，and I am so delighted not only to have the opportunity to study abroad but also to have the chance to be your roommate.So I am writing to talk about the information regarding the details.

First of all，I would like to tell you something about my living habits.I am accustomed to getting up late and going to sleep early.In addition，I usually invite friends to hold party at home.I deeply hope we could get on well with each other.At the same time，could you be so kind as to give me some relevant advices on what I should prepare and bring abroad?

Thank you for your kindness，and your prompt attention to this letter will be highly appreciated，looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely，

Li Ming

2013年真题详解（书信类）

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help.Write your classmates an email to

1）inform them about the details，and

2）encourage them to participate.

You should write about 100 words on theANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name.Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address.（10 points）

参考范文

Dear classmates，

I am writing here to call on a charity sale for poor and illiterate children in rural areas.Their current miserable situation have aroused awareness of public and led to some subsidiary practices.I suggest that as undergraduates we should not be blind to it.

Firstly，please gather used clothing and textbooks and store them in our classroom for collection.Besides we need to launch an initative in our social network to encourage other students to participate and collect more charitable funds and goods.On Dec.24th，we could also organized a perform with help children title and invite some celebrities to be involved to widen activity influence.

Not only our classmates but also fellows from other departments are also welcome to participate and I believe you will be proud of your enthusiasm and sympathy.

Best regards

Li Ming

2012年真题详解（书信类）

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day.Write an email to the customer service center to

1）make a complaint and

2）demand a prompt solution.

You should write about 100words onANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter，Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

题目分析

本题要求写的是投诉信，投诉信的写作要领包括：

1.说明投诉的内容

2.叙述投诉的原因

3.提出要求解决问题

写作知识积累

1.I am writing this letter to tell you how disappointed I have been with the after-sale service at your shop.

我写信是想告诉贵店，我对你们的售后服务非常失望。

2.I am writing to inform you that I find...unsatisfactory/I am dissatisfied with your...

我写信是为了告诉你我非常不满意……

3.I would like to draw your attention to the problem...

希望引起贵方对……问题的注意。

4.I hope you will give due attention to this matter.

希望贵方能对此事给予足够重视。

5.I would be very grateful of you could look into the matter as soon as possible.And I am looking forward to an early reply.

如果贵方能尽快调查此事，我将万分感激。望早日作出答复。

6.I hope you will give due attention to this matter.

希望贵方能对此事给予足够重视。

参考范文

Dear sir/madam

I am writing to inform you of my unhappy experience lately.On June 5th，I bought an electronic dictionary from your online store.I was exited to receive it just after three shipping days.When I opened the package，I was satisfied and started to use it.Unfortunately after just one day，I found it could not be properly shut down and needed a few attempts.I concerned that it is a matter of quality.

To resolve this problem，I sincerely suggest that you could replace it with a new one for me as soon as possible because it deed brought a lot of inconvenience to me.I hope that I could receive it within a week.Again I have to express my disappointment of your product quality to you.

Look forward to you kind reply.

Yours faithful，

Zhang Wei

Write an essay based on the following table.In your writing you should

1）describe the table，and

2）give your comments

You should write at least 150 words.（15points）

某公司员工工作满意度调查

（%）

满意度 年齡	满意	不满意	不满意
≤40 岁	16.7	50.0	33.3
41～50 岁	0	36.0	64.0
＞50 岁	40.0	50.0	10.0

参考范文

As can be seen from the above table，there are some differences among staff of the company with regard to the satisfaction of their work.16.7%of the staff who are under the age of 40 feel satisfied about their work.While no staff among the age of 41%~50%feels satisfied about it.Some of the staffs who are above the age of 50 feel satisfied with their jobs，taking up 40%of the total number.As to not satisfaction with their work，there are 50%，36%，and 50%respectively.

What has possibly contributed to the differences of this phenomenon? Some driving factors can be summarized as follows.For one thing，it is closely related to the fierce competition in our society and daily life，for the past few decades have witnessed the rapid competition in the development of our society，which has exerted great influence on people’s mind towards the satisfaction with their work.For another，it has been associated with the rapid development of the society and globalization，for it is generally acknowledged that the rapid development of the society and globalization are often regarded as decisive and determinative factors in the emergence of such phenomenon.

From what has been discussed above，I strongly believe that staffs’ attitude towards satisfaction with their work reflects the situation of their work.Therefore，the government should take measures for the staffs so that they can find more satisfaction with work.In addition，we should make the public more aware of the fierce competition of the society.Only in this way can we live in a more colorful and harmonious society.

2011年真题详解（书信类）

一、写作大纲要求

写作部分由A、B两节组成。A题型有两种，每次考试选择其中的一种形式。备选题型包括：①考生根据所给情景写出约100词（标点符号不计算在内）的应用性短文，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等。②要求考生根据所提供的汉语文章，用英语写出一篇80~100词的该文摘要。

B题型要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲，写出一篇150词以上的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。

二、书信类应用文写作

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university.Write him/her a letter to

1）congratulate him/her，and

2）give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words onANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.Use“Zhang Wei”instead.

Do not write the address.（10 points）

题目分析

题目要求写的是一封简短的祝贺信。祝贺信的写作要领包括：

1.直接报告喜讯或表达听到喜讯的心情。

2.报告喜讯的详细内容或对喜讯的积极评价。

3.希望对方能够分享快乐或衷心的祝愿。

写祝贺信的时候要特别注意以下几点：

1.祝贺信是与收信人加深友好关系的好机会，信中应该洋溢着喜悦。

2.要写清楚祝贺的具体事项。

3.感情真切，不能言过其实，显得虚伪。

4.信中应该包含与该事项相关的期盼。

写作知识积累

祝贺信常用句型

1.Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

请接受我最衷心的祝愿。

2.The news of...made me feel extremely happy.

……的消息让我万分高兴。

3.I think that no one could have been more deserving.

这份（荣誉/奖励）是你应得的。

4.It is...you can well be proud of，and we are all very excited for you.

这值得你为之骄傲，我们也为你而感到激动。

参考范文1

Dear Li Ming，

We are very happy to know that you have successfully passed the college entrance examination this year and have been admitted into Peking University.Allow us to give our most sincere congratulations on this exciting occasion.

You have all along been working hard at your professional studies，and you are excellent in most subjects.Your success shows that only hard work can yield good results，so I suggest that you should make a great progress in university life.

We take this opportunity to express our best wishes to you.Wish you greater achievements in your college education.

Yours sincerely，

Zhang Wei

参考范文2

Dear Li Ming，

Congratulations!I am glad to hear that you have been admitted by MIT.Your efforts and commitment have been paid off.You are the honor of our family.

Here come some my own advices of being a pre college student.First and foremost，you need to improve your communication because you will meet different people with different personalities in campus.Moreover，reading some reference books will help you to accumulate more knowledge and terms，which boost your competitiveness in campus.

Once again congratulate for your achievement!

Yours sincerely，

Zhang Wei

2010年真题详解（书信类）

You have just come back from the U.S.as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program.Write a letter your American colleague to:

express your thanks for his/her warm reception.

Welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words onANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter.Use“Zhang Wei”instead.

Do not write your address.（10 points）

题目分析

题目要求写的是一封感谢信。感谢信的写作要领包括：

1.写信的原因及感谢的内容。

2.再叙事情的经过。

3.说明对方帮助的价值以及对自己产生的影响。

4.再次表示感谢、祝愿。

写感谢信时，应该注意以下几点：①信的开头要直截了当，不要兜圈子；②表明你的诚意，不要给人以不真诚的感觉；③态度要热情；④避免说太多空洞无力的话，要说清楚感谢的事由。

写作知识积累

感谢信常用句型：

1.I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to you for...

对……我想表达对您的衷心感谢。

2.Besides，I think it is a great honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the goodwill you showed to me wherever I go.

此外，能与您成为朋友我深感荣幸。无论身在何处，我都会珍视您对我的友谊。

3....so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.

……以便我有机会回报您的帮助并加深我们之间的友谊。

4.I feel obliged to thank you again.

我必须对您表示再次的感谢。

参考范文

Dear Tom，

I would like to express my sincere thanks to you.It is you who helped me live a short but happy life in U.S.as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program.

As a foreigner，I supposed my life in U.S.may be full of troubles and discomforts.However，to my great surprise，I received your warm reception at the very time I got off my plane.I eagerly look forward to your coming China next month so that we will have an exciting time visiting places of interests in china.

Please do accept my heartfelt thanks again.

Yours truly，

Zhang Wei

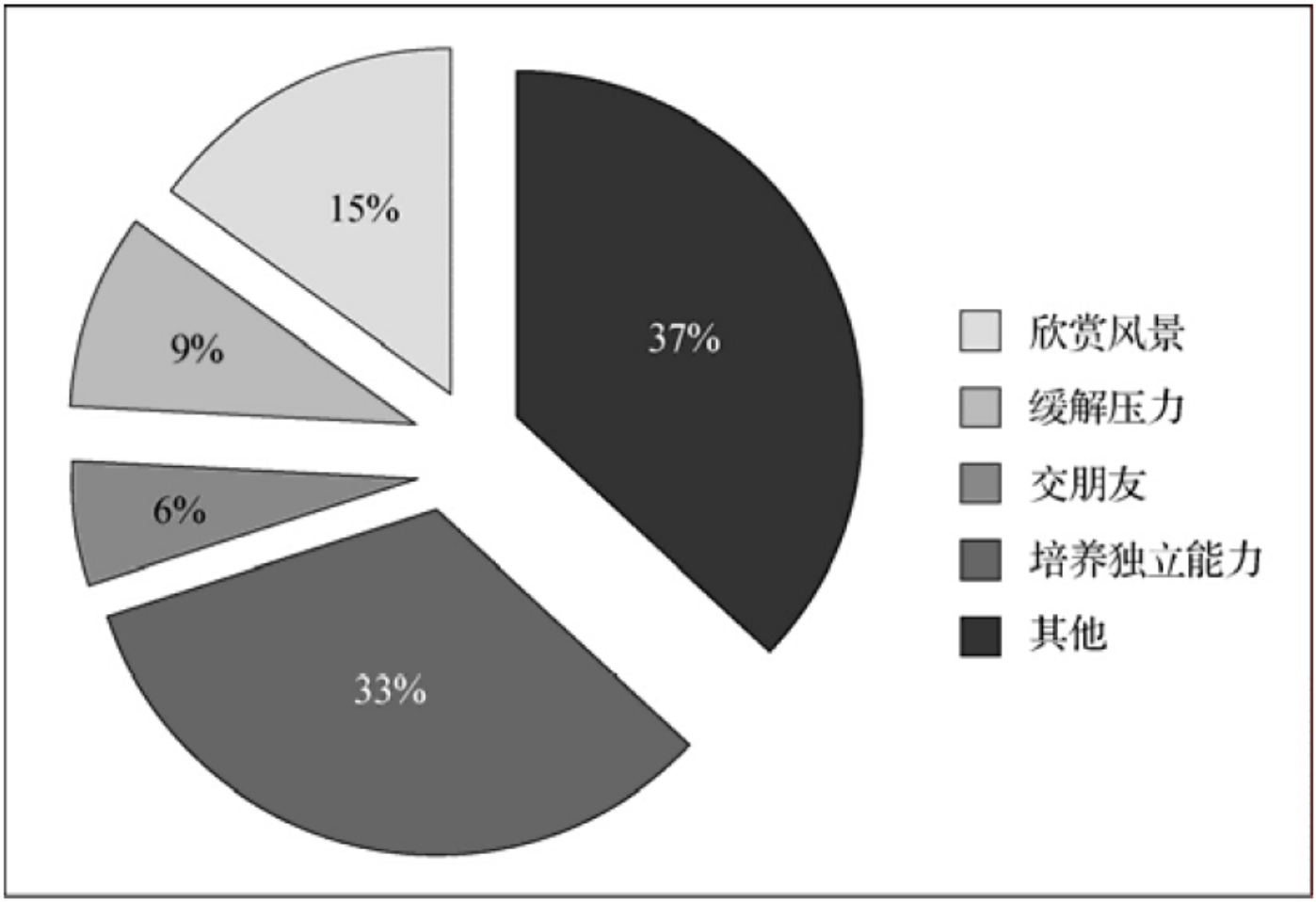
2016年真题详解（图表类）

Write an essay based on the following chart.In your writing，you should

1）interpret the chart，and

2）give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.（15points）



某高校学生旅行目的的调查

参考范文

What is shown in the pie chart above indicates that constituent differences took place in travelling purpose of undergraduates in a university.The chart fell into five parts.Those for enjoying the scenery took up 37%;those for relieving pressure shared 33%and other30%were distributed to whoever want to make friends，develop independence and so on.In conclusion，the first two parts，totally 70%，occupied the most.

Read between the lines，the reasons for the differences in the traveling purpose can be accounted as follows:Firstly，the living pressure is the contributing force to the phenomenon.It is universally well-known that with increasing pressure in university，there is a growing number of students travelling to cope with stress，so it is a popular tread nowadays.Secondly，it is closely related with the development of social ideology，lots of studies have found that in order to broaden horizon，many students take a tour to enjoy the scenery.

As far as I am concerned，it is beneficial to have a journey.The university should give full support to the phenomenon.I also believe it will keep the trend.

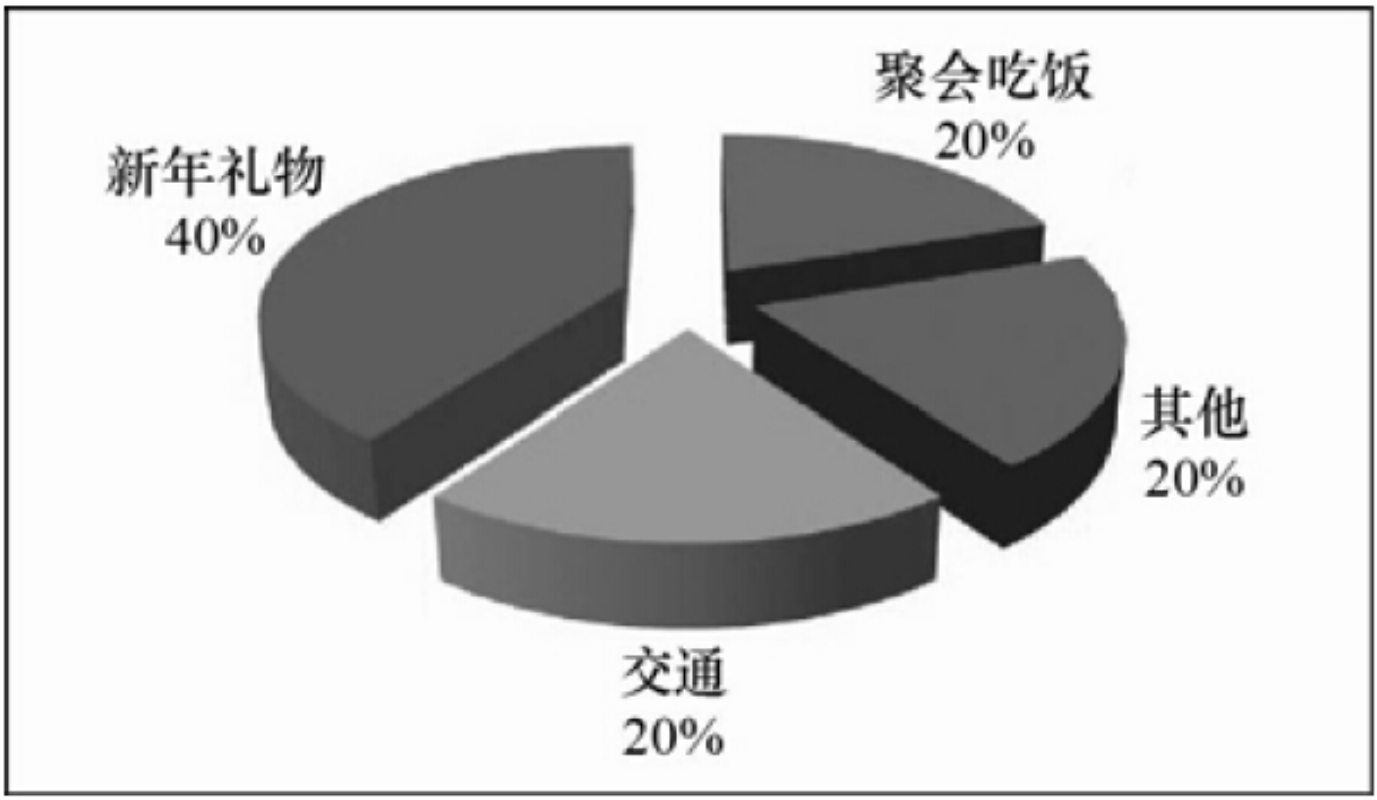
2015年真题详解（图表类）

Write an essay based on the following chart.In your essay，you should

1）interpret the chart，and

2）give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.（15points）



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例

参考范文

As is exhibited in the pie chart above，which consists of 4 segments，the largest part represents the expense of gifts，accounting for 40%of the total;20%is transport costs;another 20%goes to dinner parties;and the rest as a whole makes up 20%.

Some key factors contributing to the above situation may be summarized as follows.First and foremost，it is closely associated with the development of our society.With economic progress，the salaries of people are increasing gradually these years，which enables people to improve their living standard.Meanwhile，as the transport has advanced rapidly，an increasing number of people will travel around on vacation with their family.What’s more，the fact we must point out is that more and more people have changed their thinking-style.Being willing to spend money on enjoying happiness with friends，they would like to buy gifts for each other and get together for dinner to promote their friendship.

For what has been discussed so far，I think this phenomenon will be on-going.As the technology and economy develop further，people will pursue a better quality of life;and I believe the proportions of transport and dinner will get larger in the following few years.

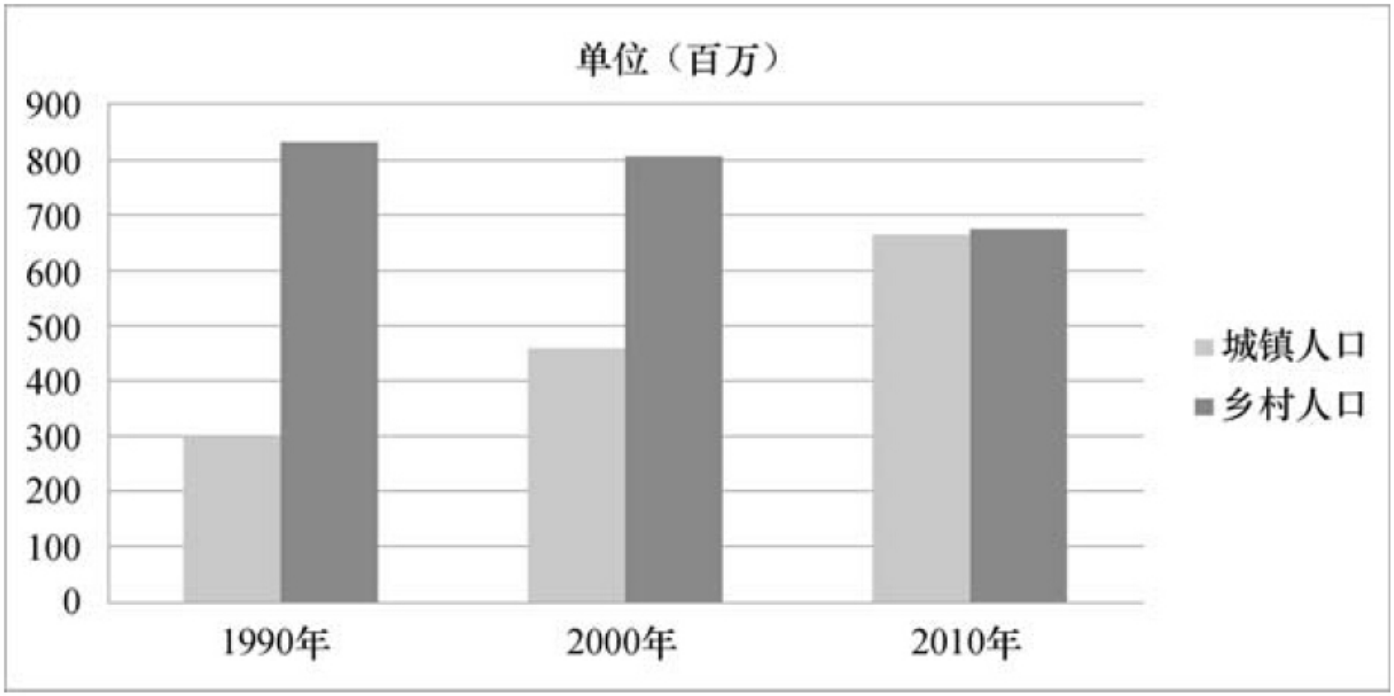
2014年真题详解（图表类）

Write an essay based on the following chart.In your essay，you should

1）interpret the chart，and

2）give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.（15points）



20年间中国城镇人口、乡村人口变化图

参考范文

From the statistics illustrated in the bar chart，we can see a remarkable change in the population ratio in urban and rural areas.The urban population was on a dramatic increase from 1990 to 2010.In 1990，the urban population was 300 million，no more than three eights of the rural population.By 2000，the former figure had gone up to about 450 million.Till 2010，the urban population had already caught up with the rural population，almost reaching 700 million.

What can account for the phenomenon?To begin with，industrialization is the main factor and turns on the rolling wheel.Then，along with the development of the industrialization，more and more workforce is required，so the government loosed the control of population flow.Last but not least，people can increasingly feel the big differences in living standards and income levels between urban and rural areas，therefore，they choose to leave hometown and seek their bright future in downtown，which，as a result，comes the great change in the population ratio.

As far as I am concerned，industrialization will proceed，so does the urbanization.Basically，we can draw a conclusion that this trend would go on in the following years until it comes to a reasonable ceiling.

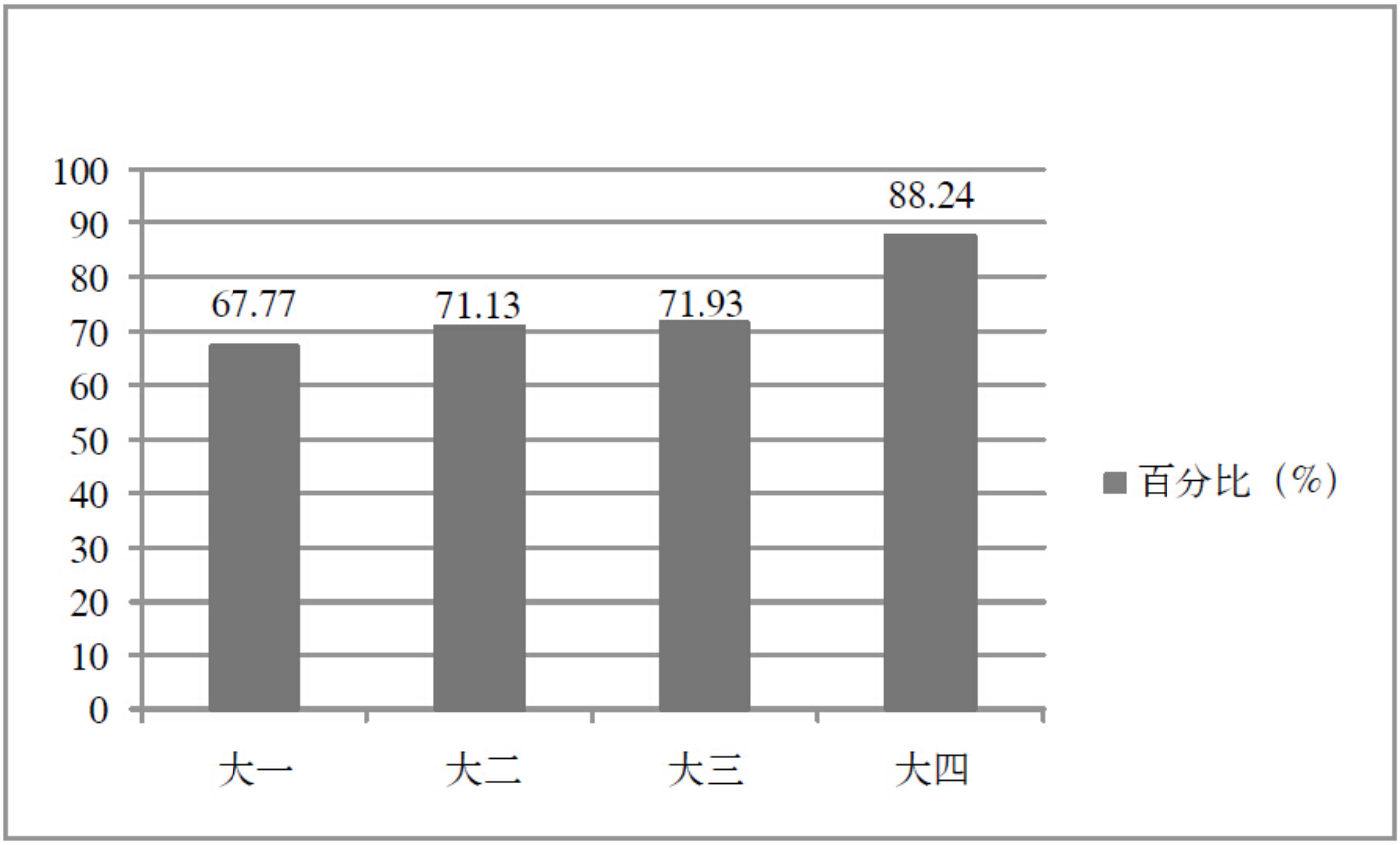
2013年真题详解（图表类）

Write an essay based on the following chart.In your writing，you should

1）interpret the chart，and

2）give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.（15 points）



某高校学生兼职情况

参考范文

As can be seen from the bar chart above，we witness there was significant change in part time job participation amongst undergraduates from different year.While only 67.77%freshmen were willing to have part time jobs，the percentage was reaching 71.13%for sophomore.Although the trend of percentage increasing was ongoing，there was 71.93%juniors have part time jobs compared to sophomore.The highest proportion appeared in senior students，which accounted for 88.24%.（注意第一段最好都用过去时，因为图表的数据已经在写作前发生了。）

It is not a demanding job to come up with a few factors contributing to this phenomenon.Why enthusiasm of freshmen’ participation is lower than their elder schoolmates is due to the fact that intensive course planning and resourceful campus life occupy their plenty of spare time.Besides，lack of life and working experience also hinders their employment opportunities.In term of sophomore and juniors，there are always demands to put their acquired knowledge and theories into practices.Part time job scenario is a melting pot for them to be aware of the expectation of our society and consequently learn to adapt to it.What is more，shortage of money incurred by high expenses in fourth year and job hunting pressure also spur the seniors to treat part time jobs serious.It is not surprising that we observe the highest percentage in the fourth year.

Based on the discussions above，we may safely draw a conclusion that this tendency will be lasting in the near future.I cherish the hope that school authorities and government will pay attention to it and release constructive and friendly polices to guide students to efficiently participate in part time job.

2011年真题详解（图表类）

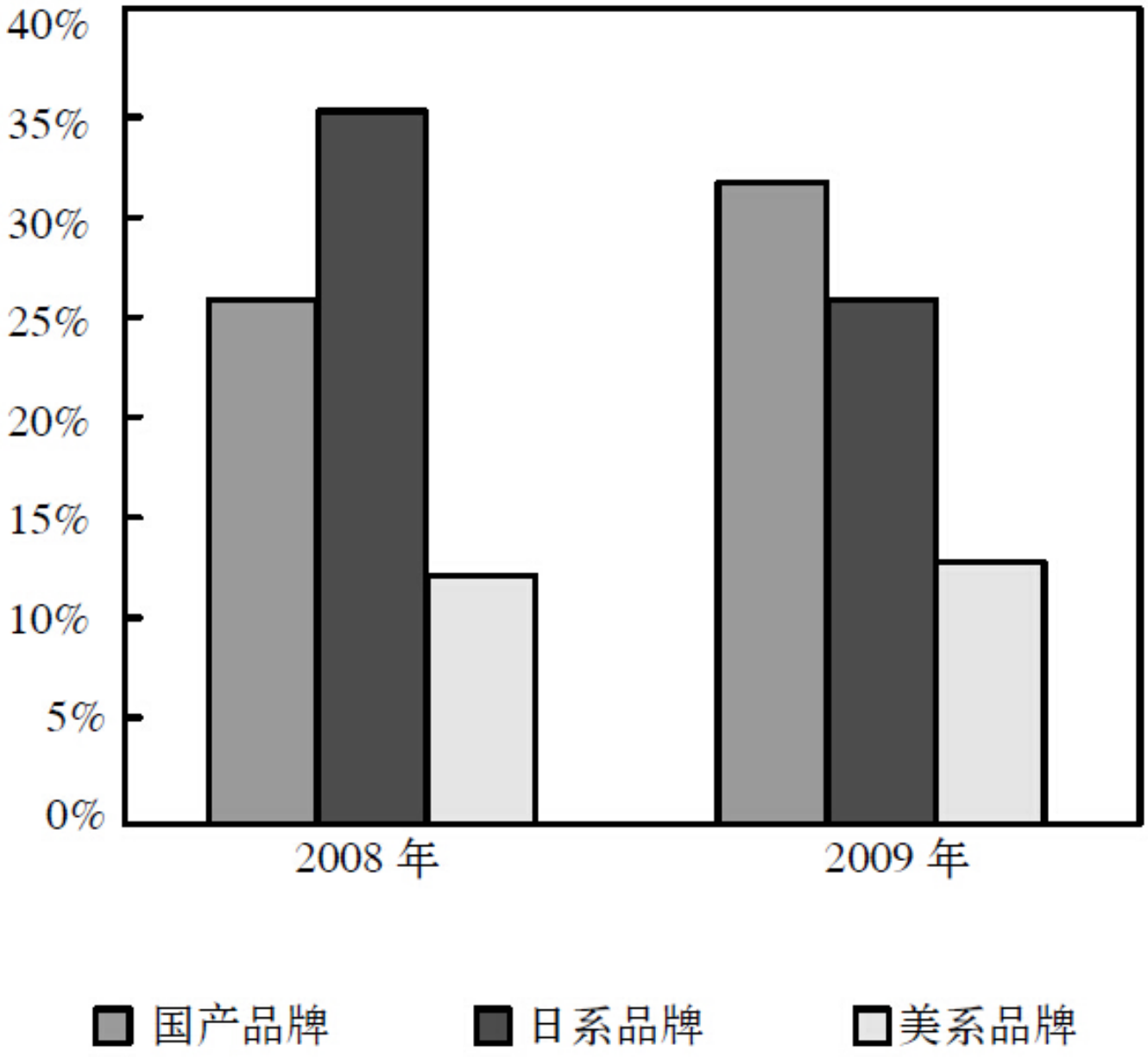
Write an essay based on the following chart.In your writing，you should

1）interpret the chart and

2）give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay onANSWER SHEET.（15 points）



2008年、2009年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

参考范文

As is shown in the bar chart above，dramatic changes have taken place in the autos market shares within two years（from 2008 to 2009）.The most obvious change was the market share of national brand，which had increased nearly by 10%，while Japan’s autos market share decreased roughly by 10%.The percentage of the US autos remained stable between 2008 and 2009.

There are numerous reasons accounting for the phenomenon and I would like to explore a few of the most important ones here.Above all，as the development of technique and knowledge in native companies，a growing number of Autos Corporations developed many quality autos.Therefore，the national people changed the attitude to the native brands and acknowledge them.What’s more，an overwhelming majority of people have been affected by the country patriotism ideology，partly owing

to some actions of Japan’s triggering the emotion of people.Finally，Toyota brake error accidents significantly affect Japanese autos’ reputations and images.Safety concerns drifted customers away from Japanese products.Additionally，Fuel price drove consumers away from those American petrol digging and luxury autos.So it is not difficult to observe their steady performance.

Based on what has been discussed above，we may reasonably conclude that the tendency described in graphic will continue for quite a long time.Hopefully，government could offer more friendly policies to China autos manufacturers to encourage quality improvement and technology innovation.

2010年真题详解（图表类）

In this section，you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart.In your writing，you should

1）interpret the chart and

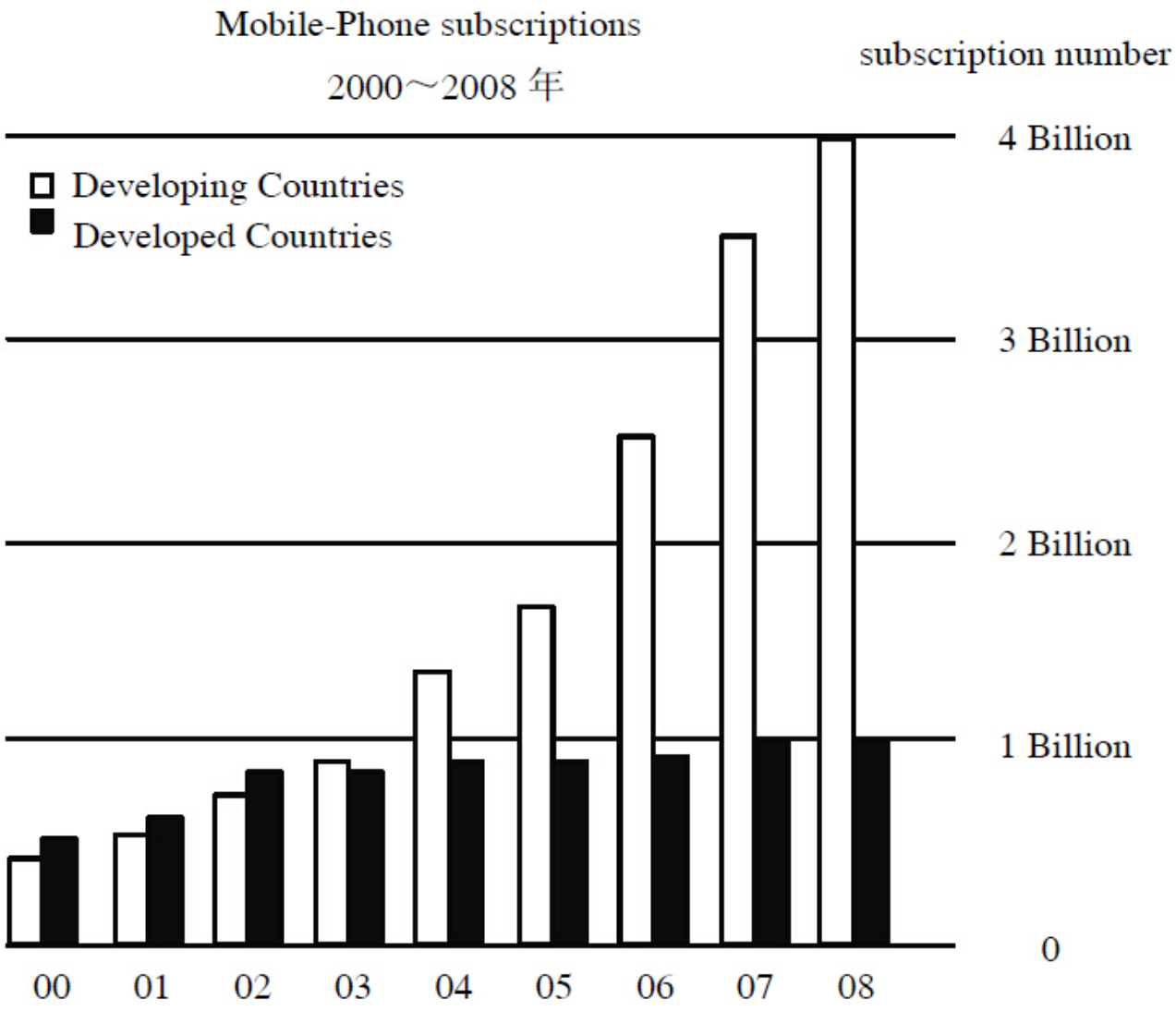
2）give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words，

Write your essay onANSWER SHEET.（15points）

参考范文

In this chart，it can be seen that the subscription number of mobile phones in developed countries had a steady but slight increase from 2000 to 2007 and has remained constant since then.Meanwhile，the subscriptions in developing countries have witnessed a dramatic increase，especially from 2004 to 2008.



It is no difficult job to come up with some possible factors to account for this phenomenon.At the top of the list is the recent huge improvement of the people’s living standards in developing countries.It is reported that，with the rapid economic growth of these countries，mobile phones have become a life necessity overnight rather than a luxury.Besides，we must admit that developing countries have a far larger population and accordingly a larger demand for mobile services than developed countries.Finally，what is responsible for the situation is that the mobile phone service in developing countries has been increasingly cheaper these years.In developed countries，however，the spread of the mobile phone service had been more efficient and therefore the marked was soon saturated.

As discussed above，it is no surprise to see this difference.And I firmly believe that this established trend will continue for quite a while in the forthcoming years.

2007年真题详解（图表类）

In this part，you are asked to write a composition according to the information below.You should write more than 150 words neatly onANSWER SHEET.

Accidents in a Chinese City（2005）

Main accident causes	Number of accidents in 2005	Percentage rise （+）or fall（–）
Drivers training left without due care	608	+10%
Drivers turning too close to other vehicles	411	+9%
Pedestrians crossing roads carelessly	401	+12%
Drivers driving under the influence of alcohol	281	+15%
Drivers failing to give a signal	264	–5%

参考范文

As can be seen from the above table，comparing to the past，in 2005，the traffic accidents in Chinese city were still ignored by both drivers and pedestrians.Records show that some badly changes had taken place in the following aspects.

In the year of 2005，accidents in a Chinese city caused by drivers training left without due care grew 10%，which is 608 in total.And drivers turning too close to other vehicles cause the number of accidents to be 411，which is 9%added comparing to the past.Although there was only 281 accidents related with drivers driving under the influence of alcohol，it still increased 15%which was the greatest change of all.Besides the drivers，the table also tells us those pedestrians crossing roads carelessly can’t be ignored，with which the number of accidents is 401 associated.

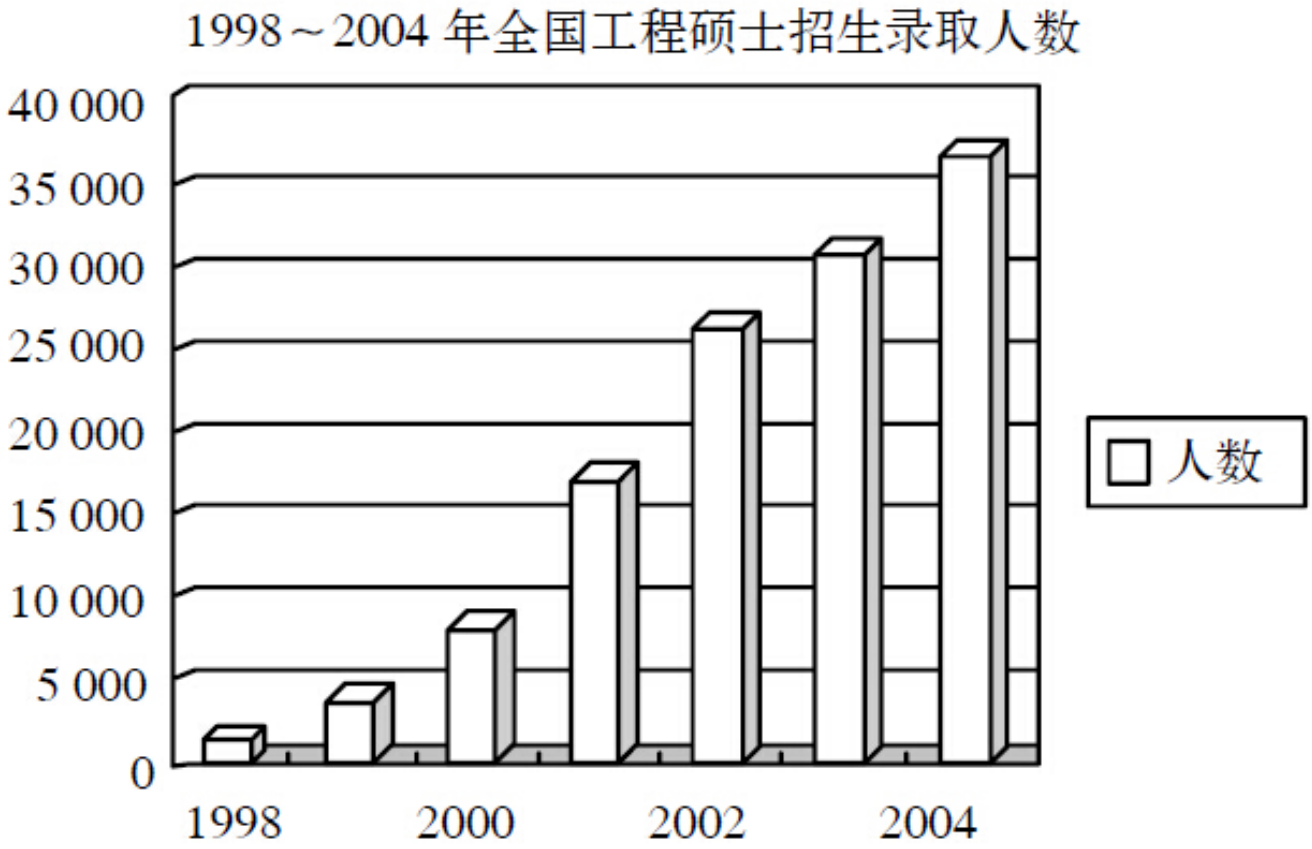
It is no difficult job for us to come up with some possible factors that are responsible for the changes.For one thing，the government is still not aware of the necessary of strict training for drivers.It is government officers’ failing in their duty that make the drivers training left without due care.For another，divers do not have true understanding in importance of save.Many drivers even drive under the influence of alcohol;some drivers turn too close to another vehicles or overtake another vehicles in front in order to catch pleasant sensation for a moment.Besides，an important factor worth our concern is that our pedestrians always cross road crossly.Some citizens even violate traffic rules in order for convenient.

Considering the current issue and worsening situation，we should call for some immediate actions.In other words，our government of various levels must make relevant plans or rules to guarantee every drivers having strict training.Besides，the general public should also be made aware that any prompt solution is of benefit to all.

Therefore，it’s the duty of ordinary people to actively participate in the action.As a driver，we should drive his car carefully，especially when the weather is bad;as a pedestrian，we should not cross a road when the traffic lights do not permit them to.

2006年真题详解（图表类）

In this section，you are asked to write an essay based on the following diagram.Describe the diagram and analyze the possible causes.You should write at least 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.



工程硕士：Master of Engineering

参考范文

The diagram above clearly shows that the dramatic elevation has occurred in the recruitment of Master of Engineering in the past seven years.According to the figures given above，we can see the recruitment of ME was on a steady rise from 1998 to 2004.In 1998，the number was at a low level，only about 2，500.Surprisingly，it reached to more than 35，000 in 2004 within no more than seven years.

Some driving factors that contribute to the above-mentioned changes may be summarized as follows.First of all，china has become particularly active in manufacturing，which leads to the increasing demand of qualified engineers.Secondly，the development of job market on the whole can’t keep pace with the expansion of college graduates，which obliges many students to stay on campus for another three years to get better prepared for their career.In addition，working pressure is another reason.Taking all these factors into consideration，we may predict that with the rapid development of our society，the number of recruitment of ME will keep growing in the forthcoming decade.

On the other side of the coin，however，this tendency may bring about many problems，such as the waste of talent.We should take measures to ensure this situation doesn’t get out of hand，and encourage students to choose majors in which knowledge and skills will be demanded in the job market.

2009年真题详解（论说类）

It is known that text message（手机短信）has both advantages and disadvantages.Some people think it is a blessing，while others regard it as a hell.In this section，you are asked to write an essay on text messaging.You can take either stand and provide specific reasons and examples to support your idea.You should write at least 150 words on theANSWER SHEET.

文字类说明文/议论文写作

文字类说明文/议论文常考的通常有两种：观点分析型文章与现象评论型文章。观点分析型文章通常首段引出话题，概述利弊。第二段详述观点，并举事实论证。最后以辩证的看法结尾。现象评论型作文分三步：首先简单描述题目给出的背景，快速引入话题；第二段进行正反观点描述和分析；末段给出自己的观点。

文字类说明文/议论文常用句型：

1.It comes no surprising that…，considering…

考虑到……，……并不稀奇。

2.still，there are some others viewing…as…

尽管如此，还是有些人把……视作……

3.another benefit obtained from…is…

……的另外一个好处是……

4.truly，apart from those benefits，…might have its drawbacks.

诚然，除了这些优点，……也存在着缺陷。

5.The past few years have witnessed the emergency of a widespread social phenomenon.That is…

过去几年来，社会上存在着一种十分普遍的现象，即……

6.It is reported that…

据报道……

7.This issue，without the slightest questions，has given rise to great concern in the public.

毫无疑问，这个现象对社会产生了极大的影响。

8.People’s attitudes towards this phenomenon differ widely.Some find it…and yet those who hold negative views regard it as…

关于这个现象，不同人的态度有着明显的不同。一些人认为……而其他人持反对意见，认为……

9.personally，I am in favor of the former opinion.

就我本人来说，我赞成前者的观点。

题目分析

手机短信有优点也有缺点。一些人认为此乃幸事，而另一些人则认为很糟糕。写一篇关于手机短信的文章。可以从支持或反对任何一个角度来写，并以原因和具体实例来论证自己的观点。

参考范文

At present，there is no doubt that short message plays an increasingly important role in our lives.We are all aware that，like everything else，short message have both favorable and unfavorable aspects.To tell the truth from the very bottom of my heart，more advantages may arise as a result of sending the short messages.

Generally speaking，the advantages can be listed as follows.First of all，in festivals，we can send short messages to wish good luck to other people we know.It brings us a lot of convenience.In addition，short message connects its users with the outside world.For example，some people subscribe weather forecast or news short messages，with them，people’s life will be greatly enriched.One more point，though not conclusive，is that the short messages make our lives more colorful.

From what has been discussed above，we can arrive at a conclusion that it is certainly beneficial for people to use short messages.Therefore，everyone should be encouraged be enjoy the short message service.

2008年真题详解（论说类）

In this section，you are asked to write an essay based on the following information.Make comments and express your own opinion.You should write at least 150 words on Answer Sheet 2.

以往许多人报考成人高校，是为了圆文凭梦。如今，手持本科、硕士文凭，回头重新考大学的大有人在。据报道，今年报名全国成人高考的上海考生中，有390名本科毕业生，15名硕士生。

写一篇约150字左右的作文进行评论和表达自己的意见。

参考范文

The news made a heavy shock in the public that 390 university graduates，some of which have already had a master’s degree，have taken the National Adult College Entrance Examination in Shanghai this year.Just one or two decades ago，people took this exam only for a certificate;therefore，a great concern has been put on this phenomenon.

There are mainly two attitudes towards this phenomenon.Some think it quite reasonable because life-long study has been a trend these years and studying only for a certificate sounds ridiculous.One has to recharge himself anytime to satisfy the needs of society.Others consider that these candidates have already acquired what they need to acquire during their college years.It is not necessary for them to take the exam again.

Personally，I strongly favor the former opinion.The very meaning of education appeared when lots of people decide to receive it not for a certificate.Only by this kind of study can we learn the essence of knowledge.